THE TIMES

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Engineering firms back pay limit

Engineering employers boosted the Government's attempts to resist pay increases when they refused to increase a 3.16 per cent offer affecting two million workers. At BL Cars 58,000 workers were given letters explaining that the firm's 3.8 per cent offer was all it could afford. Miners in Doncaster, South Yorkshire, began a campaign against the industry's incentive pay scheme Page 2

Cheap fares fail to charm London

The cuts in bus and Underground fares brought in by the Greater London Council were accepted with little gratitude by long-suffering commuters. They still found plenty to complain about in long queues, and lack of buses Page 2

Report of book theft delayed

A hundred rare volumes on the history of science and mathematics were missing from University College London for three weeks before the loss was reported to the police. When a rare books dealer got in touch with its library, staff found that padlocks on nine of 40 cabinets containing the collection had been changed Page 2

US military chief attacks MX plan

General David Jones, the top military officer in the United States, strongly attacked President Reagan's decision to base MX missiles in hardened silos. Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, told a Senate committee the United States must go ahead with its sale of Awacs aircraft to Saudi Arabia despite Saudis objections to joint manning Page 7

Lord Goodman wins damages

Lord Goodman received "substantial damages" in settlement of a High Court libel action against the satirical magazine, *Private Eye* after the publication of an article last year which suggested that he was homosexual and made another serious allegation Page 6

Three demands in Maze to be met

Three of the five demands made by the Maze prisoners will be met in part this week by Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland. They are the issues of clothing, lost remission for the blanket protestors and association between prisoners Page 2

Warships sale to Chile attacked

The proposed sale of two Royal Navy ships to Chile brought an angry reaction from Mr Brynmor John, opposition spokesman on defence, who described it as totally unacceptable Page 6

Peter Wilson dies in Majorca

Peter Wilson the former *Daily Mirror* sportswriter, widely known as "The Man They Couldn't Gag" for his forthright opinions and hardhitting style, died yesterday in Majorca. He was 68 Page 14

Squash champion under fire

Jonah Barrington, the British squash champion, faces further criticism over his training methods after announcing yesterday that he intends to find a world champion among nine and 10-year-olds Page 15

Chess draw

The third game in the world chess championships in Merano, Italy, yesterday was declared a draw after the forty-first move by Viktor Korchnoi, the challenger. Anatoly Karpov, defending champion, has a 2—0 lead in the series.

Heath challenge

Mr Edward Heath will open his attack today on government economic policy in the first of a series of speeches leading up to the Conservative Party conference at Blackpool, where he hopes to take part in the debate on economies Back page



Stronger pound and shares rise after pact on currency

By Frances Williams

The pound raced ahead on the world's financial markets yesterday as the dollar slumped in response to lower American interest rates and the markets tried to digest the impact of the weekend realignment within the European Monetary System.

News that several more leading United States banks, including Morgan Guaranty, had joined Continental Illinois and cut their prime lending rates—the rates at which they lend to their best corporate customers—by ½ point to 19 per cent also cheered the stock and bond markets. In London the *FT* Index rose 14.1 points to 490.4.

The pound gained strongly on most currencies except, predictably, the newly revalued Deutsche mark and Dutch guilder.

The pound jumped 3.60 cents against the dollar to $1.8550. It also performed well against the Deutsche mark, which was revalued within the EMS by 5.5 per cent along with the guilder, dropping only 4 pfennigs or less than 1 per cent to DM 4.13. The pound rose 33½ centimes on the French franc, which was devalued with the Italian lira by 3 per cent to FF 10.01 from FF 10.34½ on Friday. And the index measuring sterling's wider international value rose 0.8 to 88.1 per cent of its average 1975 level.

Trading in EMS currencies began hesitantly, but soon picked up as investors began to unravel speculative positions taken before the realignment. Ironically the French franc ended up the strongest currency within the EMS, pressing against its new (lower) ceiling against the Deutsche mark and guilder, prompting the Bank of France to intervene to sell francs for marks in an abrupt reversal of its previous stance. Dealers attributed the franc's strength to the switching back into francs of funds which had been moved into Deutsche marks to benefit from revaluation.

There was some surprise that the Belgian franc and Irish punt had not followed the French franc and lira in devaluing. These currencies have been under consistent pressure within the EMS and on fundamental economic grounds will find it difficult to sustain their present rates. But they were not under siege yesterday, though a devaluation of the Belgian franc is thought likely after the general election in November.

The dollar slumped badly in the wake of lower Eurodollar deposit rates which followed Friday's drop in the United States money supply and the cut in prime rates. The Deutsche mark and guilder, cut loose from their previous EMS ceilings, appreciated rapidly, with the dollar falling 6.60 pfennigs from Friday to close in London at DM 2.2260, and this pulled up other EMS currencies against the dollar as well.

Shares rose steeply in London yesterday but the rally was largely due to jobbers finding themselves short of stock in a firmer market than they had expected.

The *FT* Index gained 14.1 points to 490.4 points by the close in very thin trading.

With so little business about, jobbers are still nervous, arguing that poor money supply figures today could easily see a reversal of yesterday's rises.

Chase Manhattan bank, followed by numerous other big United States banks, cut its prime lending rate to 19 per cent from 19½ per cent. Continental Illinois had made a similar cut more than a week ago as other short-term rates fell.

But the Federal Reserve Board drained reserves from the markets, indicating that it may feel that for the moment short-term rates have fallen far enough.

Leading article, page 13
Business News, pages 17 and 19



Children's designs for Christmas stamps

Samantha Brown, aged five, whose painting of Santa Claus is one of five prize-winning pictures chosen for this year's Christmas stamps, to be issued by the Post Office on November 18.

Samantha, of Rhoose, South Glamorgan, is among the youngsters, aged between 5 and 16, who won a competition organized by the Blue Peter television programme and the Post Office. Her design will be seen on the 11½p stamp.

A stained-glass window effect is achieved by Tracy Jenkins, aged 14, of Luton, in her design of the head of Jesus for the 14p stamp.

An angel flies through a starlit sky in the painting of Lucinda Blackmore, aged six, from Clutton, Avon, for the 18p stamp. The 22p stamp, by Stephen Moore, aged 16, of Horsham, Sussex, depicts Joseph and Mary arriving at Bethlehem.

The three kings are portrayed on the 25p stamp by Sophie Sharp, aged eight, of Fulwood, Preston. (Photograph by Bill Warhurst.)

McNally not to stand for Labour again but SDP must wait

By Richard Evans

Mr Tom McNally, Labour MP for Stockport, South, and former political adviser to Mr James Callaghan, told senior constituency workers last night that he did not want to stand as his party's candidate in the next general election. He has not, however, decided yet whether he will defect to the Social Democrats.

Mr McNally, a former vice-president of the National Union of Students, said last night: "I have become increasingly fed up with the anarchy in the local party. I had a lot of problems at selection and it has not improved; indeed, it has got worse." He was not afraid of a fight, but to try to operate from such a base against party policies he could not support was impossible.

Policy on unilateralism, the EEC, and the protectionist nature of the economic strategy had produced an isolationist, neutralist, and protectionist Labour Party. "Many of the things I have talked about in policy terms may find a repository in the SDP."

☐ At the Social Democrats' national conference in Perth yesterday, the recruitment of Mr Bob Mitchell, until yesterday Labour MP for Southampton, Itchen, and now the SDP's eighteenth MP, was announced from the platform at the start of the day (Our Political Editor writes).

Two hours later the conference was cheering a moving speech from an even newer member, Mr William Hannan, former Labour MP for Glasgow, Maryhill. Mr Hannan, after a lifetime in the Labour Party, said he was a refugee, not a deserter. He was welcomed and consoled with a kiss from Mrs Shirley Williams.

Dr David Owen, the former Foreign Secretary was loudly acclaimed at the conference for an aggressive defence of and the North Atlantic alliance.

He said that the party he had helped to found must face two strands of opinion: isolationism and protectionism, leading to withdrawal from the EEC; and neutralism and unilateralism, leading to the weakening of Nato.

Dr Owen, at times almost violent in his assault on the "dangerous irresponsibility" of the Labour Party, said that withdrawal from the EEC, if it could ever be undertaken, would be a bruising, damaging, debilitating exit.

The second day of consultative debate, with decision-making excluded, again showed a large measure of agreement at every sensitive point between party members and the collective leadership. In the debate on defence, where differences were expected to show, the few unilateralists to speak were gently applauded but heavily outnumbered. Louder applause greeted one speaker, a convert from the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, who said there was no place for unilateralists

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, who, during Dr Owen's speech, listened coyly but not unnoticed in the gallery of Perth City Hall, was given a hero's welcome, which augured well for the planned alliance of the two parties. He also heard with approval a pledge that the Social Democrats would give high priority to a Scottish assembly if they and the Liberals ever formed a government.

Later, on the topic of a Scottish assembly, Mr Robert Maclennan, MP for Caithness and Sutherland and the SDP's constitution-maker, said it was the party's firm intention to establish such an assembly as soon as possible.

☐ Mr Steel, speaking at a press conference in Perth, said that the Liberals and Social Democrats would try to form a governing alliance to carry through a five-year programme of economic and constitutional reform (Philip Webster writes).

He rejected suggestions that the alliance should last only until a Bill introducing proportional representation had been passed. The governing alliance should carry through a full five-year programme at the end of which the options of ending or continuing the alliance would be considered, he added.

I can't take a PARTY seriously until it brawls in public

SDP MEETS IN PERTH

Calman

Conference reports, page 4
Leading article, page 13
Frank Johnson, back page

No action against Dr Jolly

By Nicholas Timmins

No action is to be taken against Dr Hugh Jolly, the paediatrician, after the death of a spina bifida baby, Stephen Quinn, aged two weeks, at Charing Cross Hospital, London, in 1979.

The decision was announced yesterday by the Director of Public Prosecutions after police investigations which began in February this year after a complaint from Life, the anti-abortion organization.

Life alleged that the child had been fed only water and dextrose, together with chloral hydrate, a sedative drug, intended to reduce the baby's demand for food. Life also alleged that the baby did not suffer from hydrocephalus or other complications.

The DPP yesterday declined to give the reasons for his decision, but it is understood that the DPP believed no offence had been committed, and the decision was not made simply because there was insufficient evidence.

The decision not to prosecute will come as a relief, not only to Dr Jolly, who yesterday declined to comment, but also to other paediatricians who are worried at the way medical judgments on the treatment of severely handicapped children are being called into question.

The trial is due to start next week of Dr Leonard Arthur, the Derbyshire paediatrician, who is accused of murdering a three-day-old baby with Down's Syndrome. That case was also put to the police by Life, as was a complaint against Dr Donald Garrow, a consultant paediatrician, at High Wycombe Hospital, although in his case also the DPP took no action.

Disgrace for Russian who let £27m go to rust

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Oct 5

One of the most flagrant examples of waste and bureaucratic bungling in the Soviet economy has been revealed by the sacking of a Soviet Deputy Minister of Oil who knowingly allowed millions of roubles worth of imported chemicals and machinery for the vital oil industry to rust away.

In what looks like being one of the biggest economic scandals of the decade, a Soviet newspaper revealed over the weekend that Mr Elik Khalimov, who held the post since 1977, falsified statistics to cover up his negligence in failing to carry out a scheme to increase oil production. For the past five years his ministry invented figures to show that the Government's order was being carried out.

The deception came to light only when thousands of barrels of imported chemicals were found abandoned and rusting in railway sidings. Special equipment, much of it imported, was also left to rust, unpacked and undamaged.

Giving details of the scandal *Sotsialisticheskaya Industria* said the losses in equipment alone amounted to 36m roubles (£27m), and 40,000 tonnes of chemicals had been wasted. The total economic loss to the country amounted to a huge sum and millions of tonnes of oil.

Hoping to cover up his deception while he put matters right, Mr Khalimov had tried to prevent anyone from related ministries and departments going to the site to investigate, the paper said.

Meanwhile, he spent much of his own time lecturing at the Moscow Institute of Oil and Gas Technology, and editing scientific articles. To avoid awkward questions over this income on the side, he broke party rules and accepted less than full fees.

The paper suggested Mr Khalimov might be prosecuted, and said a deputy minister responsible for the rational use of resources had also received a severe reprimand from the party over the affair.

Bureaucratic inefficiency is so widespread that it takes a serious scandal before anyone as senior as a deputy minister is sacked, and even ministers criticized by name by President Brezhnev have managed to keep their jobs. But at the last party congress in February the Russians launched a campaign to cut waste and husband energy resources, especially oil, and they have clearly decided to make an example of Mr Khalimov.

The paper said those people around him were also criticized for allowing the scandal to go on. It said it was clear that the Ministry of Oil Production had little control over its activities.

Foreign businessmen trading with the Soviet Union frequently find that delays and inefficiency hold up the installation on site of equipment bought by central ministries.

Without proper storage, delicate and expensive machinery is often left out in yards in the rain and snow, and then simply abandoned because it is unusable. Businessmen have reported seeing machinery they sold to the Russians still packed in the original shipment crates five years later.

Industry figures show inroads on inflation

By David Blake, Economics Editor

There was good news for the Government yesterday in its battle against inflation, as the price that industry pays for its raw materials and charges for its ex-factory goods showed small rises in September.

Figures produced by the Department of Industry showed that raw material and fuel costs went up by only ¼ per cent in September, raising the index to 237.8.

The annual rate of increase rose for the seventh successive month to 17¾ per cent from 17 per cent in August, but this was caused by the fact that the exceptionally good figures recorded in September last year dropped out of the figures.

Factory gate prices also showed a small rise of only ¾ per cent, though this was higher than the increase in costs industry had to bear. Throughout most of this year, output prices—the amount which manufacturers charge—have been rising significantly more slowly than the costs they pay. Output prices in September were 10 per cent above their level a year ago, the same increase as in the year to August.

The pattern of inflation in the shops is heavily influenced by wholesale prices, though in recent months big discounts in annual sales have done their part in holding inflation down.

The latest figures show that industry has been heavily squeezed by a combination of rising raw material costs and tight competition, which has meant that it cannot pass increases on to the consumer.

The increased raw material costs have been, in part, offset by the stability of labour costs. Low pay settlements and rising productivity have meant that there has been no increase in unit labour costs since the beginning of the year.

The most important factor driving up raw material costs has been the slide in sterling. This is particularly important in the short term because of its effect on oil prices, which are quoted in dollars. The sterling oil price thus rises automatically when the pound falls.

Government policy is now aimed at stabilizing sterling to a bigger extent than previously, but the impact of its fall has still not worked through fully.

Most projections suggest that inflation is likely to level off at around its current level of 10 per cent, though the Government has forecast that it will fall to 8 per cent by next Spring. Industry is expected to try to pass on some of its import costs as soon as its stocks are reduced to a more normal level.

"Quack curves", page 17
Tables, page 22

De Lorean says allegations are 'stupid and asinine'

From Our Correspondent, New York, Oct 5

Mr John De Lorean, the man behind the De Lorean car company, last night denied allegations of financial wrongdoing in his dealings with the British Government.

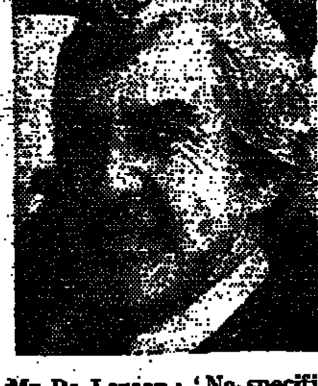
He described as completely stupid and asinine a question asked about the charge that he has been "short-changing" the British taxpayer.

On the Belfast plant's future, Mr De Lorean said: "If the banks cut off our credit, and the dealers' then closure could very well happen."

Asked about the Government call for a police investigation, Mr De Lorean said: "It is like anything else; when there is an allegation, the Government must listen to the story." He said that no company had been more open to public scrutiny than De Lorean.

Asked about the source of the allegation, Mr De Lorean said that Marianne Gibson "was a minor secretary; she was then demoted to clerk, and then demoted to typist in the PR department."

Mr De Lorean claimed that his company has exceeded some requirements of his agreement with the British Government



Mr De Lorean: 'No specific allegation'

including now having 2,500 employees when only 1,500 were required under the agreement up to this time.

The company has made money since mid-summer and expects to show "a profit of some millions" for September. He added that the British government had already received royalties and should "recover its initial investment and receive a profit." So far, how-

Continued on back page, col 6

Playboy loses licences

By Marcel Berlins

London magistrates refused yesterday to renew the licences of two casinos belonging to the Playboy organization, the Playboy Club in Park Lane and the Clermont Club in Berkeley Square. The casinos will continue to operate pending an appeal.

The five licensing justices for South Westminster decided that Playboy was "not a fit and proper person" to hold the licences, and that the premises of both clubs had been used for "unlawful purposes".

In addition, the justices found that the Playboy (though not the Clermont) had been "habitually" used for unlawful purposes. What those purposes were was not specified

The Metropolitan Police were awarded costs of £78,141 and the Gaming Board £14,575. Both had opposed the renewal of the licences.

Playboy's chief executive in Britain, Rear-Admiral Sir John Treacher, said he was "disappointed on a number of counts. We have a very strong team going and it leaves the staff very much in doubt about their future."

Sir John played down the effect of the justices' decision on Playboy's future international operations: "The organization is very soundly based and its long term future is not in doubt".

Other senior Playboy officials, however, were concerned that the group's casino operation in Atlantic City, New Jersey, United States, might be jeopardized.

During the hearing, allegations were made that the club had extended credit to regular customers, contrary to the Gaming Act, for instance by accepting cheques which the club knew would bounce.

Mr Victor Lownes, who was ousted as the head of Playboy in Britain last April, was said to be very upset by the decision.

The undoing of Playboy, page 12

Carrington warning of bloody war in Namibia

From David Watts, Melbourne, Oct 5

If Namibian independence talks failed then a bloody war leading to the destruction of the territory would result, Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, said today.

Lord Carrington, speaking at a press conference here, said: "If the negotiations don't succeed, and they've got to succeed, there is going to be Soviet, Cuban and East German support for Swapo. I see nothing less than bloody war and in that war we will see the destruction and crippling of Namibia, something we all have to avoid."

Earlier, African leaders attending the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting welcomed assurances by the Foreign Secretary that the search for Namibian independence was on track.

During the conference Lord Carrington has been giving representatives of the front-line states an outline of the five-nation contact group's constitutional proposals which are to be officially presented in southern African capitals later this month.

While most of the leaders appear to have been encouraged by what Lord Carrington had to tell them, both Mr Robert Mugabe and Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, whose country is a member of the contact group, and President Shagari of Nigeria said that they hoped that the process coud be speeded up.

Representatives in Melbourne of the South-West Africa Peoples Organization (Swapo) are still suspicious, however, of America's role in the settlement process and President Shagari was particularly critical of American policy in southern Africa.

"Regrettably, South Africa has felt encouraged by the new United States Administration intent on linking the so-called issue of Cuban troops in Angola with the question of the independence of Namibia; needless to say this American position is as unjust as it is incomprehensible. The question of Namibia's independence long pre-dated American concern over Cuban forces in Africa, even if the Americans choose to ignore the reasons for the Cuban presence in Angola," President Shagari said.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, speaking soon after the Nigerian President, said that she would be delighted if the up to 20,000 Cuban troops were withdrawn from Angola but it was not a condition for a settlement. President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya said that President Reagan, whose country is leading the diplomatic initiative, had expressed the same view to him in Washington.

President Shagari said that there would not be an indefinite wait for Namibian independence or otherwise Africa would be engulfed in an East-West power struggle. A timetable must be set for independence by the middle of 1982.

Lord Carrington, speaking at his press conference, said that he understood such impatience but "I think that the prize is worth a little patience because the consequences of failure are too awful to contemplate". The British say only that the independence process should begin during 1982, they do not expect it to be completed before the following year.

Though the front line states have expressed broad satisfaction with progress only the revelation of the timetable for independence and clarification of what is contained in the contact group's constitutional proposals will convince sceptics that the Americans are not engaged in a spoiling role.

Mr Mugabe, particularly, believes that the constitutional guarantees are another term for the consolidation of the privileges of the 100,000 whites, something denied by Lord Carrington.

Muldoon apologizes, page 7

Engineering firms boost Cabinet pay policy

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

The Government's attempts to restrict pay increases this winter to less than 5 per cent received a significant fillip yesterday when engineering employers refused to increase a 3.16 per cent offer which affects two million workers.

During three hours of talks with union leaders the employers indicated that they were prepared to increase the offer by "pence rather than pounds". But after the unions made clear that they were seeking a substantial improvement the new offer was not tabled.

The Engineering Employers Federation will now consult its members on whether the industry can afford a larger increase. Further talks are expected to be held before the end of the month.

Mr Anthony Frodsham, director general of the federation, said: "We are on the verge of a breakdown in national negotiations, which could result in the total loss of national negotiations and in disputes. I think our members ought to be absolutely clear exactly where we are."

After the talks, Mr Terence Duffy, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and leader of the union negotiating team, said the industry could be set on a collision course if the offer was not substantially improved. He claimed that last year's 8.2 per cent settlement had increased the industry's pay bill by only 2 per cent.

Mr Duffy said that a 12 per cent increase, which the unions were seeking to protect living standards, would increase the pay bill by 2¼ per cent. That was because agreement reached nationally on pay for the industry in the main affected only overtime and shift payments. Most employers already pay more than the national minimum rate.

It is thought that the employers were thinking of increasing the £2.50 a week increase for skilled workers to about £3.75 a week. That would still keep them marginally within the Government's 4 per cent guideline for the public services.

□ BL Cars: The management yesterday began a propaganda campaign to win the hearts and minds of its 58,000 workers and avoid a threatened all-out strike over pay (Clifford Webb writes from Birmingham).

In a personal message handed to each employee by his supervisor, the company warned him that its 3.8 per cent offer was all that it could afford and any prolonged industrial action would threaten its entire future.

The four-page letter to employees gives a precis of management's detailed reply to the unions' claim for a flat rate increase of £20 a week which, together with additional fringe benefits, amounts to 20 per cent.

A meeting of all 200 shop stewards on Friday will have before it a recommendation that unless BL makes a substantial improvement in its offer they should take strike action from November 1.

The stewards are almost certain to give majority support for a strike. But plant level mass meetings during the following week will have the final say. BL is determined that everyone attending those meetings will have enough facts to make up his own mind.

The 2,000 Rover workers who will lose their jobs next April, when the Solihull car plant closes, have already announced their opposition to a strike.

BL has given a warning that it will go ahead with the liberal redundancy payments only if there is no interference in production at Solihull and cooperation in switching a new Rover car to Cowley.

□ Miners: Militants in the Doncaster coal field are drawing up a campaign of opposition to the industry's pit pay incentive scheme (Paul Routledge writes from Doncaster).

The National Coal Board will give its response today to the 25 per cent claim submitted by leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers for a settlement from November 1.

The board is expected to offer a lump sum running into many millions of pounds, but not expressed as a percentage figure of the wage bill, so as to avoid an early conflict over the Cabinet's 4 per cent pay rise limit for the public sector.

But the second leg of a possible compromise deal with the union is now coming under pressure from the most militant rank and file unofficial group, the Doncaster Miners' panel, of officials from about ten large pits.

The panel claims that under tough economy measures introduced by the area board the average incentive bonus for face workers has fallen in the last year from £8 a shift to £5, and in some cases is running well below that.

□ British Airways: Economy cuts will mean poorer service to passengers, the British Airline Stewards and Stewardesses Association said yesterday.

Mr Sean O'Shea, branch secretary of the union said: "If BA get rid of 1,000 cabin crew I do not believe they can provide the same service to their customers."

Mr O'Shea was speaking after a meeting attended by 1,500 BASSA members at a Heathrow airport hotel voted in favour of its officials negotiating with BA to achieve a compromise.

Dover
Folkestone
Sangatte
Calais
MAIN RUNNING TUNNEL
SERVICE TUNNEL
CONNECTION CULVERT

Channel tunnel gets partnership backing

By Michael Baily, Transport Correspondent

The Channel tunnel came a step closer yesterday when a formal link was made between British Rail and one of the leading private sector promoters, the European Channel Tunnel Group (ECTG). The move consolidates the position of the single-tube, rail-only tunnel as front runner among the various bridge and tunnel projects, and of ECTG as the likely builder.

ECTG, which was formed in 1978, is probably the oldest and most international of the rival consortiums, with construction partners in Britain (Costain), France, Germany, and The Netherlands. There are joint British and French chairmen, Sir David Nicolson, Conservative MEP for London, Central, and former chairman of British Airways, and M Pierre Billecocq, former French transport minister.

Their financial advisers, Rothschild, have strong links with France and the United States, where part of the £765m (1980 prices) funds needed for the project are expected to be raised.

Almost all forms of Channel link were investigated by ECTG before the six-metre rail-only tunnel was chosen as the best bet.

The group is still prepared to build a slightly larger tunnel suitable for carrying road vehicles on a rail shuttle if that is what the governments want; but not, presumably, in partnership with British Rail, which wants the tunnel to be small enough to take only through trains.

Sir Peter Parker, British Rail chairman, said yesterday that a road shuttle in a single-rail tunnel would produce a "thoroughly bad service and much argument between the two transport modes". Further "our studies lead us to believe that it would also be significantly less attractive financially".

The six-metre tunnel for trains only was all that was needed to serve the commercial interests of British and French Railways, he said during a luncheon at the French Chamber of Commerce in London. It would have the minimal long-term effect on Channel ship operators.

Welcoming the new link, Rothschild said that it could now press ahead with detailed financial arrangements. The likely outcome is separate tunnel-owning companies on each side of the Channel.

A guarantee against cancellation for political reasons would be required, as well as a contract for minimum use by the railways, presumably somewhere between 50 and 80 per cent of predicted traffic.

Coming so soon after the favourable statement from Mrs Margaret Thatcher and M François Mitterrand last month, yesterday's link means that, after more than a century of discussion, the tunnel is really on the way.

Sir Peter said: "The initiative of our Prime Minister and President Mitterrand in setting an urgent timetable for joint discussions has given new heart to those of us who have nursed the hope that the tunnel will become a reality in our lifetimes".

Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, is expected to announce the Government's choice of scheme by the end of the year.

Fare cuts around Britain

Cheap travel greeted with gloom and ill grace

By Robin Young

Regular Monday morning travellers in the London rush hour yesterday accepted the introduction of reduced fares with little grace and scant gratitude.

While London Transport boasted of what it called "a slight upsurge of traffic during the morning rush hour", travellers, when willing to exchange words at all, wanted only to express their dissatisfaction with the world in general, and the transport system in particular.

At Liverpool Street and King's Cross long and ill-humoured queues developed while mechanics adjusted ticket machines to the new fare system.

"This is ridiculous", one commuter said. "You people must have known these changes were happening. What have you been doing all weekend?"

The situation was little happier on the buses. On a heavily laden No 6 the person tucked into my right armpit said: "Reduced fares? They must be off their heads. They should be paying us to travel in conditions like these.

"And now there will be more people than ever trying to get on the buses, and probably fewer buses than ever for them to get on."

The conductor said that he had been working for two hours. "So far no one has said he is pleased about the fare reductions. My God, they are a grumpy lot", he said, eyeing his overloaded payload of Monday morning misery with distaste.

Choosing the one smiling face in the throng at Oxford Circus, I was told: "My single fare from Belsize Park is 40p. It was 60p. But I would not say I was happy about it.

"I shall be paying the difference in my rates. The money has got to come from somewhere. It does not take a lot of intelligence to work that out."

At Victoria a long wait for a bus allowed an acrimonious controversy to develop between London residents and out-of-town commuters.

"Don't you start grumbling mate", a local said. "You and most of this lot have come off the Brighton train, and its the poor likes of me that will be subsidizing you from now on."

In fact, the cost of the concessions is heavy: £125m in the first year, or more than £200m with government penalties on the GLC for exceeding its spending limits. Rates will rise by more than £3 a house weekly in some areas, and almost everywhere in London by at least £1.

The only traveller I discovered who said that she would have been in a car had she not heard about the reduced fares said: "Never again. I have come from Wimbledon for 40p, but it has taken hours. I would willingly spend a couple of quid on petrol and risk another £18 or so in car fines rather than go through that purgatory."

The conductor of a No 38 said: "It was nice yesterday. The Sunday maximum fare is down from 48p to 20p, and people were cheerful about that. The Monday maximum is down from 72p to 40p, but you would not think it made a pennyworth of difference, to hear them talk."

At my regular bus stop in Balls Pond Road, Dalston, the queue was longer than usual. "Of course it's not because the fares are down", the man in front of me said scornfully. "It's for the simple reason that no bus has been along here for the past half hour."

□ About 15 per cent of those paying lower fares on London's buses and Underground yesterday were able to do so with undiluted pleasure (Michael Baily writes). They were the tourists (averaging 10 per cent of the traffic) and commuters from out of London (nearly 5 per cent) who are not London ratepayers and who therefore enjoy the benefit of the system without subsidizing its cost.

The idea of issuing indentity cards to Londoners who had a ratepayeer's right to the new deal was considered by the Greater London Council but rejected because it would be inconvenient and costly.

Red Arrow fares remain unchanged at 20p.

London is not the only region in which fares have come down.

□ West Midlands: The West Midlands Passenger Transport Executive introduced fare cuts a month ago. They are expected to cost £17.9m in lost revenue in a full year and are one of the reasons why the Labour-controlled county council is asking for a 14p in the pound rate increase (Our Birmingham Correspondent writes).

The cuts in the fares charged averaged 24 per cent and children under 16 have been paying an experimental flat fare of 2p. The children's fare will be reviewed after six months, but there have already been calls to withdraw it because youngsters have been using the system for joy riding.

□ Merseyside: The county council's ruling Labour group, which came to power this year, has introduced the public transport fare cuts promised at the election (Our Liverpool Correspondent writes). Commuters on buses, trains and ferries enjoyed their first taste of the 12 per cent cuts yesterday.

□ South Yorkshire: Cheap bus fares were pioneered by the Labour-controlled South Yorkshire County Council soon after local government reorganization in 1974 (Our Barnsley Correspondent writes). Passengers can travel one mile for only 4p and a 12-mile journey can cost only 20p. Children under 16 can ride anywhere in the county for 2p.

The scheme is subsidized by more than £1m a week from the rates.

Leading article, page 13



Mr David Wetzel, GLC transport committee chairman and architect of the cheap-travel plan, returning briefly at Victoria yesterday to his old job as a bus conductor when he issued some tickets (Photograph by Keith Waldegrave).

Three-week silence on books theft

By John Witherow and Michael Leapman

University College London, which has had 267 books valued at £1m stolen from its library, some of which have allegedly been sold in New York, discovered that 100 rare volumes were missing three weeks before the police were informed, it was disclosed yesterday.

A stock check of the valuable collection on the history of science and mathematics at the end of August showed that the volumes had disappeared, but staff apparently believed they had been removed for rebinding or taken to a vault.

However, on September 17, a man tried to exchange some of the books for a rare manuscript at Quaritch's, the London dealers.

When the bookshop got in touch with the library it discovered that padlocks on nine of 40 cabinets containing the collection had been changed. When the staff gained access to the shelves they found that a further 150 books had been removed.

Police investigating the case do not know how anybody gained access to the library or removed the books. Researchers using the reference library normally require written permission but it was suggested yesterday by a member of the staff that an outsider could have walked into the library.

Mr Roger Gaskell, manager of the science department at Quaritch's, said: "Many of the university libraries which have rare books are not equipped to look after them. But at this time of financial cuts they do not have the money for better security measures."

University College was referring callers to Scotland Yard.

Police, meanwhile, were preparing to fly to New York this week to start extradition proceedings against a Greek-born student who is alleged to have sold four of the books to a local dealer for $11,000.

John Papanastassiou, aged 34, a graduate student at Columbia University, was arrested in New York on Friday by customs officials. He has been charged with transporting stolen goods and trying to sell them. He is held on $25,000 bail for a hearing on Friday.

Youth who wants to be birched

From John Chartres
Castletown, Isle of Man

A court hearing which may determine the validity of birching in the Isle of Man opened yesterday despite an attempt by a young Glaswegian to abandon his appeal against a sentence of four birch strokes.

The appeal court, consisting of the Isle of Man's senior High Court Judge, Deemster Arthur Luft, and Mr Benet Hytner, QC, was placed in a dilemma.

Just over an hour before the sitting was to begin the advocate for the youth, who had pleaded guilty before Douglas Juvenile Court to a charge of assault on board the ship Mona's Queen, deposited a notice of abandonment of appeal.

After confirming that his client's "intentions were firm that he wanted to be birched", Mr John Quinn, advocate for the Glasgow youth, was instructed by the two judges to seek further advice.

Mr Quinn returned in the afternoon to say that his client's attitude was unchanged and submitted a statement to the press signed by him, his father and a friend. "My client wants to be birched", Mr Quinn reiterated.

Deemster Luft and Mr Hytner argued, however, that the necessary three days' notice of abandonment of appeal had not been met.

Mr Hytner pointed out that the grounds of appeal were that the birching sentence was wrong and contrary to the European Convention on Human Rights.

The judges adjourned the hearing until 2 pm today and the youth remained in custody.

Prior likely to act on three Maze demands

From Christopher Thomas, Belfast

Three of the Maze prisoners' five demands will be met at least partially by Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, when he announces prison reforms this week.

It is a foregone conclusion that all prisoners in the province will be allowed to wear their own clothes at all times.

Possibly up to half of lost remission on sentences will be restored to the blanket protesters, who have been wearing only blankets rather than prison issue clothing. And a degree, albeit small, of further association between prisoners will be granted.

That leaves two issues, work and the number of parcels, letters and visits allowed. The latter is hardly a difficulty; what the prisoners are demanding is available already to inmates who conform to prison rules.

There is, however, a further demand that taken together with work and association, could pose serious difficulties, that on segregation.

If several hundred prisoners chose to sit in their cells for eight hours a day rather than do "penal" duties, that would not necessarily cause undue difficulties.

It would be a regime that both sides might be able to accept without the extreme tensions created by the other more radical forms of protest.

Association is likely to be a difficult issue. It appears likely that prisoners in the four wings of each of the H blocks will be given a chance to see each other more in times of recreation. But there is great objection in prison circles to the term "free".

Segregation is seen by the prisoners as a side issue implicit in their demand to associate freely with compatriots. But the authorities have up to now strictly opposed the idea of separating republicans from "loyalists".

Former UDR man shot dead in car

□ Mr Hector Raymond Hall, aged 22, of Lincoln Court, Londonderry, a former member of the Ulster Defence Regiment, was shot dead last night in his car outside a hospital where he worked as a driver.

□ An IRA man, Francis Cormley, aged 23, a lorry driver, was given a double life sentence yesterday when he pleaded guilty at Belfast Crown Court to the murders of two former UDR soldiers, one of whom was killed while visiting the Irish Republic

SOLDIER DENIES 'GAY' CHARGE

Private Stephen Biggs, aged 22, of 7 Field Force HQ and Signal Squadron, was accused of disgraceful conduct of an indecent kind contrary to section 66 of the Army Act, 1955, when he appeared before a court martial in Colchester, Essex, yesterday.

The charge alleged that on or about June last year Private Biggs committed an act of gross indecency with another soldier in Osnabruck, West Germany. He pleaded not guilty.

Gay rights groups sat in the court room.

LOVER'S POISON TRIAL OPENS

Tracey Stamp, the sex change sailor, denied trying to poison her lover, Mr Keith Vincent, when she appeared at Winchester Crown Court yesterday. Mr Roger Titheridge, QC, alleged that Stamp, aged 45, of Penford, Dyfed, laced his food with boiled laburnum seeds.

The court was told that Stamp later left him and moved in with her friend, Rosie Swale, the yachtswoman, whose marriage had broken up. She denied admitting to police that she knew how to prepare poisons. The hearing continues today.

Five new test tube babies and 60 more on the way

By Nicholas Timmins

Five test tube babies have now been born in Britain after treatment of their mothers at the Cambridgeshire clinic set up by Mr Patrick Steptoe and Dr Robert Edwards, who pioneered the technique. A further 60 women are pregnant.

The successes, which bring to seven the total of test tube babies born in Britain, involved the treatment of several hundred women at Bourn Hall clinic, some of them from overseas, and provides firm evidence that the technique could become relatively routine.

Mr Alan Dexter, the clinic's financial director, said yesterday that all the babies, three girls and two boys, were doing well, all five having been born at outside hospitals after treatment at the clinic. That costs £1,600 or £2,100, depending on whether preliminary investigations are needed.

He would not comment on the nationality of the children, although at least one has been born to an overseas patient, but he said some of the later pregnancies involved patients from abroad.

Mr Dexter said that the pregnancy rate among those treated was running at 18 per cent, an encouraging figure, although some pregnancies would inevitably end in miscarriage. There had been too few births so far to make a sensible estimate of what percentage of those treated would give birth.

Last week the Department of Health and Social Security gave health authorities permission to send patients to the Bourn Hall clinic for treatment, but the shortage of National Health Service funds means that few health authorities are likely to take such a course.

A number of health service hospitals are, however, working on the test tube baby technique, but none has yet produced a birth.

The successes at Cambridge are likely to encourage others to study Mr Steptoe's and Dr Edwards's techniques, although the relatively low success rate may discourage many hospitals from considering it as a routine treatment.

IN BRIEF

Duffy, Sirs drop S Africa visit

Mr Terence Duffy, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, and Mr William Sirs, general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, have called off a visit to South Africa.

They were to have travelled there after an international metalworkers' meeting in Nairobi, but cancelled because of misgivings expressed by black unions that the visit could be regarded as supporting apartheid.

Robbery case remand

John Doherty, aged 22, of Thames Street, Greenwich, was remanded in custody for a week by Bow Street magistrates yesterday charged with robbing the editor of the *Sunday Mirror*, Mr Robert Edwards, and his wife of cash and valuables totalling £255 at Waterloo Place, Pall Mall.

Midlands earth tremor

North Staffordshire and south Cheshire suffered an earth tremor yesterday. It was centred on Kidsgrove and was measured at 2.9 on the Richter scale but there were no reports of damage or injuries.

Two on death charge

David Tyrone Knight, aged 23, of no fixed address, and a youth aged 15 were remanded in custody by magistrates in Wimbledon, London, yesterday, charged with the murder of Natalie Hill, aged 12. They are to appear again on October 14.

£18m for fire damage

Haringey council, in London, has agreed to accept £18.4m on its insurance claim for Alexandra Palace, which was badly damaged by fire in July last year, it was announced yesterday.

Child found safe

Paul Ryan, aged 22 months, of Kirkstall Avenue, Keywood, Greater Manchester, was found safe and well yesterday at a house near his home after being missing for 15 hours.

Judge accepts reason for guilty plea

By a Staff Reporter

A man arrested in the Bradford riots in July, who said he had pleaded guilty to get out of custody, had his appeal upheld at Bradford Crown Court yesterday.

Mr Tarlochan Gat-Aura, aged 25, of Middle Lane, Bradford, had a fine of £75, imposed by magistrates in July, set aside by Judge Raymond Dean, who ordered a rehearing of the case by the magistrates' court.

It is believed to be the first case connected with the summer riots in which a crown court has ruled that a plea was equivocal because the defendant thought that if he pleaded not guilty he would not get bail.

Mr Gat-Aura said he had intended pleading not guilty to using threatening behaviour but thought that as a result he would be kept in custody. As he had found the experience of spending two nights in the cells "quite horrific", he decided to plead guilty to ensure his release.

Judge Dean, sitting with two magistrates, said the Bradford magistrates in the case appeared to have adopted a blanket course of action.

His impression was that each case for bail was not considered fully on its merits, and he could understand Mr Gat-Aura feeling he had been robbed of his freedom to choose his plea.

Mr Michael Mansfield, for Mr Gat-Aura, claimed the behaviour and words of the magistrates in dealing with other cases had applied indirect pressure on his client. The magistrates had remanded in custody those who pleaded not guilty.

□ An article on the Toxteth riots, by Mr Harold Legg, former Chief Constable of Bootle, which appeared yesterday in the Merseyside police journal, *Merseybeat*, accused black immigrants of being responsible for inner city "ghettoes" (our Liverpool Correspondent writes).

□ Two Leicester skinheads who drove through the city during disturbances on July 12 wearing Nazi regalia designed to incite Pakistani youths were sentenced in Leicester Crown Court yesterday (our Leicester Correspondent writes).

William Hawes, aged 21, was sentenced to four years for using insulting behaviour, possessing an offensive weapon and committing criminal damage, smashing a shop window, on another occasion.

Phillip Bentley, aged 35, convicted of possessing an offensive weapon, was remanded in custody pending social inquiry reports.

Science report

Colliding islands that made continents

By the Staff of "Nature"

About 225 million years ago, the land we now call China was in the middle of the ancient Pacific Ocean, and Siberia was just colliding with Europe, thousands of miles away. That is the picture which emerges from some recent measurements of the tiny magnetic fields of rocks in the Yangtse and Pekin regions of China.

Two Chinese and two Australian geophysicists collaborated to complete this picture of the geological formation of Asia, which now appears to have been a highly fragmented region in the not-so-distant past, when Africa, Europe, the Americas and Siberia were in one giant landmass called Pangaea.

Somewhere in the giant ocean surrounding Pangaea—according to the latest measurements, quite close to the equator—were great islands which were drifting north to form modern Asia: India, which on collision with Siberia and two smaller landmasses to the south of it (the Kazazkstan and Tarim plates) would create the Himalayas; a block forming South-east Asia: Kolyma and Kamchatka, which now form the far eastern end of the Soviet Union abutting the Bering Straits; and the principal blocks which collided to form mountainous China, Yangtse and Sino-Korea.

The islands were not floating on the ocean, but like all the continents, on the molten rock which lies beneath the Earth's crust. Extremely slow currents in this molten rock cause the continents to move at a rate of an inch or two a year.

The magnetic measurements made by the Australians and Chinese are the kind that have throughout the world confirmed the idea of moving continents. Rocks, even apparently non-magnetic ones, retain a faint magnetic ation which records the direction of the Earth's magnetic field when they were formed. This direction, and its angle of dip into the Earth, leaves a pretty good record of where the rock was on the Earth at that time.

Thus, earlier measurements had shown that Siberia lay roughly at its present position, around 60°N, at the end of the Permian period (225 million years ago), while South-east Asia and Kolyma were around 30°N. The latest data shows that Yangtse and Sino-Korea were even further south, within 10° of the equator.

According to one speculation, those mid-Pacific pieces may even have been joined together at that time, fitting together in a different arrangement from their present one in south Asia. Thus while geologists have poured scorn on the idea of Atlantis, there may have been, much earlier than the mythical date of that continent, an equivalent in the Pacific. It even has a name: Pacifica. But its existence as a unified entity is still a matter of speculation.

Source: *Nature* (vol 293, p212), 1981.

IOJ CHIEFS TAKE OVER AT BRANCH

From Arthur Osman
York

A national official of the Institute of Journalists was imposed yesterday as a caretaker convener (shop steward) on an office branch which was alleged to have accepted a pay and conditions settlement contrary to its members' interests.

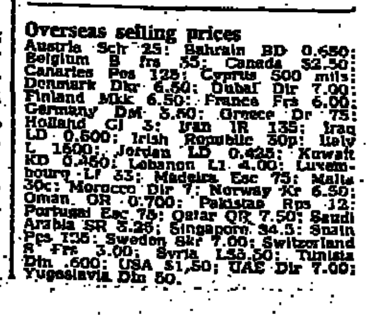
The official was Mr Robert Farmer, the union's general secretary, and the branch that of *The Daily Telegraph* and *The Sunday Telegraph* in London. Mr Farmer's deputy, Mr James Paterson, has become assistant convener of the branch. New elections for the branch posts will be held soon.

The unusual step disclosed at the union's annual conference in York yesterday, was ordered by the national executive after the signing of a house agreement some weeks ago by the branch convener which was later repudiated by members in a ballot ordered by the executive.

A meeting of only six of the 80 branch members, of whom 50 had voting rights, had split equally over a house agreement, it was said yesterday. Mr Alan Smith, the convenor, cast his vote in favour of signing it.

The agreement was reported to have reduced substantiallly journalists' expectations and had a disputes procedure clause which Mr Farmer said was not acceptable to the institute.

The union has made a pay claim for provincial journalists to the Newspaper Society, seeking a 15 per cent increase in all grades, subject to an upward movement in the retail price index before the claim is presented.



Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 25; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 35; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 500 mils; Denmark Dkr 6.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 6.50; France Frs 6.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 75; Holland Gl 3; Iran IR 135; Iraq LD 0.600; Irish Republic 50p; Italy L 1600; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 6.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 75; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 5.25; Singapore $4.5; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 7.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L$5.50; Tunisia Din .600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50.

Running costs of quangos top £1,500m, MP says

By George Clark, Political Correspondent

The Equal Opportunities Commission was "neither more nor less than a publicly funded pressure group for a few militant worker's organizations", Mr Philip Holland, Conservative MP for Carlton, suggested yesterday.

Launching another campaign for tougher government action to reduce the number of quangos (quasi-autonomous national governmental organizations), Mr Holland, known as the "Headhunter of the Commons", said the effectiveness of the Commission's first four years' work could be judged by its failure to advance the claim of women to equal pay.

In fact, its 1980 report showed that in the three years before it was set up women's earnings as a proportion of men's rose from 67 to 73 per cent. But between 1976 and 1979 they fell to 73 per cent, and they were still falling.

Mr Holland was also critical of some of the commission's projects. For example, there was in 1980 a payment of £5,681 to employ an administration "to coordinate a campaign to restore Mrs Pankhurst, the suffragette leader's house in Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester", and to establish a centre for the study of the women's movement all over the world.

"What that does to create equal opportunities between the sexes I do not know", he said.

He poured scorn on the proposal by the Scottish Convention on Women, and Women in Media, that there should be a new quango "to act as a monitoring agency to combat ythe allegedly distorted images of women in the media". The commission had made a grant of £4,200 to a member of Women in Media to investigate the need for such a quango.

To *provide* detailed evidence that the appointment of quangos by successive governments has enabled the Executive to engineer a shift of power away from the control and scrutiny of Parliament, Mr Holland has written a booklet, under the aegis of the Adam Smith Institute, entitled *The Governance of Quangos.*

It was published yesterday and a copy was at once sent to Mrs Margaret Thatcher, whom Mr Holland regards as an ally, though he thinks she has not been energetic enough in prodding departmental ministers to dismantle their quango empires.

It will be available to the Conservative rank and file attending the party conference in Blackpool next week. Mr Holland will also attend a fringe meeting on "a surfeit of quangos" organized by the Federation of Conservative Students.

"Out of a total of about 3,000 quangos, the present Government has abolished between 500 and 600, but about 60 new ones have been created", he told a Commons press conference.

"The announcement of the death of a quango is not always what it seems. The abolition of one body provides the opportunity to set up another with slightly different terms of reference, while in no way reducing the amount of patronage or the weight of bureacracy".

The abolition of about 600 quangos, saving about £25m annually, with a reduction in the activities of others, saving a further £350m, a year, might be thought sufficient to satisfy even the most ardent "quango hunter".

But Mr Holland was not content. "There remain a further 2,400 official bodies whose administration costs alone exceed a well researched estimate of £1,500, annually", he said.

The Whitehall establishment stiffened its resistence each time a new citadel was stormed. "Ministers are fed beguiling reasons for retaining this, and creating that". Huge vested interests were at work maintaining the status quo.

* *The Governance of Quangos* (Adam Smith Institute, Little Smith Street, London, SW1, £2.45).



Mr Philip Holland, MP, with a Solomon Islands statuette symbolizing his role as "headhunter". (Photographs by Malcolm Clark).

NUS plans sixth formers as members

By Diana Geddes Education Correspondent

The National Union of Students is proposing to change its rules to allow the 260,000 pupils in sixth forms and sixth-form colleges to become full-time members.

The union's national executive will put a motion to that effect to the union conference in Blackpool in December. The union has more than 1,200,000 members.

A spokesman said yesterday that the increasingly arbitrary division between educational provision in further education and school sixth forms made the move a logical extension of its work. Any student in a further education college is eligible for union membership.

A full-time official had been appointed to look after the interests of students aged 16 to 19. One of the union's first tasks would be to press for greater parity and order in the chaotic system of grants for students in that age group.

A group of students who are dissatisfied with what they describe as the "undemocratic and extremist nature of the "NUS" yesterday launched a non-political student organization, called the Independent Students Association.

Speaking at the association's launch in London, Mr Alex Warren, president of Dundee University students' association and chairman of the organization's national steering committee, claimed that the NUS no longer represented most of its members, and that it was more concerned with party politics than with students' interests.

Mr Warren is a member of the Social Democratic Party. Other members of the association's steering committee include Mr Roman Scuplak, a member of the Federation of Conservative Students.

The NUS spokesman said that the union was not worried by the new association.

NSPCC plea to Government

By Nicholas Timmins

The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is to seek long-term government support for the first time in the face of huge deficits and a steep increase in child battering.

The society had a deficit last year of £828,000, has lost about £750,000 this year and faces a similar deficit in the coming year. Its reserves have dwindled from £3m to less than £1.5m, with part of this year's shortfall to be met, and without government support and increased public donations it faces cuts in its services.

The society's difficulties are partly self-inflicted because it has refused to reduce its activities at a time when spending cuts are forcing local authority social services to reduce their provision of out-of-hours cover.

Dr Alan Gilmour, director of the society, said yesterday that in some areas, for example, Kent, parts of the Midlands and in certain London boroughs, the society was the only agency providing a 24-hour service. "If the society were to withdraw its services there would be no *one to take its place*", he said.

That was particularly worrying in the face of a 40 *per cent rise* in the *number of* cases of serious child abuse in the past two years.

In *1979* the society knew of 1,052 cases where children had been injured and it was *suspected the injuries were* non-accidental. In the year just ended that figure had risen by more than 400 to 1,486, and the number put as being at risk of physical injury had risen from 1,380 two years ago to 1,975 in the past year.

Even a 10 per cent cut would mean the loss of about twenty of the society's 249 inspectors, Dr Gilmour said, with 2,000 children left at increased risk. "The implications are grave. In a high proportion of cases it is the parents themselves who come to us for help before any serious injury is inflicted," he said.

"If the society were forced to cut back on its services it would not always be able to respond to these calls for help. With the number of serious cases sharply rising and other agencies already reducing their services, thousands of children depend on the NSPCC, and the NSPCC alone".

The society will be seeking at least £250,000 a year from the Government, which stepped in with ad hoc grants of £125,000 in 1978-79 and £100,000 last year. This year, however, there has been no direct aid. Dr Gilmour said he would be seeking " a substantial and regular grant"from the Government.

This year's £750,000 deficit came despite an appeal last October that raised an extra £500,000.

At a press conference the society's officers were reluctant to provide simple reasons for the apparent increase in child abuse.



Dr Gilmour: "no one to take NSPCC's place"

Rate referendum attacked as threat to constitution

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

Government proposals to force local authorities to hold a referendum before they levy a *supplementary rate* were attacked yesterday as posing a serious constitutional challenge that could undermine representative democracy.

Professor John Stewart told delegates to a conference organized by the Council for the Principality and the Welsh Counties Committee that the *proposed referendum would* destroy the basis of local elections, since councillors are expected to carry out policies involving finance and expenditure.

Professor Stewart, director of the Institute of Local Government Studies at Birmingham University, said the *constitutional issues* posed by the referendum were so critical that a conference should be called to discuss the threat it posed.

Any such referendum, he said, would be biased to give a "no" vote.

Professor Stewart said the *effect* of the *proposal* would be to strengthen centralized power at the cost of elected local government at a time when Britain was the most centralized power in Western Europe.

'MAN IN CUFF LINKS CASE 'OWES £4m'

Mr Per Hegard, the Norwegian millionaire whose former wife was sued in the "company cuff links" case, left the country owing £4m, counsel told a High Court judge in London yesterday.

Mr Justice Vinelott in the Companies Court made compulsory winding-up orders against three Hegard companies, Seton Securities Ltd, Seton Trust Ltd and Amalgamated Industrials Ltd.

Seton Securities was owed £4.5m by subsidiaries and £1.5m by Mr Hegard. Seton Trust was owed more than £2m by Mr Hegard. Amalgamated Industrials was owed more than £5m by Seton Securities.

Cashing in on names is climbing's new game

From Roland Faux Kingussie

The businesslike idea of a Lakeland rock climber has outraged the mountaineering fraternity and has been brought to the attention of the British Mountaineering *Council, the governing body* of the sport.

Mr Bill Birkett of Kendal, a *climber who has discovered* a number of new routes on Lake District crags, has *approached several companies* in the climbing equipment industry offering to name his climbs after their products for a fee. By tradition it is the right of the first person to climb a new route to name it.

Because climbers are becoming technically more proficient and better equipped, the number of new "lines" appearing on British crags is 200 a year. Competition is *fierce among the most* gifted groups. The pressure to think of new names has produced results that are at best bizarre and at worst incomprehensible or obscene.

Mr Birkett is unrepentant about his *money-making* scheme. He has already named one route after a new brand of boots. He said: "There are a lot of people making a lot of money from climbing in one way or another but the climbers themselves, the people who put in the effort, make *nothing. That is why, after a* lot of thought, I decided to go ahead."

Mr Birkett's entrepreneurism has had a bleak reception among many of his fellow climbers

Certainly, *climbs carrying* such names as Sword of Damocles, Holy Ghost, Arma*geddon,* and Gargoyle Direct — a few of the established classics — have a more impressive ring to them than "Bloggs's Boot" or "Brand X Thermal Underwear" would have. Undeterred, Mr Birkett insists: "*This idea does not* deface the cliff. The name appears only in the guidebook

Whitehall brief

Thatcher to cut senior men

By Peter Hennessy

HOME CIVIL SERVICE OPEN STRUCTURE

Grade	Number (April 1, 1981)	Salary (Today)
"Super" Permanent Secretary	3	£35,845
Permanent Secretary	22	£33,170
Second Permanent Secretary	15	£30,495
Unified Intermediate Pay Point (Higher)	4	£28,355
Deputy Secretary	145	£26,215
Unified Intermediate Pay Point (Lower)	32	£22,110 (Under review)
Under Secretary	542	£21,935

Mrs Margaret Thatcher has approved a plan to undo some of the effects of the explosion in senior Civil Service manpower that took place in the Wilson and Heath years. Her action comes after the completion of an unpublished report into the top three *grades of permanent, deputy* and under secretary by Sir Geoffrey Wardale, former Second Permanent Secretary at the Department of the Environment.

Although it has been judged impossible to slim down Whitehall's so-called "open structure" (which since 1971 *has embraced all posts of* under secretary and above) to the complement of 550 its constituent grades filled in 1965, a cut of about 10 per cent has been authorized for the 822 senior men inherited by the Conservatives in May 1979. The chief result of the Wardale report will be a reduction *in the ratio of* deputy, and, especially under secretaries to permanent secretaries.

On the basis of figures supplied by the Civil Service Department, it seems that in 1965 for every permanent secretary there existed 2.5 deputy secretaries and 9.5 under secretaries. *In the peak* year of 1976, the ratio stood at 1:3.5:13.5, though it has *since* eased slightly to 1:3.5:13.

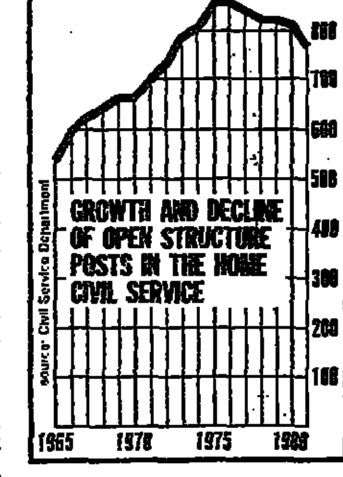
The Prime Minister's plan will be disclosed later this autumn when the Wardale report is released. The possibility of abolishing the under secretary grade altogether was considered, but eventually ruled out on the ground that a *jump in the chain of* command between assistant and deputy secretary would not be practicable in most departments.

Figures available from the CSD show that the boom years for the senior bureaucracy occurred under the Labour governments of Sir *Harold Wilson*, 1964-70 and 1974-76, and the Conservative administration of Mr Edward Heath between 1970 and 1974. Over the period 1965-76, the number of permanent secretaries increased by 18.9 per cent, deputy secretaries by 65 per cent and under secretaries by 84 per cent.

Successive manpower economy drives since the currency crisis of 1976, particularly the single-minded attempt to slim down the central bureaucracy after the Conservatives re*turned to power in May 1979*, have trimmed the number of permanent secretaries by 4.5 per cent, deputy secretaries by 4.6 per cent and under secretaries by 9.2 per cent. But the 1981 staff complements still represent a growth of 13.5 per cent, 57 per cent and 67 per cent *respectively in the three top* grades since 1965.

There are several explanations for the expansion. Both Wilson administrations and the Heath government after its U-turn, were interventionist in economic and social policy. The scope of central governmant waxed consistently from the mid 1960s to 1979, creating new bureaucratic jobs in its wake.

Whitehall also experienced a phenomenon known as "grade creep" whereby, in extreme cases, deputy secretaries would find themselves peforming tasks undertaken by assistant secretaties in *previous eras*. Grade creep involved a good deal of



"second guessing" by officials who overlapped with the work of others in the hierarchy. At a time of increasing public spending, less attention was paid to *the need for* manpower control.

It could well be that grade creep was further developed as a mechanism for mitigating the consequences of incomes *policies* which were an almost constant feature of the Whitehall scene between 1965 and 1976. It is also possible that expansion was fuelled further by the creation of the open structure itself in 1971 in the aftermath of the Fulton report whereby a number of senior scientific and professional posts were amalgamated with top administrative jobs in the new grouping.

Prime ministerial action on the basis of the Wardale report will reflect the contemporary Conservative philosophy of a leaner, fitter, less interventionist government machine with clearer lines of *responsibility, shorter chains* of command and as little second guessing as possible.

By April 1 this year, the Thatcher administration had slimmed down the open structure from the 822 it inherited to 767. The latest figure supplied to the Commons Treasury and Civil Service Committee was *759*, showing that the Government is well placed to achieve its target of *an open structure of* about 740 by April 1984.

Unlike previous economy *drives*, that *launched* by the present government has not spared top men. Of the 63 posts trimmed from the open structure between April 1979 and July 1981, 14 officials have been made redundant, 43 have retired prematurely either on the grounds of ill-health or limited efficiency, while six posts have been saved through natural wastage.

OFFICER DISMISSED

Lieutenant-Commander Charles Hattersley, hero of a Services trek *across* the Himalayas, could hardly stand after his captain's farewell party *on* the *submarine* Opportune on September 1, a court martial board was told yesterday. Lieutenant-Commander Hattersley, aged 32, admitted being drunk in Devonport dockyard and was dismissed his ship.

High quality of Meissen porcelain boosts prices

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

"I just did not dare to suggest that a teacaddy *could fetch* £10,000",Mr Hugo Morley-Fletcher, of Christie's, said yesterday *after selling* a Meissen porcelain teacaddy of about 1725 for £12,000 to the *Antique* Porcelain Company.

It had carried an estimate of £6,000-£8,000 but Christie's were well aware of the exceptional quality of its Chinoiserie decoration. They were cautious about suggesting that bidders might pay much more for the "best" than for an ordinary example of the style.

The teacaddy belonged to a fine early service sent for sale by a Continental collector.

All the pieces ran beyond estimates. A *large, globular* teapot fetched £12,000 (estimate £4,500-£6,000), an oval *sugar* bowl *and cover* £7,500 (estimate £4,000-£5,000), a pair of teabowls and saucers £8,500 (estimate £4,000-£6,000) and a damaged hot-milk jug and cover £1,400 (estimate £1,200-£1,500).

As in last summer's sales, there was little demand for routine pieces but Christie's were unusually well supplied with outstanding items from old collections.

At Sotheby's a routine early season sale of icons proved unusually successful.

SDP conference/Perth

Rodgers sees three big targets in a new industrial revolution

Reports from John Winder, Bernard Withers, Geoffrey Browning, Sara Bonner

A Social Democrat and Liberal government should go ahead with three main projects which would help unemployment and give back morale to the sorely pressed and deeply distressed private and public sectors Mr William Rodgers, MP for Teesside, Stockton, said in opening a debate on industrial affairs. The projects would be the gas-gathering pipeline, full electrification of the mainline rail system and the Channel tunnel.

"There is a case for a massive partnership between the public and private sector which will demonstrate what Britain can do today in a new industrial revolution" he said. There had to be a genuine partnership between government and industry.

When the party was launched last March it made a plain statement that it supported a mixed economy. The strange thing was that that statement from a political party made news.

Unemployment in Britain was now almost three million, and rising. Inflation had reached 11.5 per cent and the indications were that it would rise. Industrial production had fallen by 17 per cent since May 1979. Small companies were being destroyed every day.

"There is a desperate need to talk about the case for a genuine partnership between government and industry," Mr Rodgers said.

At Brighton last week any delegate who went to the rostrum with the same importance of profit in the private sector for investment and for jobs would have been howled down, if not lynched.

Next week at Blackpool any delegate who went to the rostrum with the same message referring to the public sector, saying that profitable public assets would not be hived off, would be treated with a little more courtesy but would be told quite precisely the same thing, that he was out of tune with the time.

"Industry for many years has been the victim of seaside politics. It has become an ideological battleground and three million people are the victims", Mr Rodgers said.

The Conservative Party believed in the primacy of monetary policy, in the rigidity of cash limit and in cutting public expenditure irrespective of whether it was cost effective.

The country did not want a Labour Party which believed in nationalization or the present government with all the damage it had done to Britain.

There had been a Labour Party which believed in nationalization on merit and not for doctrinaire reasons. There had been the Conservative Party of Harold Macmillan, Iain McLeod and Edward Boyle, which was a very different party from the one of Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Sir Keith Joseph and Sir Geoffrey Howe. "That is one reason why many people who once voted Conservative are going to vote social democrat at the next general election."

No government could commit itself to open-ended public expenditure. The SDP was desperately concerned that public money was not only spent, but well spent.

For over twenty years this country had had a dismal record of industrial decline, especially in manufacturing. On the whole Britain had done worse than her main competitors and countries very much like her.

The black spots where Britain had fallen badly behind must be recognized. Those black spots were vehicles, steel and some parts of heavy industry. Among those black spots as well were quality and reliability, industrial relations and the challenge of new technology.

"Those are areas of agreement that define our terms of reference", Mr Rodgers said. The role of government in industry should not be exaggerated. There was no evidence that ministers and civil servants were better equipped to make day-to-day industrial decisions than managers and skilled men. On balance, industry needed less intervention, not more. Care should be taken when looking at what had been called the lame duck industry.

"Let us be cautious about believing that every lame duck must live. Let us look carefully at the criteria and decide firmly whether the unemployment consideration require intervention and whether intervention is required by technology and prospects ahead.

"I take for granted that there will be a role for incomes policy, flexible and meant to last. There will be a role for industrial democracy within a legislative framework but with scope for voluntary agreement. Both sides of industry are blinkered if they fail to see and refuse seriously to consider what makes the best sense in these two areas of incomes policy and industrial democracy.

"The role of government is to seek to create a climate of success but what should be the role for public money in the private sector? How should we ensure that the Government plays a responsible but non-interfering role in industry?"

The SDP should do three main things: It should show support for enterprise and risk-taking, especially in small

Boom in SDP souvenirs page 12

businesses; it should support research and development and innovation and it should as a government be prepared to back the winners in key areas of new technology.

The party should draw on the success stories of such government agencies, as the Highland and Development Board, the Scottish Development Agency and the National Enterprise Board.

"There should be a four-point plan. There should be a revival of a regional policy, but we do not need to go back to the formulas of long ago. There must be new initiatives in the field of regional policy aimed at developing the consistent and stable policies which will succeed from one parliament to another."

Second, there must be an important role for the National Enterprise Board in picking winners. The NEB should report priority areas for growth, those with a prospect of being profitable and those with a prospect of contributing to Britain's future strength.

Third, there should be new financial institutions to channel funds to small businesses.

Fourth, the party must look beyond the horizons that were familiar and look at new and original forms of industrial organizations.

"I see no reason", Mr Rodgers said, "why, if the criteria are right and we are seeking to produce to meet public needs, we should not back cooperatives of one kind or another or community enterprise."

"We shall produce hard-headed, practical policies drawing directly from the experience of those who have made their lives in industry and in due course we shall build a genuine and unique partnership between government and industry."

Mr James Johnstone of Edinburgh said that there was a danger in some of the party's recent comments and speeches that the SDP would fall into the trap of becoming identified in the minds of the mass of working people as a Boy Scout alternative to the Labour Party or a smoked salmon pink version of the Conservative Party. He did not want the party to be either of those (applause).

The SDP had to show that it was not only an alternative governing party to the Labour Party but that it was better prepared to get rid of Mrs Thatcher than was the Labour Party.

Mrs Liz Berry, Strathclyde, said that universities should establish close links with industry but in the recent round of cuts it had been the technological universities which had been thoroughly "mugged".

The Government had singled out for virtual annihilation every university which had contributed most to British industry. She suggested that instead of the Byzantine quango of the University Grants Committee there should be a grant-giving body for the technological universities with at least 50 per cent of industrialists on it.

Mr Kenneth McDonald, Glasgow, said that there should be investment incentives on a massive scale but they should be scutinized to make sure that such grants were not lost in speculative office buildings in South-east England.

Mr Jeremy Connel, Edinburgh, said there had to be specific and unequivocal moves on increased employee participation. Workers should have more say at all levels in their companies because their contribution was as important as the shareholders' investment.

Mr David Sainsbury, a member of the national steering committee, said in replying to the debate that there was a useful and important role for government intervention to help the market to work better. But that should be measured not by its scope or extent but by its quality and effectiveness.

There was no policy which would suddenly transform industrial performance because the difficulties were too deep-seated. If industry was to survive there had to be changes in apprenticeship systems, the training of engineers, in industrial relations and in the tax treatment of savings invested in industry.

There would be no slowing down in the rate of technological change or the speed with which world markets were changing. The structure of British industry would have to be changed on a massive scale to sell British goods and that meant the country could not afford to prop up labour intensive industries that could not compete. Huge resources would have to be invested in the new knowledge-intensive industries.

Making of a party

Disillusion into enthusiasm

Jim McCall

Ken MacDonald

Ian MacCormick

Many of the 700 delegates who crowded into Perth City Hall for the first of the SDP's rolling conference were actively working for other political parties only months ago and some of them have never voted in their lives.

They have been brought together by a common disillusionment either with the parties they once served or the traditional two-party political system and now share a contagious enthusiasm for the future.

Of the Perth delegates about 80 per cent were Scottish. Many of the rest, who come from all over Britain, have taken holidays and are following the show as it heads south to Bradford and London. A random sample gave the following comments.

MR IAIN MACCORMICK, Scottish National Party MP for Argyl from 1974 to 1979, now the SDP's Scottish press officer. Predicts more defections from the SNP, of which his father, John, was a founder member. He thinks the Social Democrats offer the best hope of arriving at the "sensible workable system of devolution", for which his family have striven, as the SNP has been taken over by a group of left wing fanatics and is set on establishing a Scottish socialist republic and encouraging civil disobedience to achieve its ends.

MRS ELLEN SULLIVAN, former Labour member of Cumbernauld Town Council and candidate at East Renfrewshire in the 1979 general election. Comes from a Glasgow working class background and is a mother of three. Now an SDP activist speaking from public platforms as "the Labour Party is going to destroy itself and I have no wish to be part of that destruction".

MR JOHN BRADY and his son Scott, both former Labour Party activists and on the general management committee of Dundee West Labour Party. Joined the SDP the day it was formed and stewards at the conference. Concerned at the infiltration by extreme left-wing elements of the Labour Party they see the SDP "as leading the way forward to reconciliation".

MR KIRBY ROBINSON was treasurer of Newcastle East Labour Party. Joined the SDP when his MP Mr Mike Thomas moved over. Now reinvigorated by politics "people want to talk about the issues with us. It is a stimulating experience".

MR JIM McCALL, aged 33, Tory voter and campaigner. Now vice-chairman of the West of Scotland SDP, having joined the first day because of increasing disillusionment of the seeming lack of humanity in the Conservative Party and desertion of the principles of One Nation. Has had to lay off workers at his publishing company. "The drift to extremism in the Tory Party has become too great. I object to the fundamentalist dogmatic approach that Mrs Thatcher is guilty of".

MR KEN MACDONALD, Conservative voter at last five elections. Runs a Glasgow taxi company. Hopes the SDP will reduce class antagonism. Present government policies show "a lack of understanding of the problems ordinary people face."

MR BRIAN HARTLEY, a chartered accountant from Wokingham, Berkshire. Attending all three SDP conferences. "I have never voted. This party has captured my imagination and changed the habits of a life time".

MR CLIVE LINDLEY, former Labour parliamentary candidate, now chairman of the SDP's membership services and development committee. "This party is full of achievers, people who are enthused by the prospect we offer and are setting out to do something about it".

The latest defector: Mr. Bob Mitchell, MP

The defectors

Cheers for recruit to a growing queue

Mr Bob Mitchell yesterday became the latest Labour MP to leave his party and join the Social Democrats — and there could be more to follow. Last night Mr Tom McNally, MP for Stockport, South, and a former political adviser to Mr James Callaghan, was due to meet local party officials amid increasing speculation about his political future.

Mr Mitchell's move, which was greeted with rapturous applause when announced to the SDP conference, has been widely predicted since May when he said he would not seek reselection as Labour candidate for his constituency of Southampton, Itchen—which he has represented since 1971.

He finally decided to follow the path already taken by 16 Labour MPs and one Conservative MP following last week's Labour Party conference in Brighton. "I have joined the Social Democrats because I want to carry on the fight against what I consider to be the worst government this century", he said.

Following the Brighton conference Mr Mitchell found himself widely at odds with the Labour Party on several crucial areas of policy. He is against unilateral disarmament, disagrees with import control and does not believe Britain should leave the Common Market without a referendum. He believes increased nationalization would do nothing to solve unemployment. Although he favours getting rid of the House of Lords he wants it replaced with a democratically constituted body as opposed to relying on single chamber government "which could be the first step towards dictatorship".

"At Brighton the overwhelming majority of constituent parties—all very sincere people—were in favour of Mr Benn and his policies. I feel that the leftward trend in the Labour party is inevitable and will continue to be inevitable." Mr Mitchell, who had been a member of the Labour Party for 37 years, said he would be willing to stand in his constituency as an SDP/Liberal candidate if required.

The conference also gave a standing ovation to a former Labour MP, Mr William Hannan, who was introduced as one of the party's latest recruits. Mr Hannan, who was MP for Glasgow Maryhill, from 1945-74, said if he had any doubts about his actions he had only to recall the terrible scenes of disunity and of personal attack between comrades at the Labour Party conference.

Mr Hannan said he had no illusions about the personal attacks that would come, and about the charges of betrayal. The question was: who was betraying whom? He had found in the atmosphere of this conference something of the atmosphere of the early days of the Labour Party when they had tried to serve their ideals. "If the problems are discussed in a rational fashion, in reasonable language, then there is going to be greater hope for the future

There was loud applause for the announcement that Mr Robert Mitchell, MP for Southampton, Itchen, had just joined the party. Making the announcement, Mr Mike Thomas, MP for Newcastle-upon-Tyne, East, said that the most impressive thing about the party's debates yesterday in conference was the contrast made between the conferences of the old parties. At Brighton there had been blood letting, and next week in Blackpool there would be the iron hand in the flowered hat. In contrast there had been tolerance, open-mindedness and freedom

The defection to the SDP of two Labour councillors from the London borough of Enfield was also announced. The Rev Alan Rogers, an Anglican clergyman, and Mr Len Carton, a clothing manufacturer, will be the first two SDP councillors in the borough. Mr Stephen Osborne, agent for the Enfield area party, said that there were about half a dozen other Labour councillors "waiting in the wings" and likely to join the new party in the next few months. The SDP, which has three hundred and fifty members in the borough, is concentrating particularly on the marginal parliamentary constituency of Enfield North, which it has hopes of taking from the Tories in the next election.

Foreign affairs

Owen promises tough fight for a secure Britain

The Social Democratic Party was determined to uphold and safeguard the security of Britain and the free world, Dr David Owen, one of the joint leaders of the party, said when he opened a debate on foreign affairs.

He also said that withdrawal from the EEC would prevent Britain's economic recovery, and that neutralism and unilateralism leading to the weakening of Nato would threaten Britain's security.

The Labour Party believed that the policies of withdrawal and unilateralism were popular, and there would be some people even in the SDP, who would argue they should bend policies to fit that public mood.

For Social Democrats to back off from those issues and mislead the country would be disastrous, because it would deny the party's founding principles and destroy its election appeal.

Britain would be experiencing an economic and industrial decline by the next election, so the electorate would want a new government to be demonstrably tough-minded, hard-headed and resolute. It would not want a party of fudge and mudge, but neither would it want a mush and slush party.

"We are not a party of the soft centre. We must be one that is prepared to challenge public opinion, to persuade it, and win it round by the strength of their commitment", he said.

Withdrawal from Europe would be a bruising, damaging and debilitating exit. The other member states would concede nothing to Britain that was not in their own interest and would feel that Britain had broken their trust.

Britain would find it far harder to sell the 59 per cent of its exports which now went to the market of the EEC and its associates. He gave a warning that every import restriction would be matched by retaliatory measures, with a devastating effect on unemployment.

New investment would be damaged, and the Labour Party's firm commitment to withdrawal was dangerously irresponsible. Much of the opposition to the EEC within the Labour Party came from those who wanted to see a Marxist economy with accompanying state bureacracy, restrictions, and regulations.

They rightly viewed the EEC as being incompatible with the dogma of their siege economy.

Turning to security, he said the SDP stood for peace and disarmament. Mr Michael Foot was not alone in wishing to be a peacemonger, but peace was not something that could be supplied off the shelf or sold from a political platform. Instead it required patient effort, painstaking bargaining, determination, and give and take.

The superpower Britain had the most influence over was the United States, predominantly because they were partners in an alliance. But no American President would listen to a country in Nato which opted out of its obligations and undermined collective decision-making by making its defence decisions unilaterally.

If Britain wanted the Americans to negotiate seriously over Cruise and Pershing missiles, then President Reagan must feel that Britain would not preempt his negotiating position with the Russians.

It was essential that an SDP and Liberal government acted within Nato as a full partner. It should deal with the issue of deployment of Cruise missiles on its merits. It was to be hoped they would not be deployed but a judgment must be made in the light of the response from the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries.

As part of that overall negotiation, the SDP would urge a withdrawal of battlefield nuclear weapons because it was that strategy which was the danger. It could trigger a worldwide nuclear exchange, and that was why the party did not want to see the neutron bomb deployed, because it did not lower the nuclear threshold.

The SDP was deeply committed to arms control and disarmament, but it must try to force a higher priority from all governments to reduce nuclear arms.

Dr Philip Ashamble, Borders, said the SDP/Liberal government of 1984 should lead the world into a programme of reciprocal nuclear disarmament, based on the gradual extension of nuclear free zones. Britain, because of the leverage it could exert on the United States and EEC countries, was in a unique position to start step-wise reduction of battlefield and theatre nuclear weapons in Europe.

Miss Lesley Standing, Lambeth, said the SDP and Liberals should set up a programme to enable government and industries to work together to encourage development and prosperity in the third world.

Mr Keith Leadbeater, Central Region, said the SDP was a party with a heart, but did not let it rule the head. It must work for real, world-wide disarmament with real peace. So long as Britain's institutions and democracy were threatened; they must be defended.

Lord Kennet said there were grounds for hope that economic factors might force countries into nuclear disarmament. The alliance should go bull-headed, without any deviation, for a multilateral disarmament government. There should be a Nato proposal to that end.

Mr Colin Deans, Grampian, said Britain could not afford in the short term to commit itself to Trident. "I am asking for leadership to work, work, work for peace, for God's sake", he said.

Mr Clive Lindley said that if Britain went unilateral the United States's allies would make the simple deduction that Britain had gone soft on liberty.

The policy of unilateralism was absurd and not worthy of consideration by a serious modern political party.

Mr Keith Kyle, Camden, said that last week at the Labour conference yesterday's men had decided to try to reverse the tides of history and reestablish the frontiers round Britain's national state without a referendum. The reason they had given was that the next election would constitute a referendum on the EEC.

"If that is so, and if appears that it will be, it is logically and morally impossible for any supporter of the European Community to remain a member of the Labour Party" (Applause.)

Mr Christopher Brocklebank-Fowler, MP for Norfolk, North West replying to the debate, said the Third World countries were profitable customers in terms of Britain's balance of payments. They had been an important source of raw materials and had historical ties with Britain.

The Third World had a big role to play in bringing the world out of the deepest slump since the 1930s. The Opec countries had huge surpluses of cash and the industrialized countries had surplus capacity. With investment in the Third World countries there would be a real chance for British firms.

SDP policies must reflect the new interdependence of the world and they must move away from protectionism to encourage freer trade. It was a disgrace that the Prime Minister was not playing a leading role in international negotiations leading to the Mexico summit.

Decentralization

Commitment to Scottish Assembly

If the SDP formed a government with the Liberal Party they would establish a Scottish Assembly at the earliest possible date, Mr Robert Maclennan, MP for Caithness and Sutherland, said opening a debate on the decentralization of government.

The SDP's fundamental commitment was to the principles expressed in the party's constitution for the creation of an open, classless and more equal society. One of the greatest inequalities today was between the different geographical parts.

That inequality stemmed from the decline of the traditional industries in the old urban areas such as shipbuilding and steel. Those scarifying changes had not been made good by the introduction of new industries in developing parts of the country.

The party would not achieve a more open, classless and more equal society until it had rooted out that industrial imbalance. People in Scotland were particularly conscious of the need for a change. All over Scotland industries were closing, damaging the fabric of society and undermining the prospects for people beginning their working lives.

The SDP commitment to decentralization was among its most important policy priorities. Its case rested firmly on the belief that government decisions should be taken as closely as possible to those who were affected by them.

That view was permeating not only the SDP's approach to its own affairs but its firm commitment that it must have as the government of the country. The pull of the centre remained strong and unless it was reversed there would be not two nations but one large conurbation of an area around London and spreading industrial wilderness.

The SDP proposal to tackle constitutional change was more radical than had been proposed by either of the old parties.

The case for decentralization of government was irresistible and would need a big constitutional change. That would involve the second chamber, a possible bill of rights, a review of local government structure and, above all, decentralization.

"We shall not make the mistakes of those whose temporary commitment to an assembly was motivated by political expedience, the mistake which led the last Labour Government to set up an assembly without adequate or, indeed, any financial powers of raising revenue", Mr Maclennan said.

"We shall not make the mistake of seeking to impose a further tier of government in an already complex structure of government. Our commitment to establish an assembly in Scotland will involve the need to reorganize and reform local government as well.

"The question we have asked is: Do the Scots need to wait for the English to form this kind of government? The functional case for decentralization is as strong in Lambeth as in Lothian.

"We shall put our best efforts into making the joint constitutional commission we are in process of setting up with the Liberal Party to achieve a settlement of this constitutional issue which is designed not to appease fleeting political pressures but to transfer and disseminate influence throughout Britain."

Mr Ian MacDonald of Clackmannan, said he wished to make a simple plea for a commitment to a strong policy of devolution in Scotland. There was a current of national feeling running very deep in Scotland. The party would ignore it at its peril.

Mr John Roberts, of Hammersmith and Fulham, said there should be a parliamentary bill to set up a Scottish assembly. It should be restricted to binding the Parliament to set up the assembly with tax-raising powers.

Mr Peter Duncanson, Northern Ireland, said that there must be an arrangement which would deter national governments from interferring in the affairs of proposed national and regional assemblies.

Mr Terence Miller of Falmouth, former principal of the University College, Rhodesia, and of North London Polytechnic, suggested that, devolution should not extend to higher education. Nobody would object to the decentralization of the control of primary and secondary education but higher education was not merely a national but an international affair.

The University Grants Committee had been an admirable organization when there where 20 universities and there were conditions of relative stability but now there were 46 universities, 30 polytechnics and many large colleges.

"The present system is not efficient anymore and the SDP should quickly develop a policy which will plan the whole composite picture of higher education for the country. That cannot be done on a purely local basis."

Mr Stephen Youd, Dundee and Angus, shared the views about the need for a Scottish assembly but had reservations about the need in the English regions. There was a strong national sense of identity and of remoteness from Whitehall in Scotland but he could not see that regional feeling in England generally.

Mr Mike Thomas, MP for Newcastle upon Tyne, East, said in winding up the debate that there was a need to regenerate interest in local government and local democracy. The party had to ensure that what was proposed was practical and would not simply add more bureaucracy.

Croydon NW

Harsh barbs for the alliance

By David Nicholson-Lord

The first formal by-election test of the Liberal-Social Democratic alliance got under way in Croydon North West yesterday with both Conservative and Labour candidates aiming their harshest barbs at the alliance man, Mr William Pitt.

At press conferences to launch the campaign, Mr John Butterfill, the Conservative prospective candidate, described the alliance's chances of success as "negligible" and labelled Mr Pitt, who has contested the seat several times as an unallied Liberal, as a "seven-times loser facing his eighth defeat".

Mr Stanley Boden, the history teacher who has been the Labour runner-up in the constituency in the last four general elections and who is now running under the slogan "Stan's Your Man", accused Mr Pitt of pushing the same "irrelevant parish-pump programme" despite his change of ticket.

In reply the Liberals brought in Mr Jo Grimond, the apostle and latterly elder statesman of realignment, who said the emergence of the alliance was the best thing to happen in British politics for 50 years. Within three years, Mr Grimond added, it would either be forming a government or holding the balance of power.

Polling in the by-election, caused by the death of Mr Robert Taylor, the sitting Conservative, is on October 22, with



William Pitt



John Butterfill



Stanley Bowden

nominations closing on Thursday. By then the constituency, despite its unprepossessing suburban blandness, will be assured of a place in history.

That is because Mr Pitt's ballot papers will be the first since the formation of the SDP to include the word "alliance", although the rest of the wording has yet to be decided. At Warrington in July Mr Roy Jenkins was merely "SDP with Liberal support".

The first controversy yesterday concerned the sounds of high optimism emanating from the Tory camp. After Mr Butterfill spoke of the best start in memory to an election campaign in the constituency, Mr Andrew Young, his agent, caused some confusion among his colleagues by apparently off-the-cuff remarks about private voting research.

That, Mr Young was reported as saying, indicated 65-70 per cent voting Conservative, with Mr Pitt picking up "something under 10 per cent".

Mr Peter Chegwyn, Mr Pitt's agent, immediately described the claims as "so unrealistic as to be ludicrous" and pointed out that they were far removed from yesterday's Market and Opinion Research International (MORI) poll in the *Daily Star*, which showed the alliance running neck and neck with Labour, the latter having crept fractionally ahead.

The poll put Labour support at 36 per cent, with the alliance 34 and Conservatives 29, but an analysis of those describing themselves as certain to vote—half the sample—gives the alliance a four-point lead over Labour, 37 per cent to 33 per cent, something not mentioned in the *Daily Star* report.

According to the Liberals, the alliance locally is firmly cemented.

Conference agenda

☐ The SDP conference moves to Bradford for today and tomorrow. Among the matters to be discussed are:—

Today: Unemployment (Shirley Williams); housing.

Tomorrow: Industrial relations (William Rodgers); regional policy.

Warship sale to Chile provokes protest by Labour

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

The Government is steering into a political storm by deciding to sell a naval destroyer and a fleet tanker to the right-wing regime in Chile.

The sale, which was agreed in a letter of understanding last week, is the first to result from the recent defence review, *which ordered a* curtailment of the Royal Navy's surface fleet.

The ships are the 6,200-ton destroyer Norfolk and the Royal Fleet auxiliary oiler Tidepool. They are to be delivered to Chile by early next year.

The Norfolk, completed 11 years ago, *was the first* warship in which the Prince of Wales served after his shore training at Dartmouth. Its weapons include Sea Slug and the Sea Cat anti-aircraft missiles, Exocet anti-ship *missiles, two 4.5in-guns and a* Wessex helicopter.

The Tidepool is a 27,400-ton fleet tanker, built 18 years ago, with a hangar big enough to accommodate up to four helicopters. Chile has two Leander class frigates in its navy, and two Oberon class submarines, delivery of which caused political controversy several years ago.

Britain traditionally takes a pragmatic attitude towards arms sales, judging each on its merits and proceeding only after the Foreign and Commonwealth Office has been *consulted.*

Whitehall sources say human rights issues were taken into account before it was decided to go ahead with the sale in the face of allegations that political *prisoners in Chilean jails were* being tortured.

But a destroyer and a *supply vessel were* considered as hardly the kind of weapons that could be used by an oppressive government in a counter-insurgency role.

HMS Norfolk is among the last of the County class destroyers, sometimes regarded as tantamount to small cruisers. Her crew of 485 men *however makes a heavy* demand on manpower in these days of stringent economies.

Other British vessels that are up for sale include one of the Invincible class of aircraft carriers, probably Invincible itself, which is equipped with Sea King helicopters and Sea Harrier vertical take-off aircraft.

The Australian Navy heads the list of fleets interested in acquiring the Invincible at a cost of about £175m, which is what it cost the Navy to build and equip the vessel. A *number of officers* believe that by offering the ship at that price the Government is undercutting its own interests.

Sources yesterday declined to estimate the price the Chileans are paying for the Norfolk and the Tidepool. But a new destroyer of the size and capabilities of Norfolk would *certainly* cost much more than £100m at today's prices.

☐ Mr Brynmor John, chief opposition spokesman on defence, said last night that the proposed deal with Chile was "*monstrous and totally* unacceptable" (Richard Evans writes).

"Chile has one of the most reactionary and cruel governments it is possible to have. This is salesmanship without morality and it is bound to lower the standing of Britain in the world", he said.

Goodman gets apology and damages for libel

Lord Goodman, *the solicitor*, today accepted "substantial damages" in settlement of a High Court libel action against the satirical magazine, *Private Eye*, over a suggestion that he was a homosexual and for another equally false allegation.

Lord Rawlinsion, Council for Lord Goodman, said the *editor, Mr Richard Ingrams*, and publishers Pressdram Ltd, now recognized "the iniquity" of what they did.

In the issue of *Private Eye* for January 18, 1980, Lord Rawlinson said the defendants made two references to Lord Goodman (who is Master of University College, Oxford). The first was in an aicle about a fellow of University College who was *also* one of the college officials. The article made a number of extemely serious allegations about that gentleman *and about his conducat as an* official of the college, and then went on to assert that Lord Goodman had recommended him *to the Queen for a post at Windsor* in order to get rid of him.

In a later issue of *Private Eye* the defendants admitted thaa the *publication of that article had* been a disastrous mistake and they acknowledged tha the allegations they had made against *the gentleman* concerned *were* scurrilous, vicious and totally false. They now recognized tha the same was true of what they said about Lord Goodman.

The second reference to Lord Goodman was in the "Grovel" column of the magazine, where it was alleged that Lord Goodman "haunted" an hotel in north Xford with young undergraduate friends. That was a plain suggestion that Lord Goodman was a homosexual. Again, both the story and its scandalous implication were completely and utterly false.

Lord Goodman has over the years been one of *Private Eye's* favourite targets and he has patiently endured a stream of personal abuse in its columns. The allegations complained of in this action, however, were so serious and so utterly without foundation or excuse that he felt compelled to act upon them. Accordingly, and with considerable reluctance, he brought these proceedings.

The defendants now recognize the iniquity of what they did. They admit that they published their allegations recklessly and at they made none of the checks which they could and should have made to verify their accuracy.

They are here today by counsel to apologize publicly to Lord Goodman. A full retraction and apology will appear in the next issue of *Private Eye* and the second defendant, Mr Richard Ingrams, has written Lord Goodman a personal letter of apology.

The defendants have also given Lodr Goodman an undertaking never to repeat the allegations complainee of, and they have agreed to pay him a substantial *sum in damages (which he will* donate to charity) and costs. In those circumstances Lord Goodman is cintent to letthe matter *rest.*

Mr Desmon Browne, for the defendants, said: On behalf of both the defendants I confirm everything that my learned friend has said. The allegatiins the defendants made against made against Lord Goodman were not only completely false but were made without any shred of evidence to suppiort them.

The defendants acknowledge without reservation that their conduct was inexcusably irresponsible and thet wholeheartedly apologize to Lord Goodman for what they did. *Through me, they express the* sincere hope tht the terms to which they have agreed and which my learned friend has recited to your Lordship will, as far as possible, make amends to Lord Goodman.

Five nurses face 25 charges

Four nurses and a former nurse from Rampton special hospital appeared before magistrates at Mansfield Nottinghamshire, yesterday on charges of assaulting, beating and ill-treating patients.

Mr Roger Maitland, *for the* Director of Public Prosecutions, asked the magistrates to commit the five men to *Nottingham Crown Court* for trial. Barristers representing the accused claim that there is no case to answer.

The five men, who together are charged with 25 offences alleged to have been commit*ted between 1977 and 1979*, are Anthony Blackburn, aged 22, a former student nurse, Robert Bagshaw, aged 29, a state-enrolled nurse, Alan Starkey, aged 26, a staff nurse, and Cyril Frow, aged 47, and Brian Holmes, aged 34, both charge nurses. All gave their addresses as *Rampton hospital.*

Another case against four other Rampton nurses was adjourned until next Thursday, when committal proceedings are expected to begin. The nine men between them face a total of 40 charges.

GENERAL'S WINES 'IN, HORSEBOX'

Vintage wines and port belonging to Major-General Henry Salusbury Legh Dalzell Payne, former GOC 3 Armoured Division BAOR were *smuggled* into Britain, Maidstone Crown Court was told yesterday.

Thirty-five cases valued at more than £2,000 had been *hidden in an army horsebox* which arrived at Dover from Germany, it was alleged.

Some were for the general's consumption at the Cavalry Club and others were to be sold at Sotheby's, Miss Nikki *Saville*, for the prosecution, said.

In the dock, was Staff-sergeant Brian Proctor, aged 49, the general's house sergeant, who has denied he was knowingly concerned in a fraudulent attempt at the evasion of duty on 35 cases of vintage wine and port, contrary to the Customs and Excise Management Act, 1979.

Miss Saville said Sergeant Proctor, of the Blues and *Royals, accompanied* the general's wines and port in the horse box, which arrived at Dover on March 17, 1980.

Mr Alistair Buckle, a customs officer, said that when he asked Sergeant Proctor why he had not declared the drink, he said: "I cannot tell you that. All right, I made a *mistake. I do not know* what made me do that. I was just being clever."

Mr Buckle said that after he had opened some of the boxes Sergeant Proctor produced a blank cheque made out to the Customs and Excise, dated the previous day and signed by the general.

The trial continues today.

The plight of Britain's youth : a Times investigation, part one

There are rival diagnoses of the condition of Britain's young. To some they are violent, offensively dressed, uncouth, insubordinate, hedonistic and profane, a lost generation. Others see much idealism *in them — helping the old, working for* charity, singing "Land of Hope and Glory" at the last night of the Proms. Yet *there is one sense in which they represent* incontrovertibly a "lost" generation: only one in two can find a real job.

Until the summer of '81 both sides would have agreed that youngsters seemed *to be tolerating this level of idleness* satisfactorily, with either pleasure or stoicism. The riots put paid to that. They hardened attitudes to the young among adults. They also released a new flood of theories about what the young think, and why they do what they do.

The Times therefore set out to investigate young people's attitudes, not only to work or the lack of it, but also to their parents, their country and their education, *and to violence, race, religion, politics, and* the future.

It also commissioned an independent opinion poll which put to nearly 600 young people, chosen to form a fair cross-section of their generation, questions that were in part formulated by preliminary discussions with the youngsters themselves.

A North-South approach — in Newcastle upon Tyne and Croydon — was adopted to find out what difference northern experience and south-eastern inexperience of high unemployment made to social attitudes. Some key questions were put to a national sample of the same age group as a check. Comparisons were also made with findings from a youth survey two years ago and from an opinion poll of the whole adult population.

DAN VAN DER VAT reports.



Meeting of the generations, Cruddas Park shopping centre, Newcastle upon Tyne. Photograph by Tish Murtha



Unemployment is the overriding issue

Unemployment and the threat it represents to themselves and to British society loom very large in the minds *of the young generation most* exposed to them, according the MORI attitude survey commissioned by *The Times.*

A contemporaneous MORI poll of a representative sample of the population as a whole showed that 67 per cent thought unemployment was the major issue facing the country.

When our sample was asked, *What would you say is the most important issue facing Britain today*, 74 per cent said unemployment; 83 per cent said so in Newcastle compared with 65 per cent in Croydon, where the problem is half as bad. The second most important single issue mentioned was *inflation*, given by a mere 6 per cent of the sample (but by 9 per cent of the national youth sample and 14 per cent of the population sample).

The supplementary question, *And what other issues do you think are particularly important in Britain today*, took the total of those regarding unemployment as a major issue to 83 per cent. Prices were mentioned by 33 per cent.

Some 62 per cent of the sample took the view that the street riots this year were caused principally by unemployment (a view shared by 52 per cent of the national population, and 56 per cent of the national youth sample). Only 26 per cent blamed racial tension, and police conduct was blamed by 17 per cent (23 per cent in Croydon but only 11 per cent in Newcastle; Croydon, it should be noted, borders on Brixton).

Unprompted, the respondents blamed the Government *more than any other factor* when asked *What do you think is the main cause of unemployment in the country as a whole?* (see table). The world situation was blamed by 15 per cent, immigrants by ten and new technology by 9 per cent.

One of the saddest results to emerge from the question *on the effects of being out of* work is the fact that 28 per cent felt themselves to be a burden on their families. Shortage of money beat boredom by a short head as the most serious direct effect. *In Newcastle 59 per cent put* difficulty in making ends meet at the top, in Croydon 45 per cent.

At the time of the survey 57 per cent of the respondents were not working, 36 per cent were working more than 30 hours a week (45 per cent in Croydon but only 27 in Newcastle) and 6 per cent less than that. Of the entire sample, 28 per cent were available for work but unemployed (*two years ago it was* 9 per cent, according to MORI); 28 per cent is more than double the figure for the nation as a whole. Of those in work, 45 per cent said they had been unemployed at some stage since leaving school.

Of all of those who had experience of unemployment, 9 per cent said they had been out of work for more than two years; and a further 15 per cent for more than one year. *Another 26* per cent had been jobless for more than six months, while 47 per cent said they had been out of work for up to six months.

Twice as many in Newcastle (12 per cent) as in Croydon *had been unemployed* for more than two years, and nearly three times as many (20 per cent compared with 7 in Croydon) for between one and two years. The average period out of work in Newcastle is more than twice as long as in Croydon.

All were asked whether they had a close relative (spouse, parent or sibling) unemployed at the time: 31 per cent had; 33 per cent had a relative out of work during all or part of the previous year.

Those in full or part-time work were asked what they thought of their jobs: 37 per cent were very satisfied and 42 per cent fairly so, against 11 per cent dissatisfied. It is not possible here to distinguish between job-satisfaction *and satisfaction at being* in work at all.

The motivation to work seemed fairly high. Asked whether they would work even if they had a private income making it unnecessary, 73 *per cent* of respondents said they would while 20 per cent said no.

The sampling found a clear majority in favour of the Youth Opportunities Programme (YOP), the Government scheme to give the young unemployed a taste of working life.

Reacting to the statement, *The Youth Opportunities Programme is just to keep young people off the streets*, 60 per cent agreed while 31 per cent disagreed. But *The Youth Opportunities Programme provides useful experience for young people* was a statement approved by 67 per cent with 22 per cent against. The Government claims that its own surveys show an 80 : 20 ratio of approval over disapproval.

Two thirds of the sample were opposed to compulsory military service (41 per cent strongly opposed it) and only one quarter was in favour. The idea of compulsory community service was more gently but *still firmly* rejected, with 49 per cent against and 32 per cent in favour.

Asked, *How likely do you think it is that when you are 30 you will have the sort of job you would like*, 24 per cent thought it very likely and 33 fairly, compared with 20 per cent fairly unlikely and 17 per *cent very unlikely.* This was the least pessimistic answer we got to questions about respondents' views of the future.

Only 21 per cent of the sample, which included many *still at school*, were trade unionists (compared with about 50 per cent for the entire national labour force in work). The accompanying table shows two-to-one majorities in favour of unions but against *the closed shop.* More than half thought they were too powerful; only one in five thought they did *enough for* youngsters.

A generation on the losing end —and lost for words

This generation of 15-24-year-olds is distinctly and alarmingly pessimistic. They are rebellious, but not in the accustomed way — that in which challenging and questioning the established order at least maintains contact with it, however combative.

The new rebelliousness has a negative cast that frightens many older people. Much of it is clearly intended to do so, or at least to deter, so that they *too turn their backs:* a rejection in answer to rejection. In form the rebelliousness may be sartorial, or musical, or incoherently verbal, whether via graffiti or underground magazines.

What alarms many adults most is, of course, the casual violence. In western European terms at least, it is peculiarly *British. It is British* football fans who stab Swiss citizens after a match, who loot German supermarkets and terrorize Spanish cities. Hooliganism sullies the reputation of British football and *of Britain itself in a way* unknown to comparable countries.

Crime, especially violent crime, is growing exponentially among British youth, much of it associated with drunkenness. Vandalism, or violence against the inanimate, usually public utilities, has become an epidemic. It is a young person's offence.

It is often overlooked that so much of youthful violence in Britain is aimed at other young people. If you are young you can be attacked simply because your assailant *does not like the cut of your* jib. Instead of, or as well as, Teddy-boys or Mods and Rockers we have skinheads and punks and neo-romantics and soul-people and Rastafarians.

Each of these so-called subcultures can be seen as catering for the dominant element in the personality of its adherents. Thus skinheads are aggressive and authoritarian, good material for fascism; punks, who are not necessarily violent, turn their backs on society, and dress not to kill but to repel. Neo-*romantics* are dreamy and inclined to escapism; the new Teds are narcissistic. By their clothes and haircuts shall ye know them.

Crucial to all of this is education, of which young people are highly critical. As this will be *shown* in these articles, only one aspect need be dealt with here — the *standard in English attained* by the great majority of the young. Language is, after all, the tool they must use to communicate with the largely indifferent adult world they are entering from the sheltered environment of home and school.

To those who know it well, English offers unique riches *in flexibility of idiom and* vocabulary, as well as in literature. All this appears to have been concealed from the average British youngster. It has been painfully depressing to listen to so many young people trying vainly to express a deeply felt view. Often it was simpler to divine an attitude from the degree of animation or agitation shown.

They did not say much that lent itself to quotation. Are we to put all this down to a failure to pay attention during English lessons?

One would now have to be rarely fastidious to be upset by the profanities with which so many British conversations are interlarded. This kind of linguistic violence is a substitute for clear thought clearly expressed. We turn out an unduly high proportion of linguistic cripples. They have *learnt* it from their elders, who perhaps should not be so surprised that a youth who can neither find a job nor the words to help him get one may feel driven to kick parked cars or even policemen.

Today's young generation is thoroughly confused. It is not very worried about class. It has no heroes. Linda, aged 17, said in Newcastle: "There's nobody to admire." She also said: "There's nothing to believe in." She is doing A-levels.

The views of whites on race relations are far from liberal (blacks did not talk about it much to a white reporter and what they said was defensive) and are *based on startling* misinformation. It is commonplace to believe that there are more than ten million blacks in Britain (there are in fact about 2.5 million). In Croydon Trevor, aged 19 and unemployed ("*all my mates are* unemployed"), said he had an Anglo-Indian friend whom he did not regard as "black", *and whom he liked a lot.* "But I would kick him out if it meant I got a job."

Young people are not television-sodden. They seem to be highly critical of the medium, dismissing much of *its output as boring. Yet they* also seem easily bored and not very good at entertaining themselves.

Their constant complaint to me was that "there is nothing to do, or if there is, it costs *too much.*" *Cinema prices are outrageous*; you have to pay to use sports facilities: there is nowhere to go but the pub and that is a rip-off too; would-be pop stars complain that their bands actually have to pay the owner of an establishment for the privilege of entertaining his customers.

Those concerned about the survival of British democracy ought to be concerned about the low level of interest in politics, politicians and parties among the new *generation. To find so much* apathy among people of this age is alarming.

So is the amount of resignation on view, of which there was distinctly more in Newcastle than in Croydon. Violence born of frustration and incoherence is still very much a minority pursuit; far more young people not only believe *their future is bleak — they* also appear to have given up the idea of trying to better their lot. Ambition is confined to the upper end of the social scale, yet is lacking in rather a lot of those with a good *start in life in terms of* education and privilege.

There is a perhaps surprising readiness to follow parental advice among today's young people, who also tend to favour tougher laws and to sympathize with the difficulties of the police in a way which ought to be a pleasant surprise for Sir David McNee after Brixton and Mr Kenneth Oxford after Toxteth. But young people do actually need to be told what to do; it may be because so much of authority has abdicated its *responsibilities in recent* times that they show such a clear appetite for it.

In the end every conversation came round to the one great overriding topic: work and the lack of it. It is undoubtedly uppermost in their minds — whether they will get a job; whether, having found one, they will keep it; whether it will bring them satisfaction and the money to do what they want to do. No prompting was ever necessary. It always came up spontaneously and from them.

The nub of the problem is *that there are almost no jobs* at all for the academically unqualified and those best suited for manual work. The lesson seems to be that if Britain does not do something drastic about this very soon, *in months* rather than years, it will be saddled with an unemployed, unemployable *Lumpenproletariat* capable only of causing social problems.

The legion of the lost could easily become a cohort of the damned. The *evidence* is disturbing: please read on.

UNEMPLOYMENT: CAUSES AND EFFECTS

What do you think are the main causes of unemployment?	All %	Ncle %	Croy %
Government/Conservative party	31	33	29
World situation	15	12	18
Immigrants/Blacks	10	11	9
New Technology/microchip	9	5	12
Trade unions/union leaders	3	3	3
The workers/workforce	3	1	4
Management	2	1	3
Common Market/EEC	2	3	1
Other reasons	26	23	28
Don't know	13	16	10

Experience of Unemployment:	%	%	%
More than two years	9	12	6
More than one year	15	21	7
More than six months	27	28	26
Up to six months	49	41	59

Which two or three unpleasant aspects of *being unemployed are the most serious?*	%
Difficulty making ends meet on benefit	52
Boredom	48
Running into debt	41
The longer you are unemployed the harder it is to get a job	38
Losing the will to work	29
Feeling a burden on the family	28
Hostility from people who think jobless are lazy	19
Signing on at employment exchange	11
Embarrassment with friends and neighbours	7
None/don't know	2

BASIC POLITICAL ATTITUDES

Are you satisfied/dissatisfied with:	satis %	dissatis %	don't know %
The Government's running of the country	17	70	13
Mrs Thatcher as Prime Minister	20	69	11
Mr Foot as Opposition leader	33	32	35
Mr Steel as Liberal leader	25	26	49

Who would make *the better* Prime Minister	Thatcher %	Foot %	*don't know* %
	22	53	25

	All expressing voting intention				
	%	%	%	%	%
How would you vote if there were a general election tomorrow?	Con	Lab	Lib	SDP	Other
	19	59	7	13	2

Those excluded above:
Would not vote 9 per cent; Undecided 4 per cent; No answer 2 per cent.

ARE TRADE UNIONS NECESSARY?

Do you agree or disagree that:	agree All %	agree Ncle %	agree Croy %	disagree All %	disagree Ncle %	disagree Croy %	neither All %
Trade unions are essential to protect workers' interests	67	73	63	19	15	23	14
Everyone who works should have to belong to a trade union	17	26	9	67	56	78	16
Trade unions have too much power in Britain today	55	52	57	26	31	21	19
Trade unions do not do enough for young people	44	55	33	19	21	16	37

A different mix of political attitudes

On law and order many of the younger generation show decided — not to say authoritarian — views, yet also exhibit a significant degree of tolerance towards violence. The level of interest in politics, however, is very low.

Only 4 per cent pronounced themselves "very interested" in politics, with another 30 per cent, *saying they were* "fairly interested." Those "not very interested" amounted to 37 per cent and those "not at all interested" to 29 per cent.

Those with a positive interest, in other words, are outnumbered by two to one. (As many as 72 per cent of the *sample felt they had not been* taught enough about Government while still at school.)

Invited to react to the statement, *Most politicians are sincere and want to serve the community*, 39 per cent agreed and 38 per cent disagreed; on *Most politicians don't care about what people like me think*, 41 per cent agreed and 41 per cent disagreed; faced with the proposition, *Neither the Conservative nor the Labour Party represents the views of people like me*, 41 per cent agreed while 33 per cent disagreed.

Young people's political *attitudes differ markedly* from those held by the population as a whole. Only 19 per cent support the Conservatives (against 30 per cent of the whole population), 59 per cent Labour (39), 7 per cent the Liberals (13), and 13 per cent the Social Democrats (16).

MORI put to the sample a number of contentious statements on live political issues, with curiously mixed results. Only 28 per cent agreed with *Abolish the House of Lords* (23 per cent of the national *population) while 48 per cent* were opposed (55). *Reintroduce the death penalty* got the agreement of 55 per cent (71) with only 38 against (23).

The young may not be as conservative as their elders; but they are conservative in those respects. At the same time they have radical views on other issues.

Withdraw British troops from Northern Ireland was supported by 67 per cent (59 per cent of the national adult population), with only 21 per cent disagreeing (29).

Take Britain out of the Common Market won support from 52 per cent of the young (54), with only 31 per cent opposed (32). Feeling against the EEC was markedly stronger among the young in Newcastle (56 per cent) than in Croydon (47 per cent).

Unilateral nuclear disarmament was favoured by 48 per cent of the young (33) and opposed by 43 per cent (57).

Several clear answers were given to questions on violence, *even if they are not* easily reconcilable. The statement, *There is too much violence on television* was rejected by 56 per cent; only 28 per cent agreed.

The use of violence is sometimes justified in bringing about political change proved acceptable to no less than 30 per cent, while an unspectacular 44 per cent rejected the idea — figures unchanged since last measured in 1979. This is not the same as saying that nearly a third are prepared to be violent for *political reasons*, but awareness of such a degree of tolerance may serve as a check on complacency.

At the same time no less than 81 per cent agreed that *There should be harsher penalties to combat violence and vandalism.* Only 10 per cent disagreed. A total of 60 per cent thought that *The police should use whatever force is necessary to maintain law and order*; 28 per cent disagreed. Arming the police was rejected, by 51 per cent to 40, as was the idea that the police were prejudiced against young people (47 to 34).

Police handling of the street riots was dismissed as "too soft" by 43 per cent; *only 12 per cent thought it* "too tough" while 40 per cent thought it "about right."

The monarchy enjoys support: 68 per cent thought *The Queen is doing a first-rate job*, against 20 per cent who disagreed. On the other hand the Queen's family was clearly regarded as rather overextended: 61 *per cent thought There are too many hangers-on in the Royal Family* while only 24 per cent disagreed.

On the whole, the tendency towards authoritarianism tends to wane with additional years (52 *per* cent of 15-17 year-olds supported the arming of the police against 33 per cent of those aged 20-24), while sympathy towards political violence increases as you go down the social scale (23 per cent from the upper middle class, 35 per cent from the unskilled working class).

Tomorrow: Home and school; Riots; Race

This survey was conducted by Market & Opinion Research International (MORI) on behalf of *The Times* among a representative sample of 294 respondents in Croydon and 291 respondents in Newcastle upon Tyne aged 15-24. Fieldwork was conducted August 20-September 2 1981. National comparisons are from a MORI survey conducted for *The Times* among 1,775 adults also August 20-September 2 1981. Sample surveys are of course subject to tests of statistical reliability. In this case, the results from the sample of 585 young people whom MORI interviewed are accurate to within approximately 4 per cent (plus or minus) of the results if all young people in Croydon and Newcastle had been interviewed. When comparing the two samples, Croydon and Newcastle, a difference of less than approximately 8 per cent would not generally be thought statistically significant, 19 times out of 20.

Top military chief joins attack on MX missile plan

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, Oct 5



General Jones: Hardened silos not good enough

Air Force General David Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the top military officer in the United States, today launched a strong attack on President Reagan's decision to base MX missiles initially in super-hardened silos.

Giving the first evidence on Capitol Hill since the President's announcement of his $108,300m (£60,000m) strategic nuclear weapons package on Friday General Jones said he had recommended the "race track" system of protecting the missiles against a Soviet strike chosen by former President Carter.

That would have shuttled 200 missiles on a rail network around 4,600 shelters in the Utah and Nevada desert.

General Jones told the powerful armed services committee he had been unable to convince either President Reagan or Mr Caspar Weinberger, his Defence Secretary, that a mobile basing system was the best way for the weapons to survive an attack.

"I remain to be convinced that hardened silos would give survivability", he said.

General Jones was appointed by President Carter; but was given another two-year term by President Reagan soon after he came into office in the face of opposition from some conservative republicans who wanted a new man.

His comments give ammunition to congressional critics of the MX proposal. Congress must vote the money to allow the plan to go ahead.

Already in difficulty over its sale of Awacs early warning radar aircraft to Saudi Arabia, the administration faces sharp questioning on its MX decision.

The administration is to put about 36 of the new MX missiles in hardened silos now housing older, less powerful, less accurate Titan and Minuteman weapons and to study how to base the MX in the long term.

The first MX missiles should be ready by 1986 and it is hoped that 100 capable of carrying 1,000 warheads will be in position by the end of the decade.

Mr Weinberger emphasized in his evidence that the hardening of the Minuteman and Titan silos was only a temporary solution. In 1984 the Administration would decide on a permanent system.

He argued that the race track system was ineffective. The planned shelters would be relatively soft and could be easily destroyed by Soviet missiles. The Soviet Union could build the missiles as fast as America could build shelters.

However, Senator Robert Byrd, the Democratic Senate Leader, said today he hoped Congress would reject the President's MX plan.

Opposition to the proposal has also come from Mr Harold Brown, Defence Secretary under President Carter, and Mr Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's National Security Advisor.

Mr Brown said by 1984 or 1985 the Soviet Union would have nuclear warheads sufficiently accurate to blast all the silos. Mr Brzezinski said that putting the MX in Titan silos would lead the Soviet Union to conclude that the American war plan called for it to make a surprise first strike.

Haig outlines Awacs deal compromise

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Oct 5

The United States must go ahead with its sale of Awacs airborne radar aircraft to Saudi Arbia despite Saudi rejection of joint manning of the aircraft, Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, told the Senate foreign relations committee today.

He made it crystal clear that joint command of the five aircraft in a proposed $8,500m (£4,700m) arms package was not possible and that Saudi Arabia would go no further than to agree to the "understandings on limitations" to their use he had outlined on his first appearance before the committee last week.

The plan to sell the aircraft has run into strong opposition in Congress on the ground that they pose a threat to the security of Israel. Both houses have to veto the deal to prevent it going through.

A majority opposes the sale in the House of Representatives and a resolution against it has been signed by 50 out of the 100 members of the Senate. Senator John Gleen, Democrat for Ohio, has said opposition in the Senate would evaporate if the Saudi Arabians agreed to joint command with the United States.

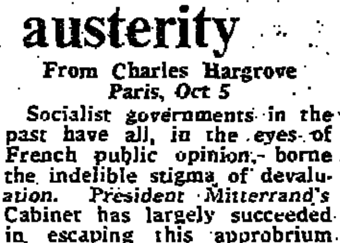
Mr Haig, however, told the Senators bluntly: "This is not the time to impose severe strain on our relations with one of our closest friends in the region". If Congress vetoed the sale it would set back badly the prospects for security cooperation with Saudi Arabia.

There would be complete data sharing with America on a continuous basis. There would be no sharing with other countries without American consent. The aircraft would only be used for defence and would fly within Saudia Arabian borders.

□ President Reagan is expected to invite former President Carter to the White House next week as part of the effort to persuade Congress to agree to the sale of five Awacs aircraft to Saudi Arabia. Mr Carter supports the sale.

Egypt reassured, page 8

Paris sugars pill of austerity



From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Oct 5

Socialist governments in the past have all, in the eyes of French public opinion, borne the indelible stigma of devaluation. President Mitterrand's Cabinet has largely succeeded in escaping this approbrium thanks, ironically, to the initiative of his predecessor in launching the European Monetary System (EMS).

This has sugared the pill by changing it into what M Jacques Delors, the Finance Minister, described this morning as an overdue but limited readjustment of European parities, including the Deutsche mark. Since the beginning of 1974, he said, the franc has lost 30 per cent of its value in relation to the West German currency. "If some leaders of the Opposition wear mourning today, it is mourning for their past adminstration, not for ours", he added.

M Delors, whose personal standing with his colleagues in Brussels enabled him both to obtain German support and to limit the damage to the franc, is fully aware that a devaluation, even in one's own time and of one's own choosing, cannot succeed if the present inflationary trends at the root of it should persist.

He therefore announced this morning a whole series of special measures designed to achieve his objective of bringing price increases down

These include a six-month price freeze for services; a three-month freeze for certain essential commodities like bread, butter, milk, sugar and coffee; a freeze on the profit margins of importers for three months; special control of up to 50 "sensitive" commodities; and a recommendation to industry to limit price increases to 8 per cent in a full year.

All this amounts to an austerity programme which smacks of the recipes of M Raymond Barre, the former Prime Minister, even if its inspiration and its logic is a diferent one. It shows how much the Socialist Government, which hitherto gave priority to measures against unemployment, has become aware of the threat of inflation.

Reagan move to switch social aid to private hands

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, Oct 5

Saying it was time to take a fresh look at government social programmes, President Reagan today announced the formation of a presidential task force to promote voluntary work and private sector aid.

Headed by Mr William Verity, chairman of Armco Steel, it is composed of 35 leaders from corporations, foundations, and voluntary and religious organizations.

The aim is to promote private-sector leadership and responsibility for solving public needs and to recommend ways of fostering greater public-private partnerships, the President told the National Alliance of Business here.

Mr Reagan outlined his philosophy of reducing state interference and encouraging business and philanthropy.

There was a legitimate role for government to play in providing social aid, he said, but many people were economically trapped by welfare payments, and would like nothing better than to be at work. His economic programme was designed to create new jobs. More should be done to increase social programmes but it was time to take a fresh look at how they were provided.

"The private sector still offers creative, less expensive and more efficient alternatives to solving our social problems", he said. "There are hard-headed, no nonsense measures by which the private sector can meet those needs of society that the Government has not, cannot or will never be able to fill."

Solidarity angry over cigarette price rise

From Dessa Trevisan
and Denis Taylor
Gdansk, Oct 5

The uproar over cigarette prices at the Solidarity national congress last night demonstrated the power of the independent trade union movement and the continuing inability of the Government to take the mood of the country into account.

The furore over the doubling of tobacco prices on Saturday showed that no decision can be made without prior consultation with the 10 million-strong union.

The Government did not back down, but a way out may be found by negotiating compensation in wage packets to cancel out the effect of the rises.

Even though it is part of the agreed economic reform programme to introduce market criteria — which inevitably means increases in consumer prices — the timing of the Government announcement was inept. Poles are heavy smokers and, according to official statistics, come fourth in the world league with an annual consumption of 2,700 cigarettes a head.

The price rise touched off emotions and could easily have caused labour unrest. As one delegate from Silesia, the heartland of the Polish mining industry, told Dr Marian Krzak, the Finance Minister, the miners were ready to call a strike alert.

Dr Krzak spent two hours at the congress late last night unsuccessfully trying to convince delegates of the merits of the government decision. They questioned him and often laughed scornfully at his replies. Then they demanded suspension of the decision pending negotiations.

After a vote was taken to appoint a negotiating team, it transpired that Dr Krzak had no power to revoke the rises, but could only discuss possible compensation.

The delegate from Silesia, who spoke a dialect which the minister had difficulty in understanding, was invited to sit next to him. When they came face to face, the miner asked: "Why is everything so bad in our country?" The Silesian miners, he said, would be willing to pay more for cigarettes if they could be assured of getting sausages instead of ration coupons.

Once again, it was Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity chairman, who intervened and put an end to what was clearly threatening to turn into an angry confrontation. Closing the debate, he turned to the minister and said: "There is only one solution, and that is to suspend the decision and only then discuss the price rise".

There would be trouble in the country if the Government insisted on going ahead with the increase: "We can keep the situation in hand", he said, "but perhaps you may not be able to".

Recently, when the price of bread rose, there were no problems because compensation was negotiated, even if it was not entirely to the union's satisfaction. This time, the Government acted without prior consultation. The minister explained that, as in the case of alcohol, tobacco was a state monopoly and cigarette prices did not therefore need to be negotiated with Solidarity.

On the crucial self-management law which the congress has accepted with qualifications, the party newspaper Trybuna Ludu today expressed apprehension. It described the Solidarity resolution as calling into question the implementation of the law, which went into effect on October 1. And it accused the congress of placing itself above Parliament and the law.

IN BRIEF

US citizenship for Wallenberg

Washington.—President Reagan signed a resolution today giving honorary American citizenship to Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who saved the lives of over 100,000 Jews in Hungary during the Second World War.

Wallenberg disappeared after the Russians arrested him in 1945. Mr Reagan said: "There is evidence he is still imprisoned by the Soviets".

New search for Briton

Camerino, Italy.—Italian police plan to begin another search in the Sibillini mountains for Mrs Janet Dorothy May, aged 40, former wife of the British banker, Mr Evelyn de Rothschild. Mrs May vanished on November 29.

Aid for Zambia

Lusaka.—The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees gave Zambia £350,000 for immediate aid to refugees and displaced Zambians near the Angolian and Namibian borders.

'Spy' arrested

Karlsruhe. — West German police have arrested an East German scientific worker, Herbert Müller, aged 54, on suspicion of spying for the Soviet KGB secret police.

Pigeon puzzle

Paris.—French counter-intelligence has been called in to investigate the killing of a carrier pigeon bearing a Hebrew-written message.

Etna rumbles

Catania.—A recently opened crater on the western slope of Mount Etna has resumed spewing black smoke and ashes after being dormant for several days.

Commonwealth leaders resume conference

Muldoon apologizes to Mugabe for remarks

From David Watts, Melbourne, Oct 5

Mr Robert Muldoon, the New Zealand Prime Minister, and the enfant terrible of the Commonwealth, today apologized for remarks he made over the weekend about Mr Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwe leader.

In the resumed session of the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting he said that his remarks had been intended as a remark of approbation for a leader he greatly admired.

During a conversation with New Zealand journalists in Canberra during last weekend's retreat Mr Muldoon, discussing what he saw as Mr Mugabe's inflexibility, said: "I suppose when you have been in the jungle for years shooting people you can't understand. He's got a closed mind."

Mr Shridath Ramphal, the Commonwealth Secretary-General, today reporting Mr Muldoon's apology from the closed session, said that the remark had been regretted by other Commonwealth leaders though none of them, including Mr Mugabe, had called for an apology.

Mr Mugabe, however, evened the score today by saying to Mr Muldoon that he had come from the bush close to South Africa: "And when apartheid shoots even bush men die". This latest exchange typifies the tension between the two men as a result of the Springbok tour of New Zealand. Mr Mugabe appears to take the view that Mr Muldoon takes apartheid no more seriously than a rugby game.

Mr Muldoon's remarks at the weekend were part of a whole catalogue of criticisms and personal attacks, with the Secretary-General and his interference in the leaders' deliberations singled out for particular mention.

But the most fundamental criticism was reserved for the drafting of the Melbourne Declaration—a statement personally drawn up by Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Australian Prime Minister.

The declaration is a 16-point guide to what Commonwealth leaders would like to see achieved by the forthcoming North-South summit meeting in Cancun, Mexico. Detailed proposals will be contained in the meeting's final communiqué.

The New Zealand Prime Minister dismissed the declaration as a series of pious platitudes with a totally inadequate conclusion. Mr Muldoon said the document was in need of strengthening and had been made public without his approval. He was addressing the National Press Club in Canberra yesterday.

□ Reporters from New Zealand and Australia are already well acquainted with Mr Muldoon's pugnacious style and frank remarks. But visiting journalists were startled by the things the Prime Minister was prepared to say in public (Reuter reports).

During a radio interview being conducted by telephone, Mr Muldoon called his interviewer a "ratbag" and hung up. Such robust relations with the press have been a hallmark of his political career.

Mr Muldoon, a short, heavy-set man, is frequently referred to as "Piggy" in the New Zealand and Australian press. But he told a Melbourne newspaper yesterday that "Piggy" was out of date as a nickname.

He said: "I work on the basis that strong straightforward words help all the time. You can get into a lot of arguments, but at least people know where you are on an issue."

His running argument with Mr Ramphal over the Springbok tour has been a recurring feature of the summit since it opened last Wednesday.

Furious with Mr Ramphal's suggestion that New Zealand had not done enough to stop the tour, Mr Muldoon said: "Secretaries should stick to taking minutes."

Mr Muldoon has a great appetite for talking to the press and has driven New Zealand correspondents at the summit to exhaustion with as many as three personal briefings a day.

Some Australian journalists have suggested that Mr Muldoon's tough statements here may not be entirely unconnected with New Zealand's general elections scheduled for November 28.



Leaning to the left: Mrs Margaret Thatcher at the residence of the British Consul in Melbourne.

Thatcher cautions Trudeau

Melbourne, Oct 5. — Mrs Margaret Thatcher told Mr Pierre Trudeau, her Canadian counterpart, today she would submit his constitutional reform package to the House of Commons, but warned him it faced growing opposition in London.

The two Prime Ministers, attending the Commonwealth conference here, met for 25 minutes to discuss Mr Trudeau's proposals. A statement after the meeting said Mrs Thatcher had agreed to submit the reform package to Parliament once it had been approved by the Canadian Parliament.

Mr Trudeau said last week he would submit the plan to his Parliament soon after it reconvenes on October 14.

The proposed changes would end the requirement that amendments to the Canadian constitution be approved by the British Parliament. The package, opposed by eight of Canada's 10 provinces, also includes a new bill of rights and a formula for amending the constitution once Britain has relinquished its control.

Today's statement said Mrs Thatcher told Mr Trudeau that British MPs were concerned at being asked to pass a measure which did not have the approval of a substantial number of provincial governments. However, Mr Trudeau hoped the MPs would recognize that that was a matter for Canadian politicians to decide.

Nigerian paper urges withdrawal

From Karan Thapar, Lagos, Oct 5

The government-owned New Nigerian newspaper has called on the Government to take Nigeria out of the Commonwealth.

"The Commonwealth may seem innocuous but that is not sufficient reason to remain in a club which we think is for us one talking shop too many," the paper's leading article argues. "We hope, therefore, that by the next summit we would have left it."

"Our business with Britain will not dwindle because we opt out," the paper reasons. "As for the other business of international politics we have a far more appropriate forum in the OAU, the nonaligned movement and the UN. We may not have been any more able to get our way in these forums than in the Commonwealth but at least they do not have a colonial past which makes that club highly suspect."

The article is unlikely to influence President Shehu Shagari's Government which is a dedicated and committed member of the Commonwealth. But diplomats believe that it is a strong indication of the increasing frustration in Government circles with Western and, in particular, American, policy.

In the past six months the New Nigerian has, often in strong terms, criticized the Shagari Government over its attitude to Libya, and its economic policy and performance. The leading article appeared on the day that the President strongly criticized the United States.

El-Al will ground aircraft worldwide every Sabbath

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, Oct 5

Plans to ground Israel's national airline for 24 hours each week on the Sabbath and on all Jewish holidays are to go ahead despite bitter opposition from the airline's management, a threat to several thousand jobs and an estimated cost to the company of £30m.

As soon as final details have been agreed, the airline will have to operate a new schedule insuring that none of its aircraft takes off or lands anywhere in the world during the 24-hour period from sunset on Friday to sunset on Saturday.

The Sabbath shutdown of El-Al was one of the most controversial clauses in the 84-paragraph coalition agreement signed in August between Mr Menachan Begin, the Prime Minister, and the three religious parties who provide him with the necessary seats to form a Knesset majority of 61 to 59.

At a 90-minute meeting here today, the four Knesset members of the ultra-orthodox Agudat Israel Party secured a pledge that all clauses in the coalition agreement would be speedily implemented, including the Sabbath flight ban.

Other sections of the two-month-old agreement to be put into effect soon include a Sabbath ban on all operations of the national Egged Bus Company and the provision of large sums of public money for orthodox educational institutions.

In addition, the religious parliamentarians claimed after today's talks that the Government will soon press ahead with a scheme to insure that all Jewish human remains are removed from Israel's archaeological research institutes and given a proper Jewish burial.

Mr Begin is already coming under heavy pressure to implement another clause in the coalition agreement which would enable the country's chief rabbis to exercise stricter control over contested archaeological digs like that at the City of David site in Jerusalem which has already prompted street riots and still threatens a political crisis.

Today's meeting came after a special session of the Council of Torah Sages, the secretive body of elderly rabbis which dictates all policy to the Agudat Israel Knesset faction. It is understood that some of the ultra-orthodox rabbis were angry that elements in the coalition agreement appeared to be neglected in practice.

Political observers saw today's session with Mr Begin as evidence of the strong political clout now wielded by the religious politicians in the Knesset. Their influence has angered many Israelis who argue that they represent only a minority of the country's population.

In a separate development, the World Zionist Organization has outlined details of a far-reaching plan to settle a further 100,000 Jews in the occupied West Bank over the next four years, and to increase the Jewish population of the area to a million by the first decade of the next century.

The plan was unveiled by Mr. Matityahu Drobles, co-chairman of organization's settlement department and it is expected to win Cabinet approval in the next few weeks. By 1985, it envisages the construction of between 12 and 18 new Jewish settlements and a substantial increase in the population of those already started.

Israeli officials are confident that the plan will secure government backing

Western diplomats noted that the publication of the scheme appeared to be working directly against attempts by Mr Ariel Sharon the Defence Minister, to induce a new atmosphere of cooperation among moderate Palestinians living in the West Bank.

Asked if the needs of the 700,000 West Bank Arabs were taken into account in the scheme, Mr Drobles told the *Jerusalem Post*: "The plan is a plan for Jews. I do not care whether the Arabs accept it or not."

Egypt gets assurances of aid from America

From Our Correspondent
Cairo, Oct 5

The United States has told Egypt that President Reagan's Administration will do all it can to help its allies in the Middle East and Africa to confront Soviet-inspired designs in the regions, Lieutenant General Hosni Mubarak, Egypt's Vice-President, said today after four days of talks in Washington.

The promises came as President Anwar Sadat and Mr Kamaleddin Hassan Ali, his Defence Minister, in separate interviews here, gave warnings that Soviet-backed Libya was planning a "Big game against Sudan" and that Moscow's military advisers and Cuban troops in Marxist-ruled Ethiopia form a rapid deployment force that could threaten any Gulf country, or the Red Sea oil routes to the West.

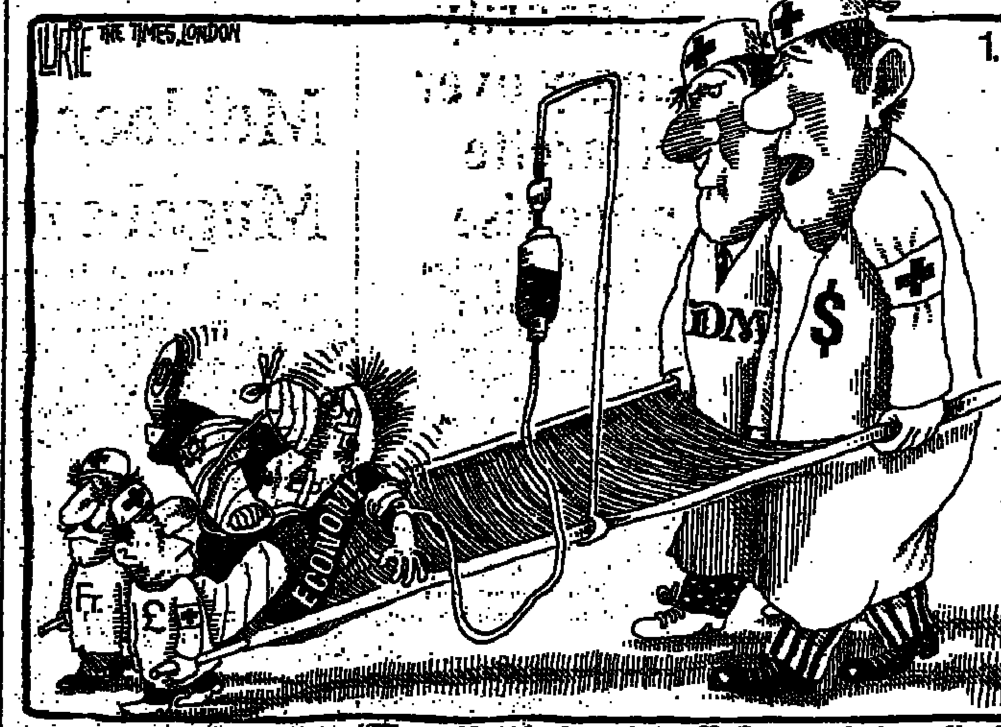
Mr Mubarak, who was sent by President Sadat to impress on the Reagan Administration that the Soviet moves in the region increase Saudi Arabia's need for Awacs radar aircraft and Sudan's need for military hardware, said his talks in Washington were "very good".

Israel is trying to frustrate the reagan administration's attempts to win Congressional approval for the Awacs sale to Saudi Arabia, claiming the kingdom could use them to attack the Jewish state. But the Saudis, who fear the Iran-Iraq war may spill over into their country and the Soviet Union may move closer to them from Afghanistan, say they want the Awacs for defence purposes.

"I have sensed a great understanding on the part of the Reagan Administration of the Soviet moves in the region and the designs behind them," Mr Mubarak said. He emphasized to the officials that there would be "lots of repercussions" if the United States witheld the Awacs sale, and it would "also put into question the Administration's commitments to its allies".

Shortly after the Russian invasion of Afghanistan, Soviet-equipped Libyan forces intervened militarily in Chad, which shares the river Nile and a common defence pact with Egypt.

In an iterview with the newspaper *Mayo*, the weekly organ of Mr Sadat's ruling National Democratic Party, the Egyptian leader said Libya was "actually planning a big-game against Sudan", and he accused Moscow of using Colonel Moammar Gadaffi of Libya to destaberlize moderate regimes in the area.



"The poor patient is suffering — let's realign!"



Iraqi minister attacks Arab states' pro-West policies

By Richard Owen

Mr Saddoun Hammadi the Iraqi Foreign Minister, yesterday criticized moderate Arab states for pursuing pro-Western policies which he said were likely to cause internal unrest and thus create further instability in the region.

Speaking at the Royal Institute for International Affairs, Mr Hammadi singled out Egypt as a country whose leadership had created widespread discontent through its mistaken commitment to Camp David, but added that President Sadat was not alone among Arab leaders in tying himself to the West against the wishes of his people.

Mr Hammadi was especially critical of those Arab states which had strong links with the United States. since the Reagan Administration — "in so far as I can understand their policy" — had emphasized the need for a Western military presence in the Middle East while relegating the Arab-Israeli dispute and the Palestinian question to a secondary role. Iraq did not approve of Soviet attempts to dominate the region, but was equally opposed to American efforts

The American idea of a "stategic consensus", he said, was built on a fallacy. Western leaders were wrong if they believed they could form alliances with both Israel and the Arab nations at the the same time. He later clarified this to mean that if Western countries wanted to develop good relations with the Arabs, they would have to show readiness to make Israel "feel the pinch".

Mr Hammadi, who earlier paid a courtesy call on Mr Douglas Hurd, the Minister of State at the Foreign Office, said West Europe should put pressure on both Israel and the United States to acknowledge the Arab viewpoint.

N YEMEN TO MAINTAIN NEUTRALITY

Beirut, Oct 5. — President Ali Abdullah Saleh, of North Yemen, has said he will visit Moscow later this month, but reaffirmed his determination to maintain a non-aligned policy, an independent Lebanese newspaper reported today.

In an interview with *An-Nahar*, President Saleh said North Yemen was capable of maintaining its neutrality, both internally and externally. His remarks came after speculation in the Arab press that North Yemen might be drawn into the pro-Soviet alliance concluded in August by Libya, South Yemen and Ethiopia, but he said North Yemen could not, on principle, enter into any military alliance.

However, his country enjoyed a good relationship with the Soviet Union, he said. Any form of Soviet aid arose from humane considerations. North Yemen also receives financial aid from Saudi Arabia. — AP

Chirac indicts record of Socialist regime

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, Oct 5

After a deliberate and almost unbroken silence of four months since the presidential and parliamentary elections, M Jacques Chirac the Gaullist leader inaugurated his return to the political lime light at a press conference which bore the stamp of his characteristic gusto and self confidence.

It was largely taken up with a harsh indictment of the Socialist Government's economic and social record, "based on an obsolete and unrealistic ideology which leads to upheaval."

If he proved rather more diffident than usual in putting himself forward as the leader of the opposition, and about the need for a "renewal af the men, the ideas and the language" which must inspire its action in future, this was in order not to frighten away the Giscardians, and discourage their present rather tentative proposals for cooperation with the Gaullists.

It was also because the Gaullists themselves in the next three months leading to their national conference in January, are going to sort out their own proposals and ideas in the shape of a "Republican project" for the future.

The Socialists' economic and social programme was erroneous and obsolete, he claimed. "What we see is the implementation of a policy which is outdated, unadapted to the needs of France, and inspired by a doctrinaire spirit which seeks its references in the past. We are no longer living in 1936, or in 1945, but in 1981, and it is this reality the Socialists do not take into account," he said.

Instead of taxation being increased, it must be reduced; instead of the budget deficit being increased, it mut be diminished; instead of trying to stimulate activity through inflation, confidence should be given back to Frenchmen to inspire them to produce more; instead of introducing disorder in local administration, a real policy of decentralization must be promoted which leaves to the state the responsibility of safeguarding national interest and unity.

M Chirac was scathing about the 1982 budget, describing it "a curious application of Keynsian doctrine, which shows complete ignorance of the evolution of the world since 1936." It would have no effect on unemployment, it was a policy of failure, he asserted.

The devaluation of the franc was the result of the errors of the past four months, M Chirac claimed.

He waxed ironic about the recent appeal of M Pierre Maurey, the Prime Minister, to share existing jobs in order to combat unemployment. "A fine ambition for France," he exclaimed.

KOREAN DEFECTS

Tokyo.— A South Korean soldier has defected to North Korea across the demilitarized zone because of discontent and grudges against President Chun Doo-hwan.

KEKKONEN BETTER

Helsinki. — The Condition of President Urho Kekkonen of Finland, aged 81, is improving, although he is still suffering from fatigue and a disturbance of the flow of blood to the brain.

Nine climbers feared dead in Himalayan expeditions

Katmandu, Oct 5. — Six climbers have died in the Himalayas and 10 others are missing, three of whom are almost certainly also dead, according to official reports today.

The six confirmed killed on two separate expeditions in Nepal were two French, two Nepalese and two Japanese. The 10 missing from two separate teams in India are all Japanese.

The Nepalese Tourism Ministry said the French and Nepalese mountaineers were killed by snow avalanches on the 26,545ft Annapurna I on September 28.

The two Japanese died on September 29 while in a six-man team climbing the 24,457ft Gangapurna.

In Delhi, the Japanese Embassy said three students from Hitotsubashi University had been missing since September 15

Seven climbers, all members of the Himalayan Association of Japan, had been missing since September 28 on the 21,033ft Nanda Ghat.

President walks from Baltic to the Alps

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, Oct 5

To the strains of a hallelujah chorus and the thump of Bavarian brass bands, President Karl Carstens of West Germany arrived in Garmisch Partenkirchen at the weekend after walking, in stages, the length of his country from the Baltic to the Alps.

Many of his countrymen had sniggered when the 66-year-old President and his wife set out from Hohwacht on the Baltic coast two years ago. By the time they reached Garmisch 700 miles away, his popularity had risen by 50 per cent and he had helped revive the old fashioned German passion for *Wanderungen* — long hikes through the countryside.

His aim had been to encourage people to get out of their cars and walk ("Less Mercedes, more *per pedes*" was his motto) and appreciate the beauty of their own country. He also wanted to meet ordinary people.

Striding along usually at the weekends in corduroys and anorak, with local dignitaries puffing along by his side, and often several hundred keen walkers in his wake, he was briefed by all sorts of people on every subject from the problems of this years crops to what was wrong with the teachings of Aristotle. His wife Veronica, 58, who is a doctor, was usually some way behind, often being asked medical advice.

They passed through 238 towns and villages where they were met with bands, speeches and children lisping nature poems and were heaped with presents of sausages and other specialities. They also collected 100 walking sticks and 100,000 marks (about £25,000) for Dr Carstens' multiple sclerosis charity.

But most grateful to the President are the *Wandervereine*, walking associations which flourished when *wandern* was all the rage in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Since President Carstens has been walking, their membership has risen by 120,000 to about 600,000.

"For many years people who went walking were considered a bit odd", says Herr Heiner Weidner, spokesman for the Federation of Walking Associations. "Now walking is being taken seriously again."

Malaysian relations with Britain deteriorate

From M. G. G. Pillai
Kuala Lumpur, Oct 5

Anglo-Malaysian relations have reached a new low with the Malaysian Cabinet decision last week to make it difficult for British firms to obtain government contracts.

Two British ministers — Mr John Nott, the Defence Secretary; and Mr Peter Rees, the Minister of State for Trade — have been here since the decision became public but without being able to get official clarification.

Mr Nott declined today to go into the Malaysian boycott but said the move did not mean that British firms would be excluded, only that they would have to double their efforts to succeed.

The Malaysian decision, announced by Datuk Sri Mahathir Mohamed, the Prime Minister, last Friday, appears to be a retaliation for the London Stock Exchange move making it difficult for "dawn raids" to succeed.

Coming as it does after the Malaysian takeover of Guthrie Corporation, the move is viewed here as a deliberate block to any future Malaysian moves to buy a majority shareholding in foreign-owned companies

The new policy makes it obligatory for all Government and statutory bodies to clear all tenders awarded to British firms with the Prime Minister's office. This is already policy for all major tenders, but now if a British firm is chosen the agency concerned would have to submit an alternative non-British firm with that bid.

Officials here are wary of giving the reasons for the restriction on British firms, but that such a decision has been taken means that bureaucrats will discriminate against British firms for even relatively minor contracts.

Informed sources said today that the Defence Ministry, for instance, is already looking around for alternative suppliers of equipment now bought almost exclusively from Britain.

The move comes after Datuk Sri Mahathir had expressed reservation about Australia and the Commonwealth, and developed countries in particular. Malaysia's decision to withhold its contributions to the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC) until the developed members had put in their share is a reflection of Malaysia's position.

Anglo-Malaysian ties have been declining for the past decade as Britain's entry into the EEC loosened some of the old ties. But the problems appear more basic than that.

Carrington backs U S arms move

By David Spanier

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, strongly denied yesterday that there was any split between Europe and the United States on disarmament in Europe, but admitted that there was a genuine worry among the public that arms limitation talks had made no progress.

"It isn't so much neutralism as worry." Lord Carrington said. "I believe that once you get these talks going and hopefully we have some success, then a good deal of that worry will disappear."

Interviewed on Yorkshire Television last night, Lord Carrington emphasized that the Reagan Administration was "absolutely genuine" in wanting to limit theatre nuclear weapons in Europe.

"We are in a very difficult position in Europe because for the last two or three years the Soviet Union has been deploying these SS20 missiles, which are frightening in their capacity, and we have done nothing about modernization of our theatre nuclear forces over many, many, years, and it really would have laid Europe open to blackmail if we had done nothing about it."

The double decision to modernize and to negotiate was the right one, he said, and would lead on to a negotiation on strategic arms limitation, in the framework of Salt.

"I think there is a good chance that one could get a situation in which you don't actually have all these missiles", Lord Carrington went on.

One of the difficulties he had found in discussions with Mr Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, was agreeing on the base data. Until this was decided it was difficult to see if a negotiation was possible.

CORRECTION

The new publishing centre of the Russian Orthodox Church in Moscow does not include printing facilities as was reported on September 23. All religious literature will continue to be printed on state presses.

Prisoners stir Spain into judicial reform

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, Oct 5

Spanish officials estimate that about 5,000 magistrates and judges would be needed, to give the country a judicial corps equivalent to that existing in other West European nations.

The shortfall lies at the root of the problem of the extreme slowness of Spanish justice which last week provoked 7,000 prisoners in 35 jails to boycott all prison food for five days. They were demanding, above all, a speed up of their trials.

More than half of the 22,000 inmates of this country's jails are awaiting their first court appearance.

The average waiting time for trial is one year, but because of the understaffed and slow-moving judicial machinery it can run to more than two. In the past year there have been 19 suicides in jails, all of young men.

The prisoners' movement received a sympathetic response from the public and from Señor Enrique Galavis, the Director-General of Prisons. The day after the prisoners decided to suspend their protest for one month to await the Government's reply, the Cabinet met and agreed to make a start with long-delayed penal reforms. It scrupulously avoided any condemnation of the prisoners.

But it is only a very small start and the movement in the jails could restart. Ten new courts are to be set up immediately in the Basque country and Catalonia where delays are worst. Parliament is to give priority to legislation for a bigger establishment of magistrates and court clerks, plus a programme to spend £48m on new prisons.

The reform has been waiting amid a mass of Bills logjammed in a variety of parliamentary committees. The judicary is also clogged. Spanish lawyers still take, for instance, years to prepare themselves for examinations as magistrates.

While the reforms have gone so slowly, the few hard-pressed magistrates have responded to the public outcry of a mounting crime wave and increasingly refused bail. That is why the number of those awaiting trial has risen so dramatically.

The basic problem remains of adapting Spain's penal system, prisons and courts, to a modern, democratic society.

World's doctors join fight against nuclear warfare

By David Cross

A group of eminent American, European and Soviet doctors, including the personal physician of President Leonid Brezhnev, have banded together to fight what they regard as the world's most dangerous health hazard — the threat of a nuclear war.

In a development little noticed in Britain but widely publicized in the United States and the Soviet Union, 40 physicians met near Washington earlier this year to discuss the general medical consequences of nuclear warfare.

Their main conclusion was that any organized medical response to nuclear war could make "no significant difference to its catastrophic effects", given the nature and number of the casualties who survived the immediate effects and the virtually total destruction of medical facilities and services which would follow any nuclear attack.

A second meeting of the group, which calls itself "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War", is to be held in Cambridge next April to follow up the findings of the first congress with special reference to European countries.

A preparatory group which met last weekend at Ascot to draw up the agenda for the Cambridge meeting told a press conference yesterday that the consequences of a nuclear war would be particularly dire in the highly urbanized countries of Europe.

This was because, population densities were very high and the continued existence of urban societies were so strongly dependent on a complex structure of transport, communications, distribution of food and energy and the provision of organized medical and social care.

Inevitably, any group of concerned scientists which brings together Soviet and American representatives is bound to be regarded in the West as a potential propaganda tool for Moscow. At yesterdqay's press conference, Dr J. Fielding, consultant haematologist at St Mary's Hospital, London, conceded that he had gone to the United States earlier this year with grave misgivings about Soviet intentions.

But, he told *The Times*, he had been pleasantly surprised that the Soviet participants, including Professor Eugene Chazov, who is a leading cardiologist, as well as Mr Brezhnev's personal doctor, had accepted the argument that politics should not be discussed at the congress. Dr Fielding pointed out that the Soviet press had reported widely and fully on the congress and its findings.

To counter the propaganda argument, the group has published a booklet of Soviet press clippings on the Washington congress which, by Soviet standards, are relatively unbiased, if ritual references to American imperialism and militarism are ignored.

S Africa drops prosecution of journalist

From Michael Hornsby
Johannesburg, Oct 5

The South African state prosecutor today withdrew charges against Mr Nat Gibson, the United Press International bureau manager, who had been accused of violating the Defence Act by reporting troop movements.

In a dispatch to his agency in June of last year, Mr Gibson reported that troops had been used to protect the Volkswagen plant at Uitenhage, near Port Elizabeth, during a strike.

The accuracy of the dispatch has never been disputed. Mr Gibson was charged under a section of the Defence Act which makes it an offence to publish "a statement or comment or rumour relating to the activities of the South African Defence Force . . . calculated to alarm or depress members of the public".

In a statement the Foreign Correspondents' Association here welcomed the dropping of "the silly charge" against Mr Gibson, but added: "The fact remains that charges were laid against Mr Gibson over a story whose accuracy is not in question."

While expressing relief that the move against Mr Gibson had now been abandoned, the association asked whether, coupled with the expulsion order served last week on Miss Cynthia Stevens of the Associated Press, foreign journalists were being singled out for harassment.

If, so, the statement declared: "These tactics will not help South Africa's search for credibility."



A supporter is attacked and forced over a crowd barrier during the brawl.

England fans in Sydney brawl

Sydney, Oct 5. — Two men were stabbed and dozens injured during a wild brawl at the end of the World Youth Cup match between England and Argentina here today. Three men were charged by the police.

Fights erupted among the 17,000 spectators around the Sydney Sports Ground, involving more than 100 England and Argentine supporters, after the game had ended in a 1—1 draw.

Five car loads of police reinforcements were called to the ground as the supporters fought savagely for more than 20 minutes.

Dr David Sheps, the Australian Soccer Federation doctor, who treated the two men with stab wounds before they were taken to hospital, said that one was lucky to escape death. "One of the wounded was fortunate the knife did not go through his ribs."

The brawl, one of the most violent seen at a sporting event in Australia, prompted virtually all of the crowd to stay back to watch.

Many people were flung over a 12 ft high fence on to the playing area as others exchanged punches and karate-type kicks. The small band of police at the ground were outnumbered.

The first sign of trouble came at the half-time break when a number of English supporters climbed the fence and approached a group of Argentine fans, who had begun a lap of the ground waving their flag. — AP and Reuter.

Match report, page 15

Bleak grain outlook for East Europe

By Hugh Clayton Agriculture Correspondent

Grain supplies in much of Eastern Europe are likely to be as poor as those in the Soviet Union, according to harvest reports from Western sources. Poland, which has one of the largest crop-growing areas of any European country, is expected to do better than most other members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon).

The United States Department of Agriculture estimates that Polish demand for grain imports in the coming 12 months will be slightly lower than in the past year. Poland is expected to have a grain harvest this year of about 20 million tonnes.

That is about the same as the record or near-record expected from the smaller British arable area. Although Britain has a larger population to feed, the Polish leadership has to contend with a dietary tradition which has given their country one of the highest *per capita* meat consumption levels in the world.

The present EEC programme of food aid to Poland, to which Britain has contributed more than 400,000 tonnes of its record barley surplus, is almost complete.

The Eastern bloc is bound to remain a keen importer of grain in the trading year that has just begun. International grain supplies have formed into a pattern that could be summarized as "more in the West and less in the East."

The United States and the Soviet Union each account for about one-fifth of world output of cereals other than rice. Output is expected to be higher from the present harvest in the United States and lower in the Soviet Union.

Western reports, based on diplomatic contacts and monitoring of state-controlled media, suggest that the grain harvest in Romania will total about 19 million tonnes, compared with a planned 23.7 million tonnes and an actual yield last year of more than 20 million tonnes.

The total grain output in Czechoslovakia is expected to be about 10 per cent less than that of last year at just below 10 million tonnes, while Hungary is also expected to suffer a drop to a national total of about 12 million tonnes. Harvests from the smaller agricultural areas in East Germany and Bulgaria are expected to show little change on the 1980 figures.

Although official predictions from France point to a slightly smaller yield than that of last year, other leading exporting nations in the West are forecasting larger totals.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics of Australia has raised its estimate of a national wheat crop of 15 million tonnes to a near record of almost 17 million tonnes. The Government statistics office in Canada predicts a record wheat crop of almost 24 million tonnes.

☐ **Rome:** United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) yesterday forecast a record global coarse grain harvest this year and predicted that the world cereal trade would reach a new peak.

Continuing good weather had brightened prospects for 1981 coarse grain harvests in major exporting countries, according to the latest FAO outlook report.

World course grain production was likely to reach a record 780 million to 800 milliion tonnes, an increase of about two per cent over last month's forecast and 8 to 11 per cent higher than for 1980, the report said.

Wheat and rice output estimates remain basically unchanged, it said.

The bulk of the increase should come from the Untied States, with production likely to be 18 to 26 per cent above that of 198.7 million tonnes in 1980. But the poor weather in the Soviet Union seemed likely to result in the third consecutve bad harvest, the report said.

The report said world cereal production was expected to recover this year with total output ranging from 1,500 million to 1,540 million tonnes, compared with 1,440 million tonnes in 1980-81 and the previous record of 1,470 million tonnes in 1978-79.

The report also raised its forecast of world cereal trade in 1981-82 to a record 221 million tonnes.— Reuter.

Broederbond said to have lifted ban on extreme right

From Our Correspondent, Johannesburg, Oct 5

Controversy is raging here over claims that the Broederbond (Afrikaner brotherhood), the secret society whose influence permeates the whole of Afrikaner political, economic and social life, has lifted its ban on members of the extreme right-wing Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP) joining its ranks.

Both the HNP's own mouthpiece, *Die Afrikaner*, and English-language newspapers, such as the *Rand Daily Mail*, have claimed that at a secret meeting of its executive council here on September 22 the Broederbond decided to lift the ban.

According to Mr Beaumont Schoeman, editor of *Die Afrikaner*, great concern was expressed at the meeting about the loss of paid-up Broederbond members to the HNP, and it was decided that in future when a Broeder joined the HNP he would no longer be automatically expelled.

These claims have been denied by Professor Carel Boshoff, the national chairman of the Broederbond, who insists that no meeting of the kind described took place and that the society's attitude towards HNP membership remains unchanged.

Despite this denial most informed observers here believe there has been a policy shift within the brotherhood, which in turn reflects tension between the *Verligte* (liberal) and *Verkrampte* (conservative) wings of the Afrikaner ruling class over the future of apartheid.

The Broederbond was founded in 1918, and began to assume its present character in the 1920s as a freemason type of secret society whose aim was to promote the cause of Afrikanerdom at a time when the English-speaking community was still the dominant force in the country.

Mr Pieter Botha, the Prime Minister, many of his cabinet ministers, and thousands of civil servants, school principals, senior teachers, lawyers and academics are known to be members of the Broederbond, even though the membership and proceedings of the organization are confidential.

Eight women among 61 executed in Tehran

Tehran, Oct 5.—Sixty-one people, eight of them women, were executed today at Tehran's Evin prison, the newspaper *Keyhan* reported, quoting a bulletin from the Iranian Revolutionary Prosecutor's office.

Among the capital charges against them were "rebellion against the Islamic republic"; the murder of Islamic clergymen, members of the Government and "supporters of the Islamic revolution"; attacks on Islamic Revolutionary Guards; armed robbery; and the illegal possession of weapons and hand grenades.

The 61 were described as being either opposition sympathizers or "hypocrites", the official term for the left-wing Mujahedin Khalq guerrilla movement.

One of them was Muhammad Kazen Golzadeh-Gafuri, the son of a Tehran mullah and MP, who has been a frequent absentee from recent sittings of Parliament. The mullah's second son was executed on September 18 for taking part in armed attacks.

Meanwhile, in a separate report today, the English-language *Tehran Times* published a statement from the Prosecutor's office, announcing the execution of 22 people condemned to death by the revolutionary courts.

Tehran radio also reported today that in the southern city of Shiraz four left-wing Mujahedin had committed suicide by swallowing cyanide as revolutionary guards moved in to arrest them after a shoot-out.

☐ Hojatoleslam Ali Khamenei won 95 per cent of the vote in last Friday's presidential election, according to the final results released today by the Interior Ministry's political section.

The new President obtained 16,007,972 of 16,846,996 votes cast, or 95.01 per cent, according to the announcement on Tehran radio. — AFP.

Enzyme remedy for clotting

From Michael Hamlyn, New York, Oct 5

The use of an enzyme which dissolves blood clots has been found to protect the heart muscle from damage after a heart attack. A number of American medical centres are using the technique, and all have reported that they can keep heart tissue alive by restoring the blood flow.

Doctors at the Harvard Medical School, and the Beth Israel Hospital report that the technique could have long-term benefits.

In their study reported in the *New England Journal of Medicine*, the doctors used the procedure on nine patients within three and a half hours after a heart attack.

They inserted a catheter into the leg artery and inch-by-inch slid it into the coronary artery where the enzyme was released. The enzyme used is streptokinase, which has long been utilized.

In almost all cases the blocked arteries were unblocked within 20 minutes.

Prisoners of conscience



Egypt:
Ali Said Zahran

By Caroline Moorehead

Ali Said Zahran, a furniture maker from Damietta, is serving a five-year prison sentence for belonging to a communist organization imposed on him in the summer of 1978. He is reported to have undergone a recent kidney operation; but it is feared that he is not receiving proper after-care treatment.

For many years members of Egyptian communist organizations have been arrested and detained. When brought to trial, however, a great number have been acquitted in the state security courts by civilian judges, who reject the notion that membership of a communist group automatically implies intent to change government through violence.

Ali Said Zahran was not so fortunate. Under the security provisions of the state of emergency (still in force in 1978 though abolished in May 1980), the President was empowered to refer political cases of his kind for trial by military tribunal. It was before such a court that Ali Said Zahran received his sentence.

In his case, observers believe the tribunal acted particularly harshly. No intent to use or advocate violence was even produced in court, and his conviction is reported to have been based simply on possession of Marxist literature, and on the people he associated with.

He is serving his sentence north of Cairo, in al-Qanatir jail.

SUDANESE ASSEMBLY DISSOLVED

Khartum, Oct 5. — President Nimeiry today dissolved Sudan's National Assembly and ordered elections in two months to a new Parliament with fewer than half the present number of members. The Assembly now has 366 members.

The move will reduce the powers of the body, the Sudanese news agency, Suna, said. The new 151-member Assembly's powers will be devolved to five regional people's assemblies, except in southern Sudan which has had regional autonomy since 1972.

The dissolved assembly was elected in April, 1980. — AFP.

Political temperature rises

Disquiet of Mugabe's opponents

From Stephen Taylor, Salisbury, Oct 5

Zimbabwe's Minister of Home Affairs has expressed concern about rising political tension and said that rallies by minority parties would be curbed if they attempted to cause disaffection.

A few months ago Mr Richard Hove's statement would have caused more than a few raised eyebrows. Last week it was regarded as a sign of an increasing sensitivity in the ruling Zanu (PF) Party to opposition as the Government grapples with a number of intractable problems.

The past two months have not been good for the national and racial reconciliation policy of Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister. Uncompromising government statements and policies, dating from a shake-up of Zanu (PF) in August, have strained relations with Mr Joshua Nkomo's Patriotic Front and left whites and other minority party supporters restive.

There was a confrontation in Parliament last week between Mr Eddison Zvobgo, a senior Zanu (PF) cabinet minister, and Patriotic Front MPs who, having criticized his suspension of two PF council officials, were invited to withdraw from the coalition Government.

It was also disclosed that the Government had withdrawn the bodyguards provided for Bishop Abel Muzorewa and Mr Ian Smith, the former prime ministers and now opposition party leaders. The official explanation was that this was in line with the withdrawal of protection for former prime ministers by previous administrations.

In themselves these incidents are perhaps not significant, but, after Mr Mugabe and some of his ministers have on a number of occasions linked minority parties with subversion and economic sabotage, they have added to a growing unease in opposition ranks.

The whites, always sensitive to the slightest change in the wind, are particularly concerned. Even those who just a few months ago were optimistic about the country's future have been affected.

Mr Rowan Cronje, a white MP, generally regarded as being among a group which accepted Zimbabwe's independence with a fair dose of pragmatism and goodwill, says; "When things get tough it is no good turning around and blaming everything on external forces and white colonialists. Many whites are doing their utmost to make the whole thing work."

Mr Cronje also cites recent speeches by Mr Mugabe as having contributed to white anxiety. "The Prime Minister has always been very considered in his remarks. These speeches have an air of uncharacteristic politicking which worries people."

In spite of the problems it faces with the economy, transport and the land resettlement programme, diplomatic sources have been puzzled by the Government's new tone.

Zanu (PF) retains an unquestionable majority of support and has adopted measures — specifically in education, health and pay — which have considerably improved the lot of the vast majority. Why then, is it manifesting the symptoms of a government under siege?

Zimbabwe appears to be going through a period of transition and tribulation now that the euphoria of the first year of independence has worn off. The expectations of the majority — which were unrealistically high — are unlikely to be met in the terms in which they are perceived.

Indications are that economic growth will not increase at the rate that had been forecast, partly because of factors connected with the country's dependence on South Africa. Although Pretoria has said that it is willing to help with transport, it is believed that the Government may well have decided — apart from any ideological considerations — that, as South Africa is likely to expect a quid pro quo and because regional tensions are likely to increase, it is preferable to opt for the hard road now rather than accept help with strings.

At home, the Government has been disappointed by white response to its reconciliation policy and has apparently decided that, as emigration continues to exceed the rate at the height of the war, it cannot afford to be seen by its supporters to be going out of its way to appease an envied minority.

Astles counsel asks for speedier hearing of case

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi, Oct 5

Mr Bob Astles, the British-born aide of Idi Amin, the former Ugandan leader, was remanded for a further week when he appeared in the High Court in Kampala today, expecting to go on trial for the murder of a fisherman, Henry Musisi, who was drowned in Lake Victoria in 1977.

The adjournment was ordered when the prosecuting counsel told Mr George Masika, the Chief Justice, that no prosecution witnesses were present, and it was also expected that another man would be charged with the murder along with Mr Astles.

Mr Philip Wilkinson, QC, defending, asked the court to speed up the hearing of the case. Mr Astles has been held in jail in Kampala since June, 1979, in extremely arduous conditions and often short of food, since being extradited from Kenya to face trial. He fled to Kenya across Lake Victoria in a boat shortly before Tanzanian troops captured Kampala in April, 1979.

Mr Astles, looking fit despite his long prison ordeal, and wearing a shabby blue suit, commented: "Two and a half years in a cell, and I have to go back again. I am very angry."

Mr Astles served as a road foreman in pre-independence Uganda, and later became head of outside television broadcasts under President Obote in the 1960s. After the Amin coup in 1971, President Amin appointed him as a security adviser and as his adviser on British affairs.

Later, Mr Astles was given the honorary rank of major, and was made head of an anti-smuggling unit of the Uganda police. The murder charge relates to incidents allegedly committed at this time, when large quantities of coffee were being smuggled out of Uganda across Lake Victoria in fishing canoes.

Mr Astles denies the charge, and says he has no knowledge of the incidents

US FLIGHT DELAYS DOUBLED

From Nicholas Hirst
Washington, Oct 5

Air passengers in the United States are suffering more than twice the number of delays on flights than they were before the walkout of the air traffic controllers two months ago.

According to Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) records there was a daily average of 356 delays of more than 30 minutes in the last two weeks of September compared with 165 in the same period last year.

Control towers are being manned by about 10,550 staff, including supervisors, new recruits, Servicemen, and controllers who either were not members of the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization (Patco) and did not join the strike or those who went back to work before the dismissal deadline.

More than 80 per cent of normal schedules have been running during the past couple of weeks.

Fashion extra by Suzy Menkes





Above: Patricia Neal at home at Gypsy House in a silver-grey silky suit with burnt-orange pattern by Dora Reisser. Also in brown and navy.

Left: Patricia Neal in the garden of her home in Buckinghamshire in a navy crepe culotte suit decorated with red braid. Also in burgundy or rust with navy.

Dora Reisser's clothes are available from Selfridges and Austin Reed in London, Ambers of Amersham, Charlotte of Bournemouth, Carters of Glasgow, Penningtons of Lincolnshire, Nous l'avons of Wolverhampton.

Photographs by JOHN PLAYER

How Patricia Neal came back with style

Talking to Patricia Neal about clothes seems rather like asking Mrs Lincoln how she enjoyed the play. When you have clawed your way back from total paralysis after three crippling strokes, when you have buried one child and seen the others buffeted by ill-fortune, when your life can be looked at as an Aeschylean triumph over tragedy, can you be bothered to look in your wardrobe?

The wardrobe was gaping open; the bed groaning with clothes when I arrived at the gabled country house, garlanded with roses, where Patricia Neal lives with her husband, Roald Dahl. She was packing for the American tour. ("In America the women are very smart, and I am going to look quite wonderful.")

She tours from Alaska, to Texas, to Detroit. ("Or is it Denver? Since the stroke my memory for names is missing.") There she recounts the Story of her Life, from the overture on Broadway, the pianissimo approach to Hollywood, the crescendo of achievement with her Oscar for the housekeeper in *Hud* in 1963 and the paralysing stroke in 1966 (when she was pregnant with her fifth child, Lucy) which could have been the finale.

Instead, there has been the proud return to acting, and to life. Sixteen years on she wants the audience to catch her own hope and enthusiasm. The story has now been made into a film, with Glenda Jackson and Dirk Bogarde as Pat and Roald.

The film is provisionally called Gypsy House, the name of the cottage the young Dahls bought 26 years ago which has now sprouted gargoyles of growth — a big sitting room here, a guest-house there, a swimming pool, a hot house for Roald's orchids and the hut in the garden where he writes his sinister and insistent tales.

He is a dominant presence in the house, showing me his treasures, mostly carved, dark oak twisted into animals, birds or snakes, slithering around mirrors or spreadeagled against the innocent white walls. A fit setting for those uncomfortable children's stories, which he presses on me for my boys, along with signed photographs, a new picture book and a puzzle for them to solve which I have to take on (and fail at) during lunch.

Throughout his wife is serene, thinking perhaps of higher things but more probably of how she can get her new clothes out of the bedroom when he finally (after four returns to show me new things or tell me titbits of information) climbs the creaking stairs to have an afternoon nap.

The clothes she explains, are exactly what she wanted, elegant for the United States, but not boring, soft and comfortable. They are all from the designer Dora Reisser—five outfits, all new.

She shows me a navy crepe suit, its edge-to-edge jacket cheerily picked out in scarlet braiding, a culotte skirt where one might expect safe pleats.

She doesn't worry at all about being 54. "I worry about my weight, and I could certainly lose a few pounds," she admits in her gravelly Kentucky drawl. "I worry about my hair and I go to the beauticians. I care how I look in America because there I am really well-known and people expect me to make an appearance. Here I'll go into the shops like this." She points to the green slacks and bright pink silk shirt.

Does Patricia Neal worry, as other mothers, and more so because of the tragedies, about her four children? Daughter Tessa is now married and living in America, Lucy is at college there. She thinks, a little wistfully, that they may both stay there. "But you can't go on worrying about children. You have to bring them up and then let them go. If I hadn't had the stroke, I would certainly have worked much more, and I never had any of these qualms about being a working mother, I was on the brink of a really major step in my career after *Hud* and I wouldn't have stopped for the children."

Titles from her acting career, and of Roald's publishing successes, area woven into a bag she carries with her everywhere, even though the original tapestry work has had to be strengthened with leather and re-framed. "Roald's written so many more books now that ought to be on it," she says. The last step in her own career on the bag is *The Subject of Roses*, the film in which she made her comeback after illness.

She feels that she has some sort of mission to tell other people about strokes, presenting herself as proof that you can learn to live again. She thrusts in front of me a medical article. She shudders because her sister suffered a stroke a few weeks ago.

Does she feel that she has had more than her fair share of ill-fortune? "Oh sure. I have had one blow after another and this is another one. But what can you do. You have to get up and go on."

She lurches back into past pain, the son who was brain-damaged at four months when a taxi drove into his pram in a New York street, the daughter, Olivia, who died at seven with measles. ("My friends begged me to get the children innoculated but there wasn't enough to go around.")

I wonder how she can bear to talk about it instead of insulating the past in silence? "You have to face it," she said simply as we looked at Olivia's last painting, a collage of fresh colours framed on the kitchen wall.

Perhaps it is not by chance that Patricia Neal's own portrait — strong, serene and little different from how she looks today — hangs directly opposite.

Suzy Menkes' report from the Italian fashion shows will appear on Thursday.

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

Reading is FUN

This is Children's Book Week. Although organized by the Book Marketing Council and sponsored by Lloyd's Bank it is not an event devised merely to sell more books but to advance the idea that the things can be a source of "lasting pleasure."

To judge by a couple of weighty surveys that have just been published we are badly in need of such promotion. The first of these, by Jennie Ingham, is called *Books and Reading Development* (Heinemann, £16.50) and it chronicles her work in the "Bradford Book Flood Experiment" which occurred between 1976 and 1979. This curious event called for the "flooding of several schools with books in order to discover (against some equivalent "control" schools) how far the mere accessibility of a large number of books might improve pupils' reading ability and their enjoyment of reading.

Many people might feel that such a case hardly needs proving, and it is of great interest that Jennie Ingham's survey does not go very far towards supporting that expected conclusion. Through a wealth of fascinating detail we come to see how very hard it is to sell the idea of "reading for pleasure" in circumstances which are often unpropitious. We also find (surprise, surprise) how vitally important is the influence of adults, especially teachers, who can do more by informed enthusiasm than by just filling the shelves with bestsellers.

Perversely, no better proof of this need for fuller adult sympathy can be found than in the other report *Extending Beginning Reading* which has been prepared for the Schools Council by Vera Southgate and research workers at Manchester School of Education (Heinemann, £10.95). A correspondent of The Times has already noted the unhappily chosen title for this survey, and the report reflects the largely mechanical attitude towards reading which that implies. Mrs Southgate herself has previously shown an insensitivity to the English language through her editing of Ladybird Books' "Well-loved Tales" series, and she and her colleagues now betray a fearfully limited knowledge of the wealth of resources for those who wish to make a child's reading something more than the doleful confrontation with flash-cards and structured reading-schemes.

Among some recent books for younger children, for instance, there are possibilities for enjoyment which have nothing to do with schematic calculations and everything to do with delighted participation. Look at Leila Berg's four titles in Methuen's new series of "Chatterbooks": *The Hot, Hot Day, In a House I Know, The Tickle*, and *Our Walk* (£1.25 each). Here, accompanied by photographs by John Walmsley, are some beautifully turned little accounts of everyday activities.

And what of the continuing craze for pop-ups? It is easy enough to write off this particular book-flood as a reflex exploitation of the paper-engineers of Colombia, but at their best the pop-ups offer imaginative challenges rather more thrilling than those of the reading schemes. Take the simple, dramatic story of *Dinner Time* (Gallery Five £2.95), a kind of juvenile "Jaws", devised by Jan Pieńkowski, with a cumulation of animals snapping at the reader from the centre of the pages. Or take that revolutionary educational book of the thirties, *The Magic Boat* by Tom Seidmann-Freud, now reissued by Ernest Benn (£2.95), with its linking of ideas about words to play with pictures. In properly sympathetic hands such books can give a sufficient impetus to reading that its beginning won't need to be extended beyond the turning of a page.

B.A.

Babies and Cats

Peepo! by Janet and Allan Ahlberg (Kestral, £4.50)

Welcoming an autumn picture book from Mr and Mrs Ahlberg has become something of a ritual. "The team that brought you *Each Peach Pear Plum*, and *The Little Worm Book*, and *Funnybones*, now brings you ... *Peepo!*" and behold, here is yet another charmingly worked out, completely individual picture book.

This time we are in 1940: "Here's a little baby / One two three / Stands in his cot / What does he see?" — and there through a round hole in the opposite page ("Peepo!") he spies Dad sleeping, and when the page is turned, there is the whole bedroom with all the appurtenances (boots, gas mask case, rubber duck) of a nation at war. Turn the next page and the next peepo is into the kitchen for breakfast, and so on through the day, with children playing, walks in the park, teatime, and baths before the fire. Eventually bed-time comes round. Corporal Dad is ready to leave, and the altogether jovial baby collapses asleep into his cot. The book, like the day, is a round of quiet, lovingly-gathered experiences.

The Patchwork Cat by Nicola Bayley and William Mayne (Cape £3.95)

Very dirty, the Cat's quilt must go. "We shall buy a basket" says the mother. But the cat goes too. He gets in the dustbin with the quilt, is loaded, like Steve McQueen, into a muck-cruncher, and only after a night on the council tip (where there are some none-too-friendly rats) does he find a friendly passing milk-float to take him home.

The story is pure convention, the execution not. William Mayne's text, which is all in the present tense, veers about from the flat to the mannered, via various experiments in Sendakian internal rhyme ("Ah", says the mother, "we have done some *snatchwork on your patchwork*"). Nicola Bayley's ornamental pictures, with all their customary colourful detail, make the same determined effort to convert the ordinary to the unique. It's a pretty, and in some ways a satisfying book, but those rats might find it a trifle precious — and those children larking around the kitchen-sink might think so too.

Brian Alderson

Well-heeled mice

The Mouse Who Lived in a Shoe, by Rodney Peppe (Kestrel, £4.25)

So are we caught up by tradition that the mice actually live in an old chukka boot, but it doesn't sound quite so euphonious. Do mice ever live in high heeled shoes or bedroom slippers? There are ten of them — three generations, and knowing the habits of mice, one isn't at all surprised. Their enterprise and energy (they have been found living on the 15th floor of enormous tower blocks) leads them to build themselves a house in the shoe, a cooperative effort of some dodginess involving (as all building operations do) the consumption of gallons of tea.

The prime object of this enterprise was to avoid the attentions of the cat, and in this they are successful. They also have a delightful house, a scale model of which is shown on the very last page, made by the author. It's an enchanting book for the very young, with large, detailed illustrations.

I must admit that I'm not happy with mice around. Is that a block of flats I see appearing in one of my wellingtons?

Philippa Toomey

Plovsnat for tea

Russell Hoban: They Came From Aargh!; The Great Fruit Gum Robbery. Illustrated by Colin McNaughton (Methuen/Walker, £2.95 each)

Three cheers for Aargh! Three Chairs for Ugh, and three rousing cheers for Russell Hoban, the begetter of these two joyful little books.

Most picture books tend to develop along two separate lines, either they offer entertaining versions of the familiar (*How Do I Put It On? Rosie's Walk*), or they carry their readers off into flights of fantasy quite outside their lives (*Where the Wild Things Are*). Russell Hoban has a third way. His three boys make their own magic: a twelve-legged space ship manned by Navigator Blub, Commander Blob and Technician Bleep goes voyaging in search of a new planet which harbours a Mummosaurus and the delectable Plovsnat (chocolate cake in everyday language). A Deep Sea Diver deserts his secret cavern "where the kraken groaned and slobbered" to visit the King of the Desert with his wondrous steed Kyrat and his even more desirable *guit frums*, only to be frustrated by the invasion of the baby Turpin on a Roaring Motorcycle.



Prince kneels by decorously sleeping Princess from **The Elf King's Bride** by Sally Scott, daughter of **Paul Raj Quartet** Scott (Julia-MacRae, £4.95).

Here is the best sort of fantasy, combining familiar territory with wildest invention, an enriching vocabulary including such satisfactory weapons as *globsters* and *bimbles*. "Is there intelligent life on this planet?" demands Navigator Blub. Here is indeed a marvellously intelligent response to a child's need for encouragement in his imaginary games. Colin McNaughton provides exactly the right sort of pictures.

He also takes fantasy in a new direction in a book of his own: **If Dinosaurs were cats and dogs** (Benn, £4.75) which indulges every child's fascination with prehistoric monsters by enlarging their familiar animals. Thus a swan becomes King Kong waddling down Fifth Avenue, a mole makes mountains, a dog becomes a dragon and gigantic hens on stilts lay scrambled eggs. Lots of invention, but the pictures are better than the verse.

Kaye Webb

Dreams of Piracy

Harry Pay the Pirate, by Robert Nye (Hamish Hamilton, £4.95)

Robert Nye's previous children's books have been reworked folktales and legends. *Harry Pay the Pirate* is an original story, written in the mode of Nye's adult fiction: lots of jokes; short, laconic sentences; unexplained swerves of plot; a sense that the author is condensing his narrative from a fuller version to which only he has access. This enigmatic quality can be both intriguing and irritating. *Harry Pay the Pirate's* mysteries are as apt to reduce to whimsy as insight.

Never mind; there are compensations. Nye can be stabbingly poetic or off-handedly matter of fact, and has the panache to be both within a short space. His story of how the strange black man Mr Shadow helps Harry Pay fulfill his dreams of piracy never takes itself too seriously; it is a romp, and the absurdity of its plot is part of the fun.

If the reader is left with the feeling that this sort of yarn comes as easily to Nye as Harry's "heart's desire" comes to him in the end, at least he carries it off with style. And even when faced with seven-headed serpents, his characters still have time to muse on the pleasure of language: "'*Belay*,'" said Mr Shadow, tucking his flute into the belt of his white pantaloons. "That's a lovely word — that *belay*.""

Neil Philip

Kranky potion

George's Marvellous Medicine, by Roald Dahl. Illustrated by Quentin Blake. (Cape, £3.95)

"This book is for doctors everywhere" says the dedication and certainly when young George Kranky mixes up the awful potion which causes his old granny to stretch upwards like a fireman's ladder, you can — *if* you also stretch a point — draw a rough analogy with some of the more awful doings of the drug companies and the doctors. When it comes to motives, however, the analogy collapses utterly. *Whatever* may spur the medicine men to those activities of which added suffering is the by-product, it is not — at least not yet — active and intentional ill-will. George, however, as he reaches for the hair shampoo, nail varnish, sheep dip, etc, is moved by almost nothing else. Mind you, you can see his point: dear granny is a terrible old harridan in whose grandchild murderous hatred seems the only proper response.

Having extended her much higher than the house, George then tries the potion on his father's farm yard animals with what might be called gratifying results for breeders everywhere: chicken being the price it is, a hen the size of a small elephant has something going for it. Dad is overjoyed, but attempts to duplicate the mixture lead to some less happy consequences, including — though this can hardly be called unhappy — the total disappearance of gran. And really that is that. Like its precursor and companion, *The Twits*, this is a book which makes much, and tries to make a virtue, of exaggerated heartlessness — as if Mr Wonka of Chocolate Factory fame had been deprived of everything except his talents for rudeness and brutality. Rather like George's medicine, the first time round the effect was quite surprising in a mildly bracing way; second time it will not do and the ending points this up: "For a few brief moments he (George) had touched with the very tips of his fingers the edge of a magic world". Not in my book.

David Wade

Upstairs from Holmes

Arthur and the Purple Panic; Arthur v. The Rest. (Robson Books, £2.95 each)

Here are two further adventures of Arthur William Foskitt, the boy who lives upstairs from Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson — a bright lad, and a detective himself. The plot is as thick as a peasouper, and anyone attempting a rational view and disentangle it should go away and try a nice quiet dictionary. Called in by Queen Victoria (Herself) to help, Sherlock Holmes finds himself Baffled. Inspector Lestrade is Baffled. Dr. Watson is, of course, Baffled. Why should the principal statues in London be painted purple? Why indeed? It's jolly stuff, and I hope that no one gets the idea that the Eiffel Tower really had anything to do with it.

Having been voted The Worst Kept Village In England, Lower Stoatmumbling had lost its sense of pride. At the station the porter was a pig, assisted by a mouse. Arthur, arriving in this vale of tears by accident, decides that the village shall rise again, and in a campaign to cheer everyone up, sets up a cricket match against the insufferable Upper Stoatmumbling (The Best Kept Village In England). Some nice cricket jokes (the word *googly* is Lower Stoatmumbling for "idiot") and the whole book is a hymn to the virtues of Public Relations, and will no doubt encourage many a tot into that noble profession.

Fans of Arthur will no doubt seize on the ninth and tenth instalments with rapture. The rapture was modified, in my case; at 64 pages I found the story took rather a long time to tell, but then I haven't played cricket for years and I'm not a Holmesian or a small child.

Philippa Toomey

Milly Molly Mandy

The Joyce Lankester Brisley Book, edited by Frank Waters (Harrap, £4.95)

March 31st 1911 .... "*Wrote to Lord Northcliffe asking if it would be convenient for him to see us on Wednesday, April 5th.*"

The diarist was 15 years old, and, when they met, the formidable press Lord was charmed with her and her 13-year old sister, just as he had been impressed by their homemade magazine *The Wanderer* when chance had brought it to his notice. But he wasn't ready to allow them a career in his newspapers.

Instead he handed out sweets and recommended the two "clever little girls" (Joyce was six feet at the time) to Miss Brown, the Editress of *Home Chat*.

Frank Waters, the Editor of this surprising and agreeable book, has discovered a precious clutch of diaries, and from these he demonstrates that far from being a comfortably reared gentlewoman with a talent for writing, the creator of Milly Molly Mandy, *and* her two sisters, suffered from an overbearing father who denied them schooling and kept them shut up at home in Bexhill studying encyclopedias and depending on their own inventions for amusement.

At any rate, when the mother and daughters were obliged to flee to a new but penniless life in Brixton it was necessity which had Joyce and Nina contributing little drawings to *Home Chat* (6/- for six in the early days, rising to a guinea six years later), and it was while Joyce was working at a dull commission that she idly drew "*a row of country folk in their working clothes, and right at the end, a little girl in a striped frock*" and later, just as idly found herself wondering what sort of little girl she might be and working out a story about her. This went off to the *Christian Science Monitor*, was accepted, followed by another and then as young fans wrote demanding more she settled into being a professional story teller.

It would have been interesting to read their letters and identify exactly why Milly, that good and obliging little girl, leapt into their hearts.

As well as Milly and Bunchy stories and an extract from *My Bible Book*, this anthology also offers her only full length novel, *Marigold in Godmother's House*, but I found her touch with fantasy less sure and it is for the spontaneous gaiety of her short tales that Joyce L. Brisley will continue to be read and loved by many another generation.

Kaye Webb

THE OTHER AWARD

Coinciding with the run-up to Children's Book Week news has arrived of the winners of this year's Other Award. Given for "non-biased books of literary merit" this is always the most entertaining and unpredictable of our children's book awards, and this year's choice of commendations is well up to standard: A Strong and Willing Girl, Dorothy Edwards's set of stories about a Victorian girl going into service (Methuen £4.25); What is a Union?, Althea's assault on metaphysics in 24 colourful pages (Dinosaur £1.85; paperback £0.70); Ruth Thomson's jolly guide to menstruation Have You Started Yet? (Heinemann £3.50); and some text-books which "reflect unselfconsciously the multi-racial composition of British inner cities", The Terraced House Books by Peter Heaslip (Methuen Education £2.50 per set).

Living landscape

The Hollow Land, by Jane Gardam (Julia MacRae, £5.25)

The first paragraph of Jane Gardam's *The Hollow Land* reveals a distinctive, familiar voice. The disconcerting thing is that the voice is William Mayne's, not Jane Gardam's: "All down this dale where I live there's dozens of little houses with grass growing between the stones and for years there's been none of them wanted".

Despite this stylistic and thematic debt, *The Hollow Land* is a remarkable book. The hollow land is the Cumbrian fells, pitted with old mine-workings, caves, tunnels. It is a model of human life, of the old, unfinished borings and diggings of the past unobtrusively shaping the present. Just as the past can erupt in the present, so the land gives itself a shake every now and then, in response to some subterranian impulse: "It was a shift when my grandad flattened his leg. In Light Trees' Home Field. It just suddenly rippled about and threw him down."

The speaker there is Bell, whose family have farmed the land they live on for centuries; the listener is Harry, whose London family has leased Light Trees farm for holiday use. The interweaving of their two cultures and languages over the years is one of the themes of the book's linked stories. The point of these stories is never quite where the reader is looking: it lies not in statements but asides; not substance but cadence. In the process something is very gently asserted: the value of a tradition to which the concept of "progress" is wholly alien. In the last story, set after "the Crisis", life goes on as it always has.

Jane Gardam's ear for individual patterns of speech is acute: speakers are safely left unnamed. The dialogue is precise enough to convey both the social surface and the emotional undercurrents of a scene; the dry land and the secret water underneath.

Neil Philip

Television

A tragic biology

Legionnaire's Disease is a name that evokes confused images in my mind. I find it difficult to disassociate it from *le cafard*, the affliction of too many desert days for those redoubtable chaps in P. C. Wren's stories, whereas its current connotation is not at all romantic. It emerged from the deaths of 12 members of the American Legion following their 1976 get-together, and became an emotive headline over here as the scourge of Spanish holidays and even a sinister presence in our own midst.

The initiative that led to its identification came from the American Legion, who alerted the US Center for Disease Control to the possibility of a connexion between deaths that might otherwise have been taken as coincidental.

Thus started **The Hunt for the Legion Killer**, the title of last night's *Horizon* (BBC2). The CDC, the largest germ-hunting body of its kind, spent 90,000 man hours and $2m trying to track it down, comparing the symptoms of survivors, probing round the Belle Vue Stratford, the luckless hotel which seemed to be at the seat of the trouble, in fact leaving no stone unturned.

Despite all this biological sleuthing, they came in for much undeserved obloquy from the press and investigations by two congressional committees. Fortunately a micro-biologist, Dr Joseph McDade, on the track of another troublesome organism, happened to shift his microscope about a bit and find the rod-like organism which proved to be the cause of what the American Legion — who had by this time erected a monument to their casualties — were quite keen should be called Legionnaire's Disease.

CDC, exonerated, set about examining the characteristics of this organism, discovering in the process why it had proved such an elusive quarry: it was new to science, a new species of a new genus, named, somewhat disarmingly, *Legionella pneumophilia* — lung-loving legionella. After the what came the how.

American evidence suggested air-conditioning as the spreading agent but in July, 1979, after an outbreak at the Churchill Hospital, Oxford, it was shown by the Public Health Laboratory at the John Radcliffe Hospital that the bacterium could lurk in ordinary tap water. This broadened the research field and methods of controlling the disease and treating it were developed.

In Britain there are 1,000 cases a year and one in ten die. *Horizon* pointed out that deaths from other types of pneumonia are 55,000, thus putting the headline-stealer into some perspective.

The producer Dominic Flessati's programme was assiduous, dramatic and censorious at the close about newspapers not knowing the difference between a virus and a bacterium, a piece of biological ignorance I find entirely understandable.

Dennis Hackett

Galleries

The likable side of a complex collagist

Kurt Schwitters in Exile: The Late Work, 1937-1948

Marlborough Fine Art

Eileen Agar

New Art Centre

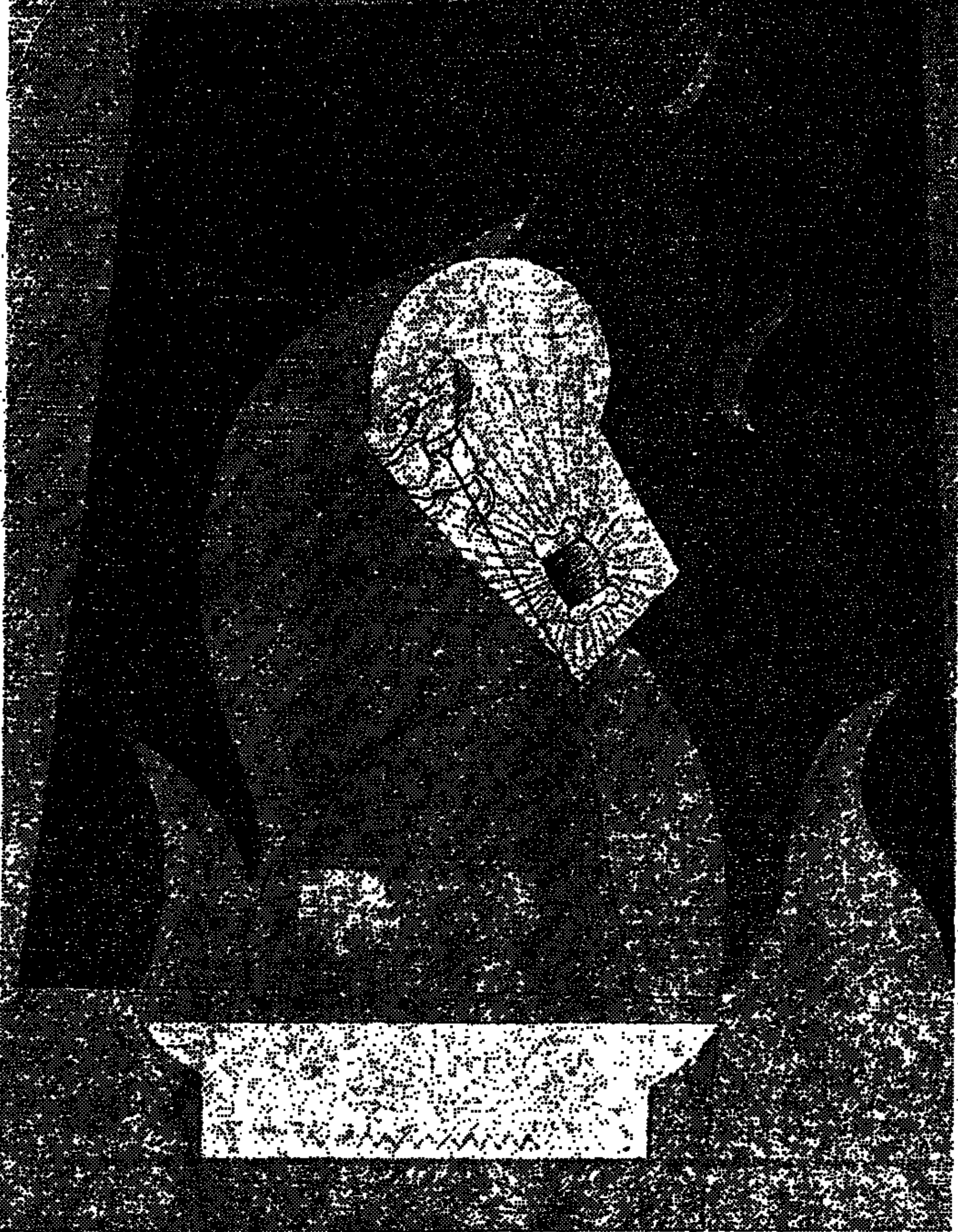
The later career of Kurt Schwitters — his whole career, indeed — is such an extraordinary human story the danger is that its fascination may distract us too much from balanced study and evaluation of his art. We all sympathize, after the event at least, with the spiky individualist who has to follow his own vision however misunderstood and rejected he may be. We sympathize even more with the political exile, especially if the circumstances of his exile left him totally isolated, obscure and impoverished.

And if, despite all these disadvantages, which would have been enough permanently to discourage and immobilize a lesser man, he kept right on working, with obsessive intensity, at projects which he had no reason to suppose any understanding eye would ever see, just because his demon drove him: well, that surely makes him a hero of our time.

It does not, of course, necessarily make him a good artist. He might always be, like Benjamin Robert Haydon, a genius who unfortunately had no talent, but who, in the circumstances, would dare to say so? In Schwitters's case, the opportunities to work out answers to these thorny questions have not been so readily available.

Marlborough Fine Art, who are the agents of the estate, have of course had small shows and regularly included works by him in their mixed shows. But the challenge of a major retrospective is something else again. It is comforting that now the gallery has accorded him that — a very concentrated show of more than 150 works, on until October 31 — Schwitters emerges from it as not only a more substantial artist than I, at any rate, had suspected, but also a far more complex and likeable figure.

Schwitters was born in Hanover in 1887, and followed a quite conventional course of artistic studies at Dresden Academy and the Royal Gymnasium. But in his twenties he came in contact with forward-looking contemporaries like Kandinsky and Marc, and though Rembrandt was still his favourite painter he began to develop on his own account ideas of art which were far wider and more inclusive than could be contained within the historical genres. He was amicably linked with the Dada movement and shared to the full their irreverent sense of humour and enjoyment at creating outrage in others. But the first expression of his *Merz* ideal, the first of three works he labelled *Merzbau*,



Schwitters's *With a Small Blue Horse*, a collage of 1937

was begun in 1915, as an expression less of iconoclastic rejection of the traditional art forms than of an almost mystical vision of unity in which all forms might be fused into one.

The first *Merzbau* was to occupy him for ten years, and gradually take over three floors and the basement of his house with a sort of column made up of painted and sculpted sections containing or plastered with everyday objects, bits and pieces of discarded machinery, tin cans and waste paper. *Merz*, a term derived from a scrap of paper with half the word *Commerz* on it, stood for something like what Kracauer calls, in relation to the cinema, "the redemption of physical reality" — nothing conventionally regarded as waste could not ultimately be used.

When the political situation in Germany began to get too uncomfortable for him, at the end of 1936, his first thought was to go to Norway, where he had spent a number of productive working holidays. He lived in a suburb of Oslo until the German invasion in 1940, and built the second *Merzbau* in a garden shed there. Fleeing to England, he was promptly interned as an enemy alien, and kept in various internment camps for 17 months.

Though he was socially popular, he was artistically fairly isolated, because, though there were other distinguished artistic figures among his fellow internees, they mostly failed to see the relevance of his personal brand of Dada in those dark days. Released in 1941, he lived for a while in London, but discovered Ambleside during short holidays, and in 1945 settled there for the rest of his life.

These last three years were a time of total obscurity, and extraordinary humility in his unquestioning immersion in art: Schwitters, grindingly poor, became as it were part of the local landscape, mildly eccentric, well-liked, turning out art to please others — portraits and landscapes as some return for food and medical attention — and to please himself, especially in the form of the third *Merzbau*, constructed in a remote barn and left unfinished at his death.

What one would not necessarily expect from the recital of this exemplary life is that the works themselves are so approachable. Of course, though Schwitters was accounted an experimentalist throughout most of his life, it was less from rigid intellectual conviction than because he just could not help himself. He never rejected anything — it would have been false to the concept of *Merz* to do so — and that went as much for representational painting, Rembrandt and the pleasure-principle in art as for tin cans and bus tickets. So, his collages are full of charm and humour and the most delicately precise colour sense: he is not making any point with them except that these little scraps he has plucked from the burning are as beautiful, as enjoyable, as apt for artistic re-use as are all the more traditional materials.

When they blossom into relief, the same thing applies: it may be the fragility of things which is dramatized, by the inclusion of little whiffs of cotton-wool, or it may be mutability observed. Were the nails in the *Nail-Picture* of 1939 rusted when Schwitters put them there? No matter. Things change, and the picture is as much about the process of change as it is about preservation from change.

Some of the collages (though not most of them) have literary connotations as well. Either the fragmentary texts incorporated ask to be read, or the comment is made by the modification of a recognizable image such as the photograph labelled "This was before HRH the late Duke of Clarence and Avondale. Now it is a Merzpicture. Sorry!", or *Time Off*, a sentimental nineteenth-century painting of peasant children with a glamorous picture-story about Rita Hayworth fragmented and superimposed on it.

In the same way, most of the pure paintings by Schwitters in the show are abstract — some a bit fuzzy and uncertain, compared with the collages — but there are also some fine, rather academic Norwegian landscapes, and excellent portraits from the Lake District days exist, though none is included here.

Schwitters was truly an all-inclusive artist, whose coincidence with local German forms of surrealism worked entirely (as of course surrealism was supposed to) to liberate him from the trammels of traditional ideas.

Surrealism also had its effects — mostly fairly minor, to be sure — on British art in the 1930s. Anyone who has visited the present show of *British Sculpture 1900-1950* at the Whitechapel Art Gallery will no doubt remember as one of the most evidently Liberated examples Eileen Agar's strange and powerful *Angel of Anarchy* (1940), a head swathed in cloth and covered with a *Merz*-like profusion of feathers and beads and tufts of hair. Eileen Agar was a leader of the short-lived British Surrealist movement; today, at 77, she is still as busy as ever, and a selection of recent oil paintings, plus paperworks in collage and watercolour and, tucked away at the back, two early collages to round out the picture, are on show until October 27 at the New Art Centre, Sloane Street.

The paintings are all brilliantly coloured, and mostly contain readily recognizable figurative elements along with others, which, whatever their origin, have been reduced to decorative patterns with no more than a vaguely associational link with external reality. They mostly have symbolic-sounding titles like *Bride of the Sea*, *The Dark Wood*, *War Bride* and *Sleepwalkers*, but I imagine we are not supposed to seek any too definable programmatic significance, but just let the half-apprehended shapes and rich tints and textures work on our unconscious minds: to that extent, Agar is a surrealist still. The paperworks are all smaller, and offer uncomplicated delight.

Agar has a skill and subtlety in the use of collage (often as an almost unnoticed element in a watercolour or crayon drawing) which almost match Schwitters's own. The freedom and the life are still there: the pleasure-principle rules.

John Russell Taylor

Music

LPO/Eschenbach

Festival Hall

Prizewinners of illustrious musical competitions were on show at the weekend. I heard this year's Leeds winner on Friday, Ian Hobson, and last year's winner of the biennial Carl Flesch violin competition, Barbara Gorzynska from Poland, made her Festival Hall debut on Sunday, in the concerto which clinched her victory, Mendelssohn's in E minor.

It begins restlessly, for all the Mendelssohn's of the long principal theme; Mendelssohn told the dedicatee, Ferdinand David, that "the beginning gives me no peace" and that is surely how it should sound. Miss Gorzynska evidently thinks otherwise. She played that marvellous tune very smoothly, as fluently as oil and butter (the simile was Richard Strauss's), almost unphrased in an unbroken lyrical line, perfectly lovely and quite devoid of the passion prescibed by the composer.

There were signs of urgency, a desire to move the pace forward, as the melody proceeded, but the tempo slackened for the second subject, and throughout the concerto she favoured variable tempi for the principal contents. I certainly do not believe that there is only one correct tempo for every piece of music; but this performance veered between eloquence and ineptitude — for example the second subjects of both slow movement and finale sounded much more convincing than the principal subjects.

It was a matter of musical characterization as much as tempo variation, the soloist telling us, with charming naivety, which passages she preferred, and which had to be endured. That sounds like a temperamental attitude, but her reading revealed little personal commitment to the music, chiefly a range of bright, beautiful violin tone and a masterly technique, with some uneveness of rhythm and dubious intonation in the margins, as it were. She was sensitively accompanied, especially by the woodwind of the London Philharmonic Orchestra, and its conductor for the evening, Christoph Eschenbach.

By themselves they gave us Schubert's Unfinished Symphony, an interpretation that obstinately refused to forsake heaviness (and inexact tutti chording) for the visionary lyricism which is the music's special quality. The two movements are better contrasted if both go a little faster than Eschenbach wanted; at his chosen tempi, both required more of contrasting sunlight and shadow.

After the interval, the London Philharmonic Choir joined them in Verdi's *Four Sacred Pieces*, singing well below the lofty standard we expect of them, never quite clean in sound, or radiant in the outbursts. Nor did Eschenbach show a special enthusiasm for their often difficult but superb music. The awestruck confessions sounded blatant, the climaxes restrained.

William Mann

Monteverdi Orchestra/Gardiner

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Current orthodoxy on Haydn holds that it is his six late Masses rather than the London symphonies that crown his symphonic achievement. Fairer, perhaps, to see them as complementary, for the Masses lack, by and large, the symphonies' abstract purposefulness of organization, offering instead a new synthesis of old-fashioned ecclesiastical counterpoint with modern symphonic energy, held together by the words and above all by Haydn's joyous, indeed blazing, conviction.

That conviction was potent enough in John Eliot Gardiner's reading of the *Theresienmesse* on Sunday. Brisk tempos for the choral numbers, powerful, uninhibited attack and linear strength ensured that the fugues rang out as they should; also that Haydn's pictorialism, the heavy accents on "peccata mundi" or the jubilant cries of "Osanna" — carried its message. The distinctness and vigour of the brilliant violin figuration that runs through the work added to the impression of confidence and high good cheer.

But there should be touches of introspection, too; if Mr Gardiner sometimes seemed slightly perfunctory in his handling of expressive music in the classical idiom (as he does not in its baroque counterpart), the soloists supplied much of what was needed; I admired Catherine Denley's steady and shapely line and her well focused contralto, Patrizia Kwella's gorgeous soprano notes, William Kendall's capacity to project his rather tight tenor through the ensemble to just the right degree, and Rodney Macann's firm, sensitively used bass.

The choir was also splendid in *The King Shall Rejoice*. Mr Gardiner's characterization of Handel's music seemed particularly convincing; witness the taut, resilient rhythms of the opening, the softer colours of the middle part, the propulsion of the final fugal music.

He is less familiar as a conductor of classical orchestral music. This is, of course, a different Mr Gardiner from the one who finds new truths in the limitation imposed by contemporary instruments; he was using a modern chamber orchestra, and in Haydn's Symphony No 48 he was quite properly using it for what it was. There was occasional untidiness, in the finale, too speedy to be as pointed as it may be, and the first movement; and the minuet was quicker than Haydn's Allegretto or his notes implied. But in the first movement there were real insights (for example in the shading of the second subject), and in the Adagio some delicate, stylishly fanciful ideas; while Mr Gardiner's attention to inner textures and their musical meaning several times had an almost Beecham-like finesse. I look forward to more Haydn from him.

Stanley Sadie

Interview

Masterly method in Brooks's madness

"There are always people who are afraid of the scatalogical, of what we call 'bathroom humour'. But that's not what this film is about. It's about history, what happened before and must never be allowed to happen again."

With that typically ringing declaration, Mel Brooks rushes to the defence of his eighth film, *History of the World Part I*, which opens in London this week. A Brooks tour of carefully selected (and grossly distorted) world highlights, *History* includes a chorus line of hooded monks introducing the Spanish Inquisition by singing "The Inquisition, let's begin, the Inquisition, look out sin" and a cameo of the Last Supper with John Hurt as Jesus and Brooks as a waiter asking "Separate checks?". The material marks a return to one of Brooks's first successes, the classic comedy records he made with Carl Reiner, based on the character of "The 2000-Year-Old Man". As usual, Brooks is the film's producer, writer, director, star and joint composer.

"There are only two directors in America with total freedom — me and Woody Allen", Brooks says. "They leave us alone. There's a tradition in Hollywood that comedy is something mysterious, a kind of black art. If you find someone who can do it, you don't interfere. Of course, you don't take it seriously either. They don't give Oscars to comedies."

Brooks (who has actually won two Oscars, for his short film *The Critic* and for the screenplay of *The Producers*, shown on BBC2 last Saturday), has always been Allen's comic opposite. Brooks's belly laughs contrast with Allen's urban wit; he makes fun of the body where Allen makes fun of the urban mind. The result has been that Brooks commands a much wider audience than Allen, but has also been regularly attacked by the critics for his lapses in taste.

"That's true", he shrugs, "but look at what Pauline Kael wrote in the *New Yorker* about *History of the World* — 'Either you get stuck thinking about the bad taste or you let yourself laugh at the obscenity in the humour as you do at Buñuel's perverse dirty jokes.'"

It is a comparison Brooks clearly relishes. A short, compact man possessed by a near-manic degree of nervous energy, he is known in private both as a non-stop funnyman and a closet intellectual. He claims his favourite light reading consists of classic Russian novels and his serious side surfaced publicly when he produced *The Elephant Man* last year.

While Brooks's comic talent has long been recognized — he started in showbusiness as a teenage drummer — he was in his forties before he became a star. Before he broke into films, he was a television writer in New York where his friends included the novelists Joseph Heller and Mario Puzo. Together with the part-time sculptor and textile mogul Speed Vogel, the writer George Mandel and the Chinese artist Ngoot Lee, they formed an eating club which met on Monday nights at selected Chinese restaurants. Carl Reiner, an occasional



Mel Brooks as Moses, one of his five roles in *History of the World*

guest on his visits to New York, has compared their wit favourably with the famous Algonquin Round Table of the 1930s.

Mario Puzo recalls: "When Mel moved out to California he really missed our dinners. Every time he came back to New York he'd make sure he ate with us. One night he arrived late and we'd gone to the restaurant. He telephoned all our families to find out where we were and nobody could tell him. Then he phoned every restaurant we used to eat at until he tracked us down. He rushed over, we welcomed him with open arms, he sat down, drank a bowl of soup and ran out. He'd spent three hours finding us and about 20 minutes at dinner. That's typical of Mel."

Speed Vogel, who has known Brooks the longest of all of them, remembers when the two men were roommates, at a time when both of them were between marriages:

"Mel always had trouble sleeping and then, after he got to sleep, he didn't like to get up until noon. I'd sleep normally and get up to go to the office and find these messages scrawled all over the walls: 'You snore, you son of a bitch, you snore!' At the time I was going with the woman who later became my second wife, and, on the nights when I saw her, I wouldn't come back to the apartment until noon the next day. Mel would get up and say: 'You had your breakfast, I didn't. You've eaten and I'm starving.' I'd start by telling him 'There's the fridge, there's the orange juice, there are the eggs, make yourself something', and end up by fixing breakfast for him. Then it hit me I was treating him like a wife. I couldn't believe it. Meantime, Mel is telling all this to Neil Simon, and I think that's where *The Odd Couple* came from. When it became successful, Mel started referring to Simon as 'that swine'."

The point of almost all Mel Brooks stories is that, however funny he can be, Brooks is also slightly crazy. But there is a method in his madness. Even when his films seem designed to offend virtually everybody, the butts of his outrageous jokes are always cruelty, injustice and intolerance.

Brooks's first film, *The Producers*, was restricted to a cult success (he now owns it outright along with *The Twelve Chairs*). "They're like my children. I'm going to take them home and cuddle them on my lap for a while."

It was not until his third film, the spoof western *Blazing Saddles*, that the money came rolling in and Hollywood took notice. Now, Brooks says, "I can get any studio to finance my films until they see the deal. Not only do I want the ultimate control, but I also want my share, which is unorthodox. I want to make a simple deal. I provide the talent, they provide the money, and we share the profits 50-50. No overheads, no percentages, no distribution fees, no interest. You could write it on the back of an envelope, it's that simple. They say I'm unreasonable. Actually, I'd like to get back to the barter system. There are too many middlemen. I don't want to exchange any more money. I'm glad to pay in humour. I'll keep a surgeon in stitches if he'll keep me in stitches."

Brooks flows on in the stream of consciousness which is his conversational trademark. "Dom de Luise keeps me in stitches. He does an imitation of his father, who was an old Italian man. His father had a dog with a crooked tail, so he cut its tail off. Then he could never understand why the dog didn't like him. 'Why-a this dog no like me? What's-a-matter? I eat-a too much garlic?'."

Asked to predict the reaction of the British critics to *History of the World*, Brooks turns serious again. He thinks for a moment and says: "I don't care what they say because I'm going to fix all that. In my next film, I'm not going to offend anybody. I'm going to make a movie specifically to please my critics. No one in it will have any orifices."

Joan Goodman

London debuts

Technical assurance

Richard Dobson (flute) and Keith Marshall (oboe) shared their debut recital, with Iain Ledingham as keyboard accompanist. Whether playing together or alone, whether in the seventeenth or twentieth centuries, they both showed fluent technical assurance and alert musical intelligence.

Yet it was Richard Dobson who made one sit up and listen: the swaying grace and imaginative phrasing of his Telemann sonata, the mischief inside the deftly negotiated flights of fancy of Gerhard's "Capriccio", revealed an individual character in his playing that Keith Marshall has not yet quite found. The latter's performance of Gyorgy Ranki's "Don Quijote y Dulcinea" pointed a need to soften, personalize and make more flexible the voice of an instrument over which, as his Bach oboe sonata displayed, he has already such admirable technical mastery.

Elizabeth Hall's piano recital was expressively reticent to the point where both the notes and the attention of her audience came periously near to being taken completely for granted. Miss Hall has a touch sensitive enough to be the vehicle for a far greater exploration of dynamic and textural quality than she revealed in either her Domenico Scarlatti or her Debussy, while her Mozart, Schumann and Liszt suffered from an inability to temper physical with imaginative energy. Miss Hall needs to research more probingly the character both of the music and of her instrument in order to create enough interpretative confidence to prevent memory lapses and to convince us she has something worthwhile to say.

By far the most memorable debut of the week, indeed one of the most stimulating and regenerating concerts of the entire month for me, was that shared by Rohan de Saram (cello and Kandyan drum) and the Cantamus International Girls' Choir from Mansfield, making their London debut under their director Pamela Cook.

Not only did these 37 girls, aged between 11 and 19, present entirely from memory the London debuts of five new works (Osborne, Maconchy and Konstantin Iliev), three commissioned by them, but they performed them with a quite outstanding control of dynamic level, pitch and diction.

The young Belgian soprano Gerda Lombaerts lit everything she sang with a warm radiance of personality and vocal timbre that showed her admirably undeterred by the mere sprinkling of an audience. Hers is a firm, even, fluent lyric soprano whose easefully intuitive, musically intelligent phrasing showed particularly well in her Fauré and Poulenc songs.

Hilary Finch

Rachel Beckett gave carefully prepared readings of Handel's six Sonatas for Recorder and Continuo, and proved to have an excellent technique, playing without any suggestion of haste even in such movements as the Presto of the G minor work. She produces a pure, remarkably full sound heard to particular advantage in, for example, the Adagio of the Sonata in B flat. Yet she is rather fidgety on stage and this tends arbitrarily to alter the tone colour as the instrument is jerked up and down.

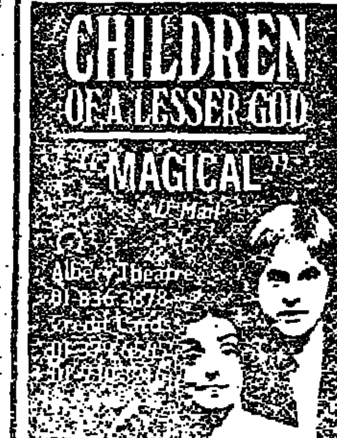
This also disturbs the ensemble balance, which was regrettable, as the continuo parts were neatly performed by Melvyn Tan (harpsichord) and Anthony Pleeth (cello). Their ensemble was notably secure, however, even in the D minor Sonata's Presto. Mr Tan played a David Rubio copy of a Guadagnini instrument which had a light tone, bright and delicate.

Mary Sadovnikoff used a fortepiano made by Michael Rosenberger in Vienna around 1800. Quiet-voiced, it sounded remote, its tonal quality poor, though I suspect other players could have drawn greater variety from it. Mozart's A minor Rondo was hesitant and seemed diminished in size and interest, both the harmony and vocally-derived figuration having much less than their usual effect. Nor was Miss Sadovnikoff at all sure of herself in the same composer's Sonata in the same key; it is wisest not to ignore the "maestoso" in the tempo direction of the first movement.

However, the D major Sonata K311 was a little better, although the distinction between quasi-orchestral and other passages disappeared.

Max Harrison





How Playboy turned the tables on itself

The loss of its two principal London casino licences, if upheld on appeal, would be a catastrophe for Playboy. Gaming Board objections are already outstanding against its other London casino, the Victoria, and its provincial clubs in Portsmouth and Manchester, and yesterday's decision of the South Westminster Licensing Justices that the company is "not fit and proper" to conduct gaming jeopardizes severely its chances of obtaining a permanent licence for the lavish new casino-hotel it has just opened in Atlantic City, in America, at a cost of $135m.

In their last full years of operation, Ladbroke obtained 55 per cent of group profits from its casinos and Coral 33 per cent. But no less than 97 per cent of the Chicago-based Playboy Enterprises Inc's pre-tax profits came from its London casinos and, as our chart shows, in previous years they propped up the entire group, the rest of which was running at a large overall loss. Coral collapsed when the cash-flow from its casinos dried up, and the future of the Bunny empire now looks extremely rocky.

That a decision involving tens, if not hundreds, of millions of pounds should rest with a bench of lay magistrates, while minor wrangles over a few thousand pounds invariably command the full majesty of the High Court, is a quirk of the Gaming Act.

That is not to say that the five Justices who presided over Playboy's fate during the last three weeks were anything but diligent. Lascivious spectators hoping for a public airing of the methods by which Bunny girls acquire fur coats and Ferraris (and, more recently, the attentions of the Inland Revenue) may have been disappointed by a line-up of witnesses that included three chartered accountants, two solicitors, one admiral and no Bunnies at all; but the magistrates remained attentive, formal and courteous throughout the 11-day hearing.

Playboy was largely successful in countering the detailed allegations levelled against it, and made limited admissions on those that remained. Fielding no less than three QCs and two juniors, it conceded that between 1975 and 1977 there were occasions when members drew cheques on banks where they had no account, and that this occurred with the knowledge of management, but Mr Robert Alexander QC was at pains to point out that this had to be viewed in context.

Between January 1976 and June 1981, Playboy's casino turnover was a staggering £660.3m. Of this, £344m was in cheques (250,853 of them) and £22.4m worth were dishonoured. Of an Arab merchant named Beh-Behani from whom Playboy accepted valueless cheques totalling £2m it was pointed our that he had honoured others totalling £16m. Currently, Playboy is owed £9.9m. There were 492 no-account cheques involving an aggregate of £2.693m.

Other admissions included the fact that Clement Freud MP had gambled in both casinos while a director and trustee of the company, that certain gaming debts had been settled at a discount, that eight hall porters at five London hotels had been given free membership to enable them to bring in residents at their hotels as "guests", and that a Lebanese member, Abdul Khawadja, had been permitted persistently to "misbehave" in the casino.

The Metropolitan Police and the Gaming Board argue that the scale on which Playboy accepted worthless cheques constituted a deliberate scheme to advance illegal credit to members, that the method of Freud's gambling (as well as the fact of it) had been irregular, that Khawadja had been a procurer of Bunny girls for immoral purposes, and that Playboy had deliberately misrepresented to the Gaming Board the true indebtedness of its members to the club. This Playboy disputed.

The irony of the whole case, it emerged, was that although the detailed allegations and admissions were serious they were not necessarily fatal to the licences, but the steps Playboy took to deal with the objections probably were.

The Gaming Act 1968 was brought in to subject casinos to proper control after their legalization in 1960 had led to a mass arrival of American Mafia interests. The Act introduced licensing and prohibited foreign control of British casinos.

Uniquely, Playboy was permitted by the Gaming Board to circumvent this by setting up a trust in Britain. This held the shares of Playboy's London company under the control of trustees resident in England, for the *benefit* of the parent company in Chicago. Control was thus supposedly vested in Britain, and the trust undertook never to alter the company's articles of association without the Gaming Board's prior consent. Only on this basis did Playboy acquire its licences at all.

Last April, however, Hugh Hefner, Playboy's founder and group chairman in Chicago, reacted to the initial police and Gaming Board objections by firing his London supremo, Victor Lownes.

Lownes was not only chairman of the British company *but a trustee as well*, and firing him was both an exercise of foreign control and was effected by altering the company's articles of association without the consent of the Gaming Board. It showed, indisputably, where the real power lay, and the Gaming Board reacted by filing further objections incorporating these points and objecting to Lownes's successors, who have no casino experience.

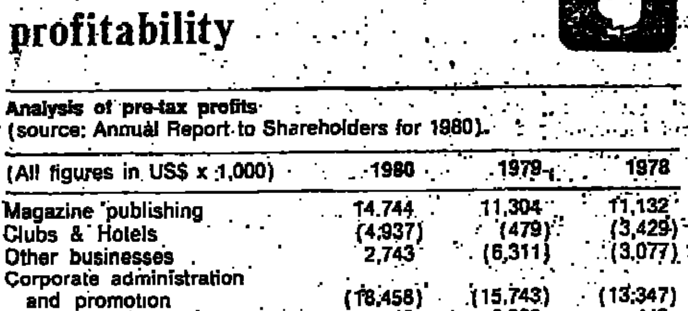
Not surprisingly, Lownes, who emerged untarnished from the licence hearings, considered his dismissal a mistake. He commented recently: "I really think that the breach of the trust is the most serious of the violations of confidence that the Playboy people have to face.

"This (trust) is set up to give absolute assurance that at all times the people who managed Playboy's casinos here would be the same people who could be held responsible for the management of Playboy's casinos here; and that the people off in Chicago and Los Angeles, and other American hotbeds of violence and crime, would have nothing whatsoever to say about how we were doing and running the casinos.

"I suppose they panicked when they heard that there were some objections, albeit paper ones, that were flung at us in connexion with their licence renewals, and then their true hand was manifested and they came charging in to take over everything."

The Gaming Board's counsel, Mr Simon Tuckey QC, was more pithy. "I have no doubt", he told the Justices in his closing speech, "that people will be saying how could they be so silly as to interfere, when by doing so they risked killing the goose which is laying their golden eggs."

Douglas Bell



Casinos: key to Playboy's profitability

Analysis of pre-tax profits (source: Annual Report to Shareholders for 1980).

(All figures in US$ x 1,000)	1980	1979	1978
Magazine publishing	14,744	11,304	11,132
Clubs & Hotels	(4,937)	(479)	(3,429)
Other businesses	2,743	(6,311)	(3,077)
Corporate administration and promotion	(18,458)	(15,743)	(13,347)
Interest, net	6,112	2,990	449
Foreign exchange	441	1,149	992
Other, net	237	—	—
Casinos	31,196	34,926	23,874
Total	$32,078	$27,836	$18,594

Figures in brackets indicate outgoings/losses.

Clement Freud: a Playboy director and trustee criticized for his gambling

Sir Geoffrey keeps the brakes full on

If you believed the Government, you would think the latest round of interest rate increases was something which had blown in from across the Atlantic. Very regrettable, of course, and bound to postpone the recovery which was about to start at any second; but something which is essentially nothing to do with the policy being pursued here at home. Indeed, the Chancellor, Sir Geoffrey Howe, argues (with some justice) that lots of other countries are only now starting to move down the road which we in Britain began some years ago.

The truth is rather different and it points up the key difficulty in its economic strategy which the Government will face as it enters the second half of its term of office. It is something which is the real source of the Government's belief in Tina (There is no alternative).

Not simply is economic recovery not guaranteed over the next year by the Government's policy; it is all but ruled out. For by whatever route it comes, an economic recovery would run slap into the Government's pledge to hold down the money supply. Examining economic forecasts and getting involved in theoretical debates about whether economies recover naturally or need a government stimulus is beside the point. No economy will recover naturally if the government of the day stops it doing so.

Yet that, it is now clear, is Government policy. The flurry over exchange rates has diverted attention from the fact that the Government would have had to raise interest rates in any case to meet its monetary targets. The announcement of the first increase in interest rates said that one factor was an increase in private lending by the banks. Yet that kind of lending, whether to individuals or to companies, is essential if the private sector is to fuel a recovery.

So by raising interest rates to curb this kind of bank lending, the Government is simply imposing an old fashioned credit squeeze. Perhaps the easiest way of seeing what this means for the economy as a whole is to go back to the Government's medium-term plan, something which the Chancellor has so far always done at moments of decision like this year's heavily deflationary Budget.

According to the terms of that plan, money supply is to be allowed to grow by at most 10 per cent this year and (subject to review) nine per cent next year. If you look on these figures as being a sort of national cash limit, which is not too bad a way of interpreting how the Government now sees them, that means that inflation and growth added together ought to be about nine per cent next year.

Mr Nigel Lawson, chief intellectual defender of the Government's strategy when he was at the Treasury, went out of his way to explain things in these terms after the last Budget. He pointed out that in the year to next spring, money supply is being allowed to grow by 10 per cent, inflation was expected to be only eight per cent and that left room for significant growth.

Unfortunately, inflation is now expected to be more than eight per cent by next spring; so the margin for considerable growth has gone. Even worse, in the year after that there seem few signs that inflation will fall further. So the national cash limit will be getting tighter as the Government's medium-term financial plan works its way through, while inflation is not likely to fall sharply.

That means that on the Government's own analysis there is no scope for a sharp recovery unless inflation falls much more quickly than anyone is predicting. If inflation does not drop, then, in terms of the Government's belief, that will show that the economy is not ready for recovery. The fear that the sacrifices of the past two years could all turn out to be in vain is very great. A recovery which started in flation rising again would seem to confirm all those fears.

What does this mean for the battles ahead in Cabinet this autumn over such things as public spending? At the centre of the Treasury strategy is the idea that the debate must be made one about whether money goes on public spending or tax cuts. Last year the Chancellor brandished the stick of tax increases and then surprised everyone when he actually used it. This year the debate is different. The carrot is that if the spending ministers will only moderate their demands, there will be money available for tax cuts, especially reductions in the national insurance bill which industry pays.

But this debate between spending and tax cuts, though important, is an economic sideshow. What the Chancellor is really after is holding down the level of public borrowing and also holding down the level of private borrowing so that the total amount of money in the economy does not exceed his guidelines, which it has been showing a strong tendency to do over the past six months.

The Bank of England made clear in its *Quarterly Bulletin* that interest rates would probably have risen in the summer if the civil servants' strike had not allowed companies to hold on to cash by not paying their tax bills. As they start to do so, their position will tighten and they will find borrowing to finance their stocks even more expensive. It is not surprising that business confidence has fallen back sharply.

The fear that the sacrifices of the past two years could be in vain is very great

A sluggish economy in 1982 is not a by-product of the world interest rate war or an unfortunate consequence of problems in restoring confidence. It is essentially the goal of the Government's policy.

Is there any way out of this mess? The only options are a change of course, recognizing that the reduction of inflation is going more slowly than the Government hoped and loosening the monetary targets to take account of this. That course could be forced on the Government if there is a genuine sterling crisis which it cannot handle.

A lower exchange rate would boost demand for British goods, cut our imports and increase output at the cost of higher inflation. Or there could be a genuine domestic policy change, in which Cabinet wets reject further spending cuts or tax rises and also reject higher interest rates to squeeze private borrowing. That would almost certainly be accompanied by a new fall in the pound.

The other option is to try to stay within the present policy guidelines by bringing down the inflation rate faster than currently seems possible. That could be done by big cuts in indirect taxes such as VAT; or by subsidies to the nationalized industries; or finding a way of getting wages down, such as some sort of incomes policy.

None of these changes looks likely. The most probable outcome now is what appeared likely in early Spring before the first dose of recovery euphoria passed through the system. Output will recover at a very slow pace while inflation stays steady at around 10 per cent. Along the way there will be "giveaway" Budgets, actually giveback Budgets, which remove some of the tax increases of recent years, and periodic flurries as the Government tries to get itself back inside the medium-term financial straitjacket into which it has so carefully sewn itself.

David Blake

Economics Editor

The threat still hanging over the countryside

It is now clear that the Wildlife and Countryside Bill, which is in its final House of Lords stages, will deal a massive blow to practical hopes of conserving many of Britain's most important wildlife habitats and landscapes over the coming decades—unless it is changed. For recent events, particularly controversies over land drainage at Halvergate Marshes in Norfolk, are pushing the Bill to an unexpected climax next week.

The source of the difficulty is amendments introduced to the Bill by the Government in July. These would so alter the relationship between farmers and conservation bodies, such as the Nature Conservancy Council and national park authorities, as to make the prospects for wildlife habitats and landscapes *significantly* worse than they are now. And as pressures for greater agricultural production increase in the 1980s, the position will grow steadily more critical.

Two crucial new clauses, 31 and 39, go to the heart of the Bill's approach to conservation. They mean that in future any farmer in a national park or Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) whose application for grant aid is denied on conservation grounds will have to be offered financial payments equivalent to the profits he might otherwise have expected.

This is a remarkable new principle in itself. It puts farmers on a wholly different basis regarding grant aid to the rest of the community. It gives legal expression to the surprising notion that a farmer has a *right* to grant aid from the taxpayer: if he is denied it in the wider public interest, he *must* be compensated for the resulting, entirely hypothetical "losses".

This had not previously been so. Agricultural grants have been withheld in controversial cases with no obligation to pay annual compensation. For example, grants were refused in 1978 at Amberley Wildbrooks in West Sussex and at Lockton High Moor in the North York Moors national park. Because *the agricultural developments* that would have followed would have been damaging to the areas, no question of compensation arose. Yet the Bill's new clauses will change all this.

There is, however, even greater cause for concern. The Bill requires compensation to farmers to be paid not by the Ministry of Agriculture, whose relentless promotion of new farming methods through the grants system is now the source of many conflicts, but from the meagre budgets of conservation agencies such as the Nature Conservancy Council (£8m in 1980) and the ten national park authorities (£4.8m in 1980). Such an approach could work only if the agencies could afford it. Without the cash, they will simply not be able to object to the many controversial (and even mischievous) grant proposals that will arise. The costs of winning will simply be too severe for them under the new system.

But there is no prospect whatsoever of adequate funds being available. Two current controversies show why.

The first concerns Exmoor, long an arena of conflict between pressures for agricultural improvements and the national need to preserve wild uplands. Guidelines negotiated this year mean that farmers who do not benefit from grant aid *to plough moorland* will receive annual payments on a loss-of-profits basis.

Such payments may just be possible (with 90 per cent grant from the Government) for the national park authority on Exmoor, where moorland losses are now running at less that 100 acres a year. But over the country at large, more than 12,000 acres a year of moorland are disappearing. To stem this national rate of loss using the Exmoor model would cost £6m a year (and rising) in compensation within the decade — an unthinkable burden for penurious national park authorities.

Protection of the nation's wetlands, so important for flora and fauna, presents a similarly improbable picture. At Halvergate Marshes in Norfolk, 19 farmers are negotiating payments of £65,000 a year, because they will not benefit from a grant-aided drainage scheme. On this basis, it would cost more than £1m a year to safeguard the remaining important wetlands on the Broads alone—quite apart from wetlands elsewhere.



Halvergate Marshes, Norfolk: its peaceful appearance disguises a conservation issue with serious implications for Britain's wildlife

Such cases are the tip of an iceberg. Yet it is the Exmoor and Halvergate approach which clauses 31 and 39 will write into law as the way ahead for conservation. Where conflicts arise with agricultural efficiency, protection of nationally important habitats and landscapes will be possible only if huge and continuing sums of money are paid, to match the profits from other publicly funded investments.

Such money will not be available. So conservation will go to the wall, inside and outside national parks. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Agriculture's grants system pushes on through the recession.

There is a rich irony to all of this. When the Wildlife and Countryside Bill left the Lords in March, it contained a promising clause enabling Ministry of Agriculture funds to be used by upland farmers for a wider range of purposes than simply increased agricultural production. This was the "Sandford amendment", so called after former Tory Environment Minister Lord Sandford, who had pushed it through against the Government's wishes.

The clause won votes from some Tory peers, who welcomed its promise of a healthy upland agriculture evolving in sympathy with national park objectives. In the Commons, under agricultural pressures, the Government quickly got rid of the clause, introducing clauses 31 and 39 as replacements.

The difference is stark. The Sandford clause would have begun painlessly to harmonize agriculture and conservation in sensitive parts of the country. By contrast, the Government clauses seem bound to intensify recent frictions between farmers and the rest of the community.

Such an outcome cannot be wanted by the enormous numbers of farmers personally committed to safeguarding the country's natural heritage. But once the law has been changed in this way, it will shape behaviour on the ground.

The Government still has a few days in which to act. At the very least, it should leave the law on compensation as it has been—at the discretion of the conservation agencies, rather than mandatory. This will not make the Bill a good one — but it may save it from being remembered as the instrument which actively worsened the prospects for Britain's landscape, flora and fauna.

Robin Grove-White

The author is Director of the Council for the Protection of Rural England.

THE TIMES DIARY

What's a nice chap like Reggie doing ...?

Reginald Bosanquet was arguing with his devoted secretary, Niki, about whether he should drag his tortured body from bed in order to concentrate on important new television plans when I called his Chelsea flat yesterday.

The lovable Bosanquet, victim of his own charitable good nature on Saturday when he collapsed during a sponsored bed-push up Ben Nevis, is trying to convalesce while putting the final touches to a new chat show series.

Bosanquet, who raised £1,000 under David Frost's sponsorship for the International Handicapped Children's Fund, said: "I've discovered muscles I never knew I had. But let me make two things clear: I wasn't revived with brandy and I'm a lot fitter than my collapse suggests. I can normally get through two or three hours tennis, you know. I fainted on the way up, but I'd climbed 1,000ft and I'd only said I'd do 500ft."



Reginald Bosanquet: arguing

Propped up by a mountain of pillows, the 49-year-old Bosanquet, once Lord of the ITN newscasters, said he was now trying to organize financial backing for a show with the working title *What's a Nice Chap Like You Doing ...?*

An independent production, it would feature a celebrity picking holes in the profession of another guest. Thus Sir Harold Wilson has said he would like to confront a journalist, Lord George-Brown a chartered accountant, and Paul McCartney a target yet to be decided. Bosanquet would chair the programme, which is already interesting the BBC.

He is doing very well, thank you, since accepting Bernard Levin's advice to "ride the tiger" and leave ITN. Since 1979 his writings have kept him in the manner to which he is accustomed.

His own professional dislikes are doctors and lawyers. "You can be hanged and still have to pay your lawyer or die of cancer and still have to pay your doctor", he said.



Despite its youthful innocence, the SDP has already achieved a level of sophistication in the field of marketing and money-making which must be the envy of its elders in the political world.

The stall selling party souvenirs in the foyer of Perth City Hall yesterday was crowded throughout the day as eager party members paid for reminders of their first conference. The goods on sale range from whisky glasses and paperweights made in the Caithness constituency of Robert MacLennan and selling for £30 each to small furry animals called SDP Furries at 35p each.

The entrepreneur behind this sales drive is Anthony Martin, the party's marketing and membership services manager. A former marketing manager for The Sunday Times *and* Financial Times *who was also runner-up for the job of publicity director for the Conservative Party, he relishes the prospect of selling the SDP's image to the nation and making a few bob for the party in the process.*

Martin expects a turnover of about £10,000 on his stall this week. Everything sold on it has been made to special party design in the past six weeks. He is particularly pleased with the SDP ties which were selling well yesterday at £3.75 each and with copies of the Limehouse Declaration signed by the Gang of Four and available in gold frames for what he regards as the giveaway price of £12 each.

M le President

For the first time the Dickens Fellowship has chosen a French president. He is Sylvère Monod, Professor of English at the Sorbonne, who, according to Dr David Parker, of the Fellowship, speaks English better than many a native and is internationally known for his translations of Dickens into French and as an authority on the novelist.

Monod takes over this month and will attend the Fellowship's chief functions. He succeeds Mrs Edna Healey, wife of Denis, who, according to Dr Parker, has been a most excellent president, lecturing on Dickens when she accompanied her husband abroad.

Meanwhile the Fellowship, with £10,000 received from the Heritage of London Trust, will, this winter, undertake a major work of reconstruction in the Dickens House in Doughty Street, London. With the help of furniture in the Fellowship's possession, some being acquired and some lent, Dickens's drawingroom on the first floor is to be reproduced. A sketch by George Cruikshank, Dickens's illustrator, of the novelist in the corner of the room will be a help, and the walls are to be scraped to find the colour in the late 1830s when the house was occupied by the Dickens family.

Taken as Red

An intriguing tale of an armed landing by Russians in the Shetlands (right under the nose of an RAF early warning station) reaches me from Leslie Thomas, the best-selling author, who discovered it during his researches for a travel book, *The Hidden Places of Britain*, to be published soon.

One stormy night in the early seventies, he says, a Russian trawler went aground near Muckle Flugga light house. Bertie Priest, who lives in the most northerly house in Britain—The Haa on Unst—told him he got the crew ashore with the help of his twin brother Charlie but the boat broke up and during the next few days various flotsam, including the steering wheel, found its way to the shore.

Long after the incident Charlie Priest was ploughing his fields when a line of heads appeared over the clifftops near Saxa Vord, the RAF radar station. To his surprise they belonged to Russian sailors, uniformed and armed with submachine guns. Within moments Charlie was surrounded.

After using his telephone the Russians demanded whisky which they drank in vast quantities at the village store in Northwick from which they staggered away to take pot-shots at sea-gulls.

Then they demanded to know the whereabouts of the missing steering wheel. The word went round Unst and eventually it was located—under one of the airmen's beds at the RAF camp.

According to Thomas, Bertie and others carried it to the beach only to find the Russians had cast off in a small boat to join their ship. Unable to turn back because of the surf, they vowed they would return to claim the wheel.

But they never did, and today the Priest brothers still retain it. "There's a picture in the book to prove it", says Thomas.

Supermac chat

Fighting talk from Harold Macmillan at Oriel College the other evening. As one of the star guests at a select private dinner to celebrate the publication of a *festschrift* for Lord Dacre of Glanton (Hugh Trevor-Roper, the historian), he gave a virtuoso speech expressing mounting alarm at the deteriorating international situation. My spies tell me his performance was remarkable given that Supermac is 87.

Michael Horsnell



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THE FLEXIBLE SIDE OF EMS

The European Monetary System has emerged remarkably well from this weekend's realignment of its major currencies. The exact timing of the change was determined by the governments themselves, rather than by immediate market pressures. Although there has been substantial intervention in defence of the French franc in the months since the election of M François Mitterrand as president, there is no sign that membership of the European Monetary System has made that intervention any greater.

Indeed, by providing an assurance of some stability in the immediate aftermath of the left-wing victory, membership of the system almost certainly made the task of the French authorities easier. If the French franc had been floating freely in the foreign exchange markets, there would have been a natural expectation of a big and immediate drop in its value in the summer. This would have encouraged speculative attacks.

The EMS has thus survived a potential source of major disturbance in the foreign exchange markets. Equally impressive has been its ability to cope with the day to day problems of a floating regime elsewhere in the world since it was set up. The past two years have seen huge swings in the parities of world currencies, few of which have been justified by underlying economic circumstances. Ten years' experience of floating exchange rates has shown that the system has a built-in tendency to instability. As soon as a currency is perceived to be overvalued (or undervalued) the market tends to exaggerate the movement which ought to take place. The EMS has given the member countries at least partial stability in that unsettled world.

Yet the events of the past week also show the limitations of the EMS, which in some ways has had a fairly easy ride until recently. The strains to which such a system is subject come essentially from the tendency of the German mark to rise and the French franc to fall. This tendency reflects long-term patterns of inflation within the two countries, tendencies which have been intensified by the election of a French government promising to put more emphasis on growth.

Over the past two years this source of tension has been swamped by the weakness of the mark and the strength of the dollar. Although German inflation has been lower than that of France, it has been the mark which has been weak for much of the period since the system was formed. That is clearly changing. The mark is strenthening against the dollar and may continue to do so. This will once again raise the question of whether the Franc can afford to rise with it.

Whatever the other benefits of the EMS, it clearly does not, by itself, succeed in removing disparities in inflation. The relative ease with which the latest realignment was carried through is bound to weaken further the idea that it represents a system of fixed exchange rates which will force countries with high inflation rates to bring them down in order to stay in line.

Britain is still not a member of the exchage rate mechanism even though it participates in other parts of the system. The new parities are clearly more relaistic and the system is therefore now more robust. It thus ought to be easier for us to take our place as full members in the exchange rate mechnism, giving our manufacturers currency stability with markets which account for half their trade.

There would, however, need to be an acceptance by the Government that the pound can only go into the system at a lower level than its current parity. Even after the latest changes, the pound is overvalued against the mark. Entry into the exchange rate mechanism can only be justified as an economic decision, and not as a gesture intended to make Britain appear "European." The economic arguments now favour entry and Sunday's events make this a good time for Britain to join.

THE REASONABLE PARTY ON TOUR

The first impression of the Social Democratic rank and file, as they have been exposed to public view in Perth for the past two days, is of a friendly, sensible, well-intentioned and essentially middle-class group of people. The proceedings have been serious, sedate, and somewhat dull. It might perhaps be a mistake to make too much of the dullness. Political parties ought not to be judged on their entertainment value. Indeed, it is precisely those qualities which make a Labour conference such a dramatic spectacle that least fit the party for government. There are also a number of special factors in the case of the Social Democrats. Because they have no agreed constitution yet, and nobody at the conference can therefore be held to represent anybody but himself, no votes are taken. This is understandable in the circumstances, but it is hardly conducive to a sense of drama. Nor are members of the conference likely to become engaged in heated disputes so long as the formation of policy remains in an interim and tentative stage.

The issue on which there has been most disagreement is over how the leader in Parliament should be elected. The majority of the steering committee believe that the choice should be left to the parliamentary party, subject to the approval of the party outside Parliament if the election has been contested by more than one MP.

The minority on the steering committee favour election by the whole party, on the basis of one person, one vote. To judge by the debate in Perth on Sunday afternoon the Social Democrats will be sensible enough not to tear themselves apart on the issues that have caused so much torment to Labour. But the balance of applause in the hall suggested that the SDP may possibly go for popular election. The question is admittedly more complex in the case of a party with only a few MPs now and the expectation of a good many more after the election. Yet the basic truth remains that it is members of Parliament who are best fitted to make the wisest choice because they have seen the rival candidates at close quarters under trying conditions over a period of time. Labour would be better off now if they had never changed from that system and the SDP would be wise to adopt it. But the spirit in which any system is operated matters more than the details and the Social Democrats seem to stand a good chance of holding a leadership election without rancour.

Social Democrats are moderate people with moderate policies, which is both their strength and their weakness. It is their strength because it accords with the moderate instincts of the British people. It is their weakness because in the aftermath of Brighton they now need to seize the initiative. They have gained a great deal of ground already as the reasonable party in-between Mrs Thatcher and Mr Benn. But after Mr Benn's defeat, narrow though it was, it is no longer enough for the Social Democrats to distinguish themselves from Labour by contrasting their own behaviour with that of the hard left. They must also impress the country with the difference between their policies and those of Labour. This policy gap was confirmed at Brighton: the fight back of Labour's right wing on the critical policy issues has scarcely begun. The challenge for the Social Democrats this week is to show that they are something more than Labour with a friendly face.

HOP ON A BUS ON THE RATES

It is not often these days that a price falls, let alone with a guarantee that it will not rise again for three years. But there seems to have been no great joy among London Transport users, no great flow of extra customers, no perceptible lightening of the usual spirit of morose harassment among those on the treadmill. Perhaps they were thinking of their supplementary rate demands, boosted to pay for the fares, or reflecting that lower fares at rush hour must mean longer queues. More urgently, they must have been wondering whether the train or bus would ever come, and whether it would get them to their destination without breaking down if it did.

There is a certain frantic splendour about the Greater London Council's attempt to break free of the classic public-service cycle of falling revenues leading to poorer services, which in turn drive more customers away. That has been the trend of the past 30 years, and other things being equal it has shown no sign of changing. But the cut in fares, averaging 25 per cent, is hoped to make traffic grow again — though only by an eventual 10 per cent. Even if the best hopes are fulfilled, the plan will deliberately involve a permanent increase in subsidy. The cost to the ratepayer will be more than £200m in the first full year alone — much more than the council had planned because of the penalties the Government has imposed on high-spending councils. The GLC's present and predictable financial situation is such that it may well be unable to sustain the new fares policy for long.

Compared to public transport in other great cities, London Transport is not heavily subsidized. The Paris Metro, for instance, has half its costs met from subsidy, while London Transport gets only a quarter. The case in principle for subsidy of such services is a strong one, given the relatively small additional cost of encouraging the fullest use of a heavy capital investment in bus and rail systems, and the great social advantages of reducing congestion on the roads. The new fares move towards a simplification of structure which should make possible valuable savings in time and manpower.

The folly of the GLC's course lies not in raising subsidies as such, but in devoting the extra money to the wrong ends. It is a bad principle of investment to subsidize revenues rather than capital resources. Lower fares will encourage some to travel who could not have afforded to do so before. But a much larger number avoid public transport because of its failure to provide convenient and reliable services. The high subsidies of the Paris Metro have gone into better trains and stations. The difference shows, most significantly in the rate of passenger use.

London's system, by contrast, is dilapidated and unreliable. Years of under-investment and bad management have left their mark. The last administration at the GLC had its own follies of grandeur in unwarranted capital projects like the Jubilee Line. Some advance has been made, though only recently, towards improving integration between rail and tube and bus. Only rudimentary gestures have been made in the new fares plan to encourage travel out of peak hours. Politicians and managers alike have failed to come adequately to grips with the fact that improving efficiency must mean reducing the system's chronic and ingrained overmanning. Subsidy of an unsustainable fares bonanza squanders ratepayers money for no lasting benefit, while judicious subsidy of better machinery and better management will bear fruit far into the future.

Harlech land sale

From the Chief Executive of Gwynedd County Council

Sir, Lord Harlech (September 26) appears to have acted with his customary generosity in selling land in 1966 to the old Deudraeth Rural District Council, one of the small authorities wound up in 1974. There is, however, no justification for the IDC Group's criticism of the planning authorities involved, neither of which ever dealt in the land or inherited Deudraeth's profit.

In his letter to you (September 24) the group chairman, Mr. Howard Hicks, omitted the most important fact of all from his catalogue: the outline planning permission granted by the old Merioneth County Council expired in 1975 and only in 1978 did the company seek to revive it. By then the Gwynedd structure plan had been approved by the Secretary of State after a public inquiry, and not only had firmer policies been introduced to conserve the splendid landscape and unique society of Gwynedd but the role of the National Park Committee had been strengthened by the Local Government Act, 1972.

Circumstances had also changed: the second home problem had become much more evident, while the possibility that another small Meirionnydd resort, Aberdyfi, might be swamped by 400 houses had caused a public outcry.

Time limits are, of course, applied to every permission by statute in order to enable planning authorities to review them and take account of changes in circumstances and policies. It is significant that no suggestion was made during the recent inquiry at Harlech, or in the Secretary of State's decision letter, that the Gwynedd County Council, the Snowdonia National Park Committee, or the old Merioneth County Council, had acted improperly in any way.

Yours faithfully,
IOAN BOWEN REES,
Chief Executive,
Gwynedd County Council,
Caernarfon.
October 1.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Unions and democratic procedures

From Mr Tom Hooson, MP for Brecon and Radnor (Conservative.)

Sir, British democracy certainly has its problems. Its imperfect workings reach their most surrealistic shores in the ways more than a few trade unions practise their democracy. The present attempt to hijack the Transport and General Workers Union vote in the Labour Party's deputy leadership contest merely exposes the way in which, month in and month out, the apparent voice of apolitical mass memberships is manipulated by ventriloquists.

The time has come for Parliament to use its authority as the only trade union of the whole nation to sort out the defective democratic methods in trade unions, over which it is sovereign. The fact that trade unions have privileges matched in no other nation, by parliamentary decision, underlines Parliament's duty to lay down the law under which trade unions should earn their privileges.

We can debate what those orderly procedures should be, provided the Government brings in a Bill of sufficient scope to provide a basis for development. Obviously the supremacy of union members' votes must be established, and I urge this as a suitable occasion to adopt what Australia and Belgium do in general elections — making a vote compulsory — as a condition of union membership. Here is a way to tackle the disease which has allowed manipulators to purport to speak for overwhelming numbers who would utter no such views, had they voted.

Anyone who has read George Orwell's conclusions about the need to cleanse political language from double-speak will see that there is a parliamentary duty to outlaw double-vote as well, for subversion of democracy starts by confusing both language and procedures.

Since 1969, politicians have learned to touch trade union affairs in gingerly fashion. Times are changing, and Jim Prior laid the groundwork for this change. He was right to limit first steps in this Parliament's reform of trade unions to such blatant abuses that he carried three trade unionists in every four with his plans — and made the day of general strike against the Bill a fiasco.

Now the national climate is right for more forthright reforms which Conservative, and many other, MPs will expect from the Government. Many Tories who like myself refuse to be labelled wet or dry will feel that the next step is a natural consequence of the first, and is given fair weather by the success of the first. Its acceptance by most union members is not in doubt, if we tune-out the ventriloquists.

Yours sincerely,
TOM HOOSON,
Maesmawr, Brecon, Powys.

Guaranteeing jobs or academic freedom?

From Dr Peter West

Sir, The comments of Sir Peter Swinnerton-Dyer on academic tenure (report, October 2) are a veritable mine of misinformation.

He criticizes older academics who do not pull their weight and links this to his view that tenure is too easily given. But there is nothing in the rules governing tenure that says a don has a job for life without question. Failure to carry out the duties of his post is one of a number of grounds on which a university teacher can be dismissed, and such dismissals do occur though many more may be hidden by encouraged resignation.

Sir Peter argues that a don's ability cannot be assessed after only two years, but he completely fails to make clear the context of this two year period. It does not, after all, come two years after graduation. In most, if not all, subjects a new university teacher will have completed three, and usually many more, years of research. This research is usually accompanied by some part-time teaching of undergraduates. In consequence, there is a long period of endeavour to be assessed when choosing a new lecturer from the many with relevant experience. Coming on top of this, a two year period may easily be sufficient to confirm or refute the initial assessment at the time of appointment.

Of course, in any system to give security of tenure to lecturers there will be cases where ten, twenty of thirty years after appointment an academic becomes a less effective researcher or teacher, though this is surely true of every walk of life. But I defy Sir Peter to find a system that could predict performance even ten or fifteen years ahead with any great accuracy. Making people wait for tenure may force them to publish more research papers, under the yoke of job insecurity, as the United States demonstrates. But good ideas cannot be forced out of people and the result is a burgeoning but inefective research literature in which other people's ideas are manipulated in minute detail and each permutation published.

It is incontestable that ineffective members of any organisation are a burden on the rest. They should be encouraged to face their responsibilities or face the consequences of their inaction. However, this is entirely separate from academic tenure. Tenure was intended to give the academic critic freedom of expression. Your recent reports of changes in the SSRC (Social Science Research Council) suggest that now, more than ever in Britain, that freedom needs protection.

Yours sincerely,
PETER WEST,
9 Pendarves Road, SW20.

From Dr Stephen Fender

Sir, The report (October 2) of Sir Peter Swinnerton-Dyer's valedictory speech at Cambridge makes puzzling reading. How will the performance of aging dons be improved by denying tenure to young people newly appointed? And how can he take satisfaction in the Cambridge system of competitive tenure when a recent, well-publicised example has shown it can be manipulated to remove someone whose thinking is out of line with the majority of his faculty?

Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN FENDER,
Department of English,
University College London,
Gower Street, WC1.

Marriage contract

From Mr James Hill, MP for Southampton, Test (Conservative)

Sir, May I take this opportunity to contest the criticism of my suggestion (September 5) that the law no longer sees divorce as a breach of contract although it sometimes behaves as if it were, in the award of maintenance.

The legal facts are these: Before the Divorce Reform Act 1969 came into force in 1971 one of the parties to a divorce had to be proved guilty of a matrimonial offence and financial settlements were seen as giving relief where a wrong had been done. A divorced wife who was innocent, ie as I see it, who had broken no lifelong contract, was seen as having a lifelong right to support.

Since the 1969 Act, the obtaining of a divorce requires neither party to be guilty of an offence but simply that there should have been an irretrievable breakdown. In practice either party can effect a divorce by living apart from their spouse.

To meet (some would say to counteract) the changes in the Divorce Reform Act, the Matrimonial Proceedings and Property Act 1970 also came into force in 1971. This contained important guidelines (now enshrined in section 25 of the Matrimonial Causes Act 1975) to judges in the award of financial settlements. Judges are asked both to consider "all the circumstances of the case", including income, earning capacity, property, financial resources, needs, obligations and responsibilities, standard of living, ages of the parties, duration of the marriage, mental and physical disabilities, contributions to home or family and pension rights and "to place the parties, as far as it is practicable and, having regard to their conduct, just to do so, in the financial position in which they would have been if the marriage had not broken down."

This suggests to me that the primary objective is that the financial position of both parties should as far as possible be unaffected by a divorce. Briefly, a marriage may be dissolved but the financial ties are to be seen fundamentally as lifelong.

It is this assumption with which I take issue, that, all things being equal, marriage is a contracting-in to a standard of living for life.

Several facts favour my view. The increases recently in the number of divorces must show that, for many, marriage is not seen as a lifelong commitment. There is the simple practical fact attested by Dr Colin Gibson in his letter (September 15) that many remarried husbands simply cannot fulfil a commitment to supporting two families. Thirdly there is usually no insurmountable reason why a divorced wife, unless her children are very young, cannot go out to work. Some ex-wives can degenerate into the pathetic condition of what is known in America as an "alimony drone".

Further, it may happen at the moment that an "innocent" husband may find himself asked to pay up to one third of his income to an ex-wife and be deprived of a matrimonial home. The stress these factors can put on a second marriage goes without saying.

I had not properly considered pension rights and Mr Lindsay's suggestion (September 12) seems a good one: it should be possible to award widows' pensions between wife and former wife according to relative "lengths of service".

In short, I am proposing a simplified, accessible and practical approach to an area of the law where the principle of a contract for life conflicts with changing social patterns and attitudes to marriage and to work.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES HILL,
House of Commons.
September 28.

Devil's Bridge

From Mr Douglas B. Hague

Sir, When writing in 1824 William Wordsworth was not the first traveller to behold the "dread chasm" beneath Devil's Bridge: now thousands of visitors conveyed from Aberystwyth in British Rail's last steam train sample the scene and refreshments.

This true beauty spot is in fact so popular that it might have been expected that any proposals endangering the character and structure of the bridge spanning the gorge would have exercised the apprehension of the local community council. It did not. When a site meeting was called to discuss its fate, the councillors attended a choir practice.

It is in the face of such local apathy that I beg your space in order to plead with any readers familiar with this delectable spot to write to the Dyfed County Council, or the Welsh Office, should they share my distress.

The crossing consists of four superimposed bridges; the lowest is probably medieval; above it is the longer segmental arch of the mid-eighteenth century. In 1814, in order to facilitate coach traffic, this was raised by added masonry and provided with singular and very pretty gothic cast-iron railings made in Aberdare: the very railings on which the musing poet leant. Finally, in 1901, a steel lattice girder bridge was thrown across at an even higher level, and it is the rusting of the lattice webs of these girders which make repairs essential.

Had the replacement plans involved a modest structure demonstrating the elegance, grace and confidence of modern British bridge engineering it could enhance, not desecrate the scene.

The present expedient proposals involve two elephantine castellated girders 1372mm by 419mm with the deck capped by officially approved "Group 2, vehicle pedestrian parapets". The official drawing does not even acknowledge the existence of the 1814 railings, which would be hidden, and on one side destroyed. Space prevents giving my constructive suggestions, but surely in such a situation a little more imagination and sensitivity is to be desired.

Yours faithfully,
DOUGLAS B. HAGUE,
Industrial Secretary,
Council for British Archaeology,
Group 2: Wales and Monmouthshire,
Maesglas, Llanafan, Aberystwyth.

Church and churches

From Dr Lewis Smith

Sir, I am moved by Mr Lube Bush's letter of yesterday (September 26) to write a note in support, both of his attempt to save some of the historic (and "listed") Roman Catholic church buildings of Liverpool, as also of his courteous request for a more responsible public debate, not confined to Roman Catholics, before decisions of this kind are made, often upon a very shallow theological-Benthamite set of principles.

I am sure that Archbishop Worlock would have been equally horrified, but I do remember a very few years ago sitting in the common room of one of the more theologically lively Roman Catholic communities in Oxford and watching a television programme on the destruction of our historical and cultural (and yes, aristocratic and capitalist) heritage in the form of English country houses: as the dynamite exploded and the facades crumbled cheers of delight went up from the Christian Marxist assemblage. I believe that nowadays, at least, these matters are better ordered in Russia and China, to go no further.

We have been taking the most terrifying risks, these last few years, with the cultural heritage of the Roman Catholic church. Rightly, for the most part, as I believe. Ernst Kaesemann (Lutheran) has written a golden little book, *Jesus Means Freedom*, and that was surely what Pope John, of affectionate memory, meant when he opened his Vatican window. Truth and symbol can only coexist in the most tortured and dialectical manner, in the philosophical and theological nature of the christian case. But Mrs Mary Douglas, from her own no doubt rather conservative viewpoint, has warned us of the sheerly anthropological dangers of hacking at our inherited symbols in the current fashion.

Could not we have the Tridentine missal back for those who want it, and rescue plain chant from Westminster Cathedral and Radio Three, and preserve our old churches, in Liverpool and elsewhere, in whatever public use, because these are realities of the human spirit?

Yours sincerely,
LEWIS SMITH,
38 Printon House,
Wallwood St,
E14.
September 27.

Public sector pay

From Mr Peter Hordern, MP for Horsham and Crawley (Conservative)

Sir, Sir Patrick Nairne's letter (September 22) illustrates both the pride with which distinguished public servants such as he have in serving their country and their unaccountable failure to distinguish between the functions of the public and private sectors. For it is not a "meretricious distinction" that he suggests you have drawn between the wealth-creating and the public-service sectors. In saying there is a "need" for both, it seems to me that Sir Patrick obscures the fact that the public sector depends upon the private wealth-creating sector for its very existence.

Nor, unfortunately, is the relationship between the two a static one. For while the numbers employed in manufacturing, which still accounts for 30 per cent of gross domestic product, have shrunk from 8.4 million in 1960 to 6.7 million in 1980, the total numbers employed in local government in England and Wales in the same period have risen from 1.5 million to 2.5 million.

Furthermore, the numbers employed in the Health Service, over which Sir Patrick himself recently presided, have increased from 575,000 in 1961, to 1.2 million in June, 1980. And when one observes that the cost of wages and salaries in the NHS has more than doubled in the last five years (from £1.8 billion to £4.02 billion), an average increase of 17.6 per cent every year, we can get some idea of the very great strain that has been imposed upon the private sector.

Is it not time that the same discipline and restraint was applied to the public sector as has by force been experienced in the private sector?

Yours faithfully,
PETER HORDERN,
House of Commons.
September 23.

Beneath the emperors

From Mr Christopher Derrick

Sir, Must we always see this world as divided by a vertical line, into an American-led Us and a Soviet-led Them? In a recent leader on unilateralism ("Two Underdressed Emperors," October 2) you appear to take such a model for granted, saying confidently that "One emperor is on our side and the other is not"; and you therefore reach no very helpful conclusion about this sickening nuclear paradox.

Isn't it time for some "lateral thinking"? What if we started to see this world as divided by a horizontal line as well or even instead? Above that line we find government, existing everywhere as a kind of continuum despite its regional and other rivalries, uniformly obsessed with power and therefore with armaments: below that line we find people, uniformly bled white by government power-mania and very likely to be killed by it in millions. Hawkish government everywhere (not least in the Third World) versus mostly dove-like people everywhere: that's the real Them and the real Us. No emperor is on our side.

This model would at least enable us to ask real questions. "What should we do about the nuclear dilemma?" That question means nothing so long as the "we" in question is understood to mean government, as found (now or in some possible future) within this patch of land. State power is the name of the disease, not of any possible remedy, and "should"-questions can only be asked about individuals.

Given what government has now become, at what point does it become a kind of collaborationist wickedness to give it one's individual support — as by joining the RAF, or by being a civil servant, or even by paying taxes as demanded? That's a real question, and one that deserves more attention than it gets, not only in connection with current preparations for genocide. One can't hope to save the world, but one can hope to save one's own soul.

Yours sincerely,
CHRISTOPHER DERRICK,
25 Park Hill Road,
Wallington,
Surrey.
October 3.

Help for Poland

From Mrs Maria Niemojowska

Sir, Being no economist I am in no position to judge various schemes of helping the Polish economy, including those suggested by Professor Portes (September 24). I am, however, afraid that even he cannot envisage the full extent of all the ramifications of the present collapse of the Polish economy. I would like to point out one only of the results of it, which no international commercial or industrial agreement can put right.

A short time ago the Polish Government cancelled subscriptions of all the foreign scientific and other learned publications, including all the periodicals. The implications of such a move for the future of Polish science, and learning in general, are incalculable. If it wouldn't mean the end of the progress of Polish science as such, it should mean inevitably a period of general stagnation with further dire consequences for future agricultural, industrial and commercial development.

I would like to use this opportunity to appeal to the scientific and other learned bodies and institutions, as well as to the private individuals, to render such help as they could manage to the hapless Polish scientists, universities, libraries and similar bodies by sending them any material they can afford to.

There is a long-standing tradition of brotherhood of European scientists, in which the British played a prominent part, that I hope will not allow them at the present moment to forsake their Polish colleagues in their almost insuperable need.

I remain, Sir,
Yours sincerely,
M. NIEMOJOWSKA,
64 Sumatra Road, NW6.

Auction premium

From Mr C. Wiseman

Sir, In reporting a settlement of the conflict between auction rooms and dealers over auction premiums, your Sale Room Correspondent (October 1) describes the compromise as steering "a brilliantly balanced course between the interests of the two groups". But what, may one enquire, about the interest of the public at large?

According to the report the dealers have so far spent about £150,000 on legal costs alone and one may perhaps fairly infer that they were confident they could prove that the auction houses were (and are) in breach of the restrictive trade practices legislation. If there is indeed such a breach, is it in the public interest that no steps should be taken to remedy it simply because the auction houses and the dealers have come to some private arrangement in their own interests?

Yours faithfully,
C. WISEMAN,
Lytton Lodge,
The Drive,
Snaresbrook, E18.
October 2.

The proper study

From Mr Jeremy Howard

Sir, *Pace* Philip Howard (review of the *Dictionary of National Biography*, October) the prosopographical view of history predates both Sir Lewis Namier and the DNB. It was Thomas Carlyle who wrote that history was the essence of innumerable biographies.

Yours faithfully,
JEREMY HOWARD,
52 Clancarty Road, SW6.
October 1.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 5: The Duke of Gloucester opened the Gemmological Association of Great Britain Exhibition at the Goldsmith's Hall, London this evening.

The Duchess of Gloucester, Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Army Educational Corps, this morning visited 46 Army Education Centre and Spandau First School and in the afternoon opened The Havel School, Berlin. Later Her Royal Highness returned to RAF Northolt in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight. The Hon Mrs Munro and Lt-Col Simon Bland were in attendance.

The following engagements for October have been announced from Buckingham Palace:

10: The Prince of Wales, patron Rainbow Boats Trust, will lay the keel of a Rainbow boat for the handicapped at the training centre, British Shipbuilders, Birkenhead.

12-20: The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will visit New Zealand.

13: Princess Anne will be installed as Chancellor of London University.

14: Princess Anne will open the fourth World Congress for Cervical Pathology and Colposcopy at Kensington Town Hall. Princess Anne, patron of the Riding for the Disabled Association, will visit the Willoughby Group, near Alford, Lincolnshire.

15: Princess Anne, president of the Save the Children Fund, will attend the branches conference and annual public meeting of the fund at Queen Elizabeth Hall and the Festival Hall.

16: Princess Anne will visit Derbyshire.

19: Princess Anne will open the Princess Anne Hospital, Southampton, and will visit the department of psychiatry at the Royal South Hampshire Hospital.

20: Princess Anne will visit the sixth National Spastics Gymkhana in the Royal Mews.

21-25: The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will pay a state visit to Sri Lanka.

22: Princess Anne will attend a charity concert in the series "Music" at Westonbirt School, Tetbury, Gloucestershire.

26: Princess Anne will open the Saffile Exhibition, organized by the British Sporting Art Trust, at the Alpine Gallery, South Audley Street and later will attend the Women of the Year luncheon at the Savoy Hotel.

26-27: The Duke of Edinburgh, as Chancellor, will visit Cambridge University. Later he will open the new operating theatre at the Evelyn Nursing Home, Cambridge and, as patron of the National Federation of Housing Associations, will open the Cambridge Housing Society's George Pateman Court, Cambridge.

27-28: Princess Anne, Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Signals, will visit Berlin.

27: The Prince and Princess of Wales will visit Wales.

28: The Queen will hold an investiture.

29: Princess Anne will visit the Bishop Burton College of Agriculture, Beverley, and open the Princess Anne Centre and as Commandant-in-Chief, St John Ambulance and Nursing Cadets, will open the new extension to the St John Cadet Headquarters, Humberside, Spring Bank, Hull.

30: Princess Anne, president of the Save the Children Fund, will attend the Tesco dinner at Grosvenor House, London. The Prince of Wales, international president, United World Colleges, will give a reception for students of Atlantic College at Buckingham Palace and later will attend a performance of *Nritya Natika Ramayana*, in aid of the Mountbatten Memorial Trust, at the Wembley Conference Centre.

Moreover... Miles Kington

This is the second instalment in our wonderful, all-black-and-white partwork "Nature Made Ridiculously Easy", which aims to help anyone baffled by the prolific, virtually identical colour illustrations in other partworks. Today I have reduced all the birds of Britain to 10 easy-to-distinguish categories. To aid identification, there are no illustrations.

1: *The Brown Hedge Bird*: This brown bird which lives in hedges, or perhaps this bird which lives in brown hedges, or often both, is a master of camouflage and can usually only be seen flying at high speeds between hedges. This would enable it to evade its enemies if it had any; as it is, no other creature in all nature seems at all interested in it. Its evasive activities probably spring from shame at its drab appearance. It is by far the most common English bird. Its song is a repeated single note, a toot, or perhaps tweet, or even twoot — at any rate, like a clarinet unhappy with its tuning up.

2: *The Motorway Hawk*: The only bird of prey in Britain, the motorway hawk can be seen beside motorways hovering at about 40 feet. Motionless apart from its flapping wings, it has its eyes fixed on some hapless prey in the grass below. The prey sees the wildly flapping wings and slips away laughing. The hawk sideslips disappointed and starts hovering again. Lord knows when it ever gets to eat. Many drivers on motorways find the sight of the hovering bird a fascinating one and, transfixed, drive gently through the central reservation and out the other side.

3: *The Invisible Songbird*: Carolling joyfully, the invisible songbird sits at the top of a tree and trills a message of pure pleasure. The listener reacts with feelings of happiness, serenity, perplexity, irritation and finally sheer fury as he fails to spot the presence of the songster anywhere in the tree. The songbird, which has the unusual gift of being able to throw his voice, is of course in the next tree.

4: *The Flock of Peter Scotts*: Peter Scotts, which always come in flocks of 17,000, can only be seen at dusk flying outlined against the sunset, which only comes in orange. It only has two parts of the body, the neck and wings. Its harsh call can best be transcribed as "Paint-me, Paint-me".

5: *The Well-Hung Game Bird*: This gaily plumaged bird lives behind the windows of better-class butchers and poulterers in Knightsbridge and other country towns. Hanging in tidy rows, it sheds its feathers after a few days to reveal a scrawny body containing 7,153 tiny bones, five lead pellets and 1½oz of meat. It is not known to make any noise.

6: *The Rare-to-Middling Bird of Passage*: Not normally a resident of Britain, this nondescript creature very occasionally spends a bargain break weekend in Romney Marsh, Blythburgh Estuary and other places haunted by the ubiquitous photographer. Scared by the rough, raucous behaviour of this photographer, it usually cuts its weekend short and flies back to wherever it came from, probably the *Observer Magazine*.

7: *The Crossword Bird*: A surprisingly common bird which nests in the smaller crevices of up-market crosswords. The most common members of this family are the auk, tern, moa, gled, cob and erne.

8: *The Great, Big, Fat, White, Evil-Eyed Seabird*: Britain's only known seabird, it wheels overhead at the seaside uttering harsh cackling comments on the immature state of one's suntan and the unfashionable nature of one's swimwear. It flies inland during bad weather, or when the wind goes over Force One or when waves appear on the sea. No longer able to catch fish, it now feeds off municipal rubbish dumps, and is the only known bird with bad breath. It looks inexplicably pleased with itself.

9: *The V-Shaped Rocket*: Locally called swift, swallow or martin, this is the principal summer visitor to our shores and flies overhead at speeds in excess of 300 mph, twittering faintly, as well it might. It travels too fast to be identified, which is how it can be easily identified. Like the much rarer RAF combat plane, which it so closely resembles, it vanishes at the end of September.

10: *The Paperback Bird*: This family includes all birds beginning with P, such as Penguin, Puffin, Pelican, &c. It is without doubt the most tasteful bird in Britain, never going too far. Clad in orange or green or blue, it feeds off hardback publishers and is usually harmless, though it occasionally runs into difficulties. Even when boring you can't help liking it, and most families keep a few as pets.

NB: All these birds will be replaced in 1985 by the only bird approved of by the EEC, the Lesser Spotted Delicious.

The Company of Merchants of the City of Edinburgh

The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry was installed as an honorary member at a special general meeting of the Company of Merchants of the City of Edinburgh held in the Merchants' Hall on Thursday, September 24, 1981. Mr R. C. H. Boothman, Master of the company, presided.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr M. R. Berthon and Miss A. J. Whitmore
The engagement is announced between Mark, younger son of Vice-Admiral Sir Stephen and Lady Berthon, of Stert House, Devizes, Wiltshire, and Alexandra, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs John Whitmore, of Ferryhill Farmhouse, Hartfield, Sussex.

Mr P. B. Mugleston and Miss J. L. Ford
The engagement is announced between Philip, son of Mr and Mrs J. B. Mugleston, of Hammonds Farm, Stapleford Tawney, Essex, and Lindsay, daughter of Mr and Mrs P. W. Ford, of Childerditch Hall, near Brentwood, Essex.

Mr C. A. Rosevear and Miss C. F. M. M. Walmsley
The engagement is announced between Christopher, only son of Mr and Mrs D. R. Rosevear, of Hartley Wintney, Hampshire, and Catherine, only daughter of Mr and Mrs P. R. W. Walmsley, of Emmetts Mill, Chobham, Surrey.

Company of Chartered Secretaries

The following have been elected officers of the Company of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators for the ensuing year: Master, Dr D. C. L. Marwood; Senior Warden, Mr K. Jacques; Junior Warden, Miss Sylvia Tutt.

Spectacle Makers' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Spectacle Makers' Company for the ensuing year: Mr Richard Bertram Thorpe, Master; Mr Douglas Michael Rawlins, Upper Warden; Sir Richard Meyjes, Renter Warden.

Luncheon

Coal Industry Society
Mr J. C. Froom presided at a luncheon given by the Coal Industry Society yesterday at the Hyde Park Hotel. The other speakers were Sir Derek Ezra, president, and Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman, British Steel Corporation.

Dinner

Old County of Somerset Lieutenancy
Deputy lieutenants of the old County of Somerset dined together at the Castle Hotel, Taunton, Somerset, yesterday. The Lord Lieutenant, Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. F. Luttrell was in the chair and their guest was Rear-Admiral E. R. Anson.

Memorial service

A memorial service for Lady (Molly) Huggins will be held at St Michael's Church, Chester Square, SW1, on Tuesday, October 20, 1981, at noon.

Kent team show their best form

By a Bridge Correspondent

P Law and R J. Payne, two regular members of Kent county bridge team, inched home by one point from a younger Kentish pair, C. R. Derby and A. S. Thorpe, in the three sessions of the main event for the Invicta Cup at the Folkestone Bridge Congress last weekend.

Although there were many competitors from the other home counties, Kent players nearly swept the prize board, including the John Lukey Cup, where a player from Tunbridge Wells and one from Folkestone, who met only 10 minutes before the start of play, were the surprised winners of the championship teams.

RESULTS: [illegible]

Latest wills

Mr Bernard Walsh, of Whitstable, Kent, the former oysterman, who was founder and chairman of Wheeler's Restaurants, left estate valued at £242,233 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Buckley, Mr Donald [illegible], civil servant, of Wooburn Green, Buckinghamshire .. £239,517
Burfoot, Mr Sidney Frederick, builder, of Eastbourne, Sussex .. £229,333
Coryton, Mr Edmund George, of Yelverton, Devon .. £364,150
Lewis, Mrs Sadie Lily, of Highgate, London .. £185,170
Russen, Mrs Phyllis King, of Neston, South Wirral .. £394,379
Shaw-Hellier, Dorothy Heather, of Wombourne, Staffordshire .. £907,742
Slattery, Mr William, of Douglas, Isle of Man .. £698,785
Stevens, Mr Charles Kenneth, of Westminster .. £395,153
Swire, Mrs Juliet Richenda, of Harlow, Essex .. £318,735
Wild, Mrs Doris Lees, of Colwyn Bay, Clwyd .. £260,469
Williamson, Mrs Eleanor Maud, of Kettlestone, Norfolk £370,132

Birthdays today



Mr Melvyn Bragg, the author and television presenter, who is 42.

Mr Richard Benaud, 51; the Marquess of Bristol, 66; Sir Athelstan Caröe, 78; Mrs Barbara Castle, 70; Lord Cullen of Ashbourne, 69; Lord Justice Donaldson, 61; Mr Tony Greig, 35; Dr Thor Heyerdahl, 67; Judge Sir William Stabb, QC, 68; Lieutenant-General Sir John Stanier, 56; Mr Duncan Stirling, 82; Major-General C H Tarver, 73.

Awards to the Forces

The following awards for service in Northern Ireland between February 1 and April 30, 1981, are announced:

OBE: Lt-Col C M C Hendy, RAOC; Lt-Col G A Thom, RHF; Lt-Col A C Ward, Queens.
MBE: W/O Class 2 M J Denton, RMP; Chaplain to the Forces Class 3 P L Dodd, RAChD; Major T W R Lee, RAPC; Major W J H Moss, AAC.
QGM: Corp (acting Sgt) P Cleaver, RE; Sgt R Ward, REME.
AFM: Staff Sgt C R M Andrews, AAC.
BEM: Sgt R J Bowman, R Signals; Staff Sgt P R Curtis, Int Corps; Corp J McCallum, PARA; Corp (acting Sgt) C L Rhodes, RE; Sgt G J D Strettle, RE; Staff Sgt A Ward, RAOC; Sgt M K Whiteside, UDR.
MENTION IN DISPATCHES: Major M-H Argue, PARA; Ft-Lt D F Bartrop, MBE, RAF; Staff Sgt B K Barnes, QLR; Sgt F L Bienkowski, RAOC; Staff Sgt T J Birgh, Int Corps; Major D M Black, QLR; Capt R L Buffham, MBE, RAOC; Capt (now Major) D B Burgess, RA; Staff Sgt M A Christy, RE; Sgt E W Collacott, RMP; Lt-Col C S Faith, RA; Pte A Gribbon, UDR; Sgt A R Guy, R Signals; Capt (now acting Major) J T Holmes MC, SG; Major J C F Hunt, RRF; Bomb (now acting Sgt) G Lagdon, RA; Capt A J Liddle, UDR; Sgt L N Madsen, RM; Corp W Milligan, AandSH; Major R S Montgomery, RE; Major J N R Moss, RE; Corp P D Orum, 9/12L; Major H M Osborne, PARA; Corp (acting Sgt) C J Phelan, PARA; Lt-Col H W R Pike, MBE, PARA; Corp D L Preston, REME; Staff Sgt K L Roberts, Int Corps; Staff Sgt T J Robinson, RE; W/Off Class 2 W J Ruddock, UDR; Capt (now acting Major) K M Rvan, R Anglian; Corp M Shearer, 17/21L; Pte C Warren, QLR; Major C R G Watt, RH; Capt P F Wells, R Anglian; Staff Sgt (now acting W/Off Class 2) R J White, R Signals.

Legal awards

Lincoln's Inn Scholarships and Awards for 1981
Major scholarships: Kennedy: M J D Kay and N A Hamblen. Walter Wigglesworth: J M Bayliss. Cassel: A D Saggerson. Droop Scholarships: A J Trace and M V Smith. Jenkins: Miss J M Hayes. Grondland: O D Wise. Eastham: J A Grainger. Megarry: Miss F J Stewart.
Pre-pupillage scholarships: Mansfield: R L I Gillis. Sunley: G Dunning. Wolfson scholarships: P M Cawson and Sarwan Singh.
Sir Thomas More bursaries: R J Mitchell, E J McKiernan, T D Howard, M Jackson, M R E Hedderly, G J Millar, M T Peden, T M L Reading, G Dobrée Carey, Miss S E Jones.
Hardwicke entrance scholarships: Hilary: R L I Gillis, T H Harry, O D Wise, N J Baldock, Miss C A Roberts, Sarwan Singh. Easter: T D Chivers, Miss I V J Foster, K J Prosser, J M A Dagnall, Miss S E McLaughlin, P M Hinchliffe, Miss H V Rabbatts, S J Yates. Trinity: N J Berry, R S Collier, Miss S M Cavanagh, M C R Duckworth, T R Devlin.

£1m gift to help new film museum

By Kenneth Gosling

A single donation of £1m has been made towards a new film museum on the South Bank, London, but the benefactor will not be named until November 3, when the Prince of Wales opens the twenty-fifth London Film Festival.

Details of the festival, which is costing £100,000 and includes 125 feature films from 49 countries, were given yesterday by Mr Anthony Smith, director of the British Film Institute, who said it would be the most elaborate attempt in London.

It will be followed by the first touring film festival in Britain. Two "packages", of some of the films shown will go to eight BFI-supported regional independent cinemas in Edinburgh, Birmingham, Tyneside, Glasgow, Norwich, Ipswich and Warwick.

Channel Four, the new independent television service, has bought 17 of the festival films.

One of the films is an example of collaboration between the BFI and Thames Television. There are to be three screenings, with a musical score by Carl Davis, of King Vidor's 1928 film, *The Crowd*. The director is expected to attend the festival.

Each of the BFI's divisions has made a contribution to the silver jubilee festival, which ends on November 22. It will also include special sections devoted to third world cinema. Although the festival is non-competitive, the BFI is to present on the final evening its film award for the most interesting and imaginative film introduced at the National Film Theatre during the year.

Appointment

The latest appointments include: Sir Richard Attenborough to be chairman of the British Film Institute from January 1 next in succession to Sir Basil Engholm.

25 years ago

From The Times of Thursday, October 4, 1956

The curtain rose at Covent Garden last night on the Bolshoi Theatre Ballet Company from Moscow—and there was assuredly a heartfelt sense of achievement in the whole world of art. At Covent Garden itself were those who had spent 11 years of endeavour to bring about this Russian visit to London; in the world outside were the peoples of two nations who had watched the prospects of this visit approach and recede and become entangled in misunderstandings until almost the last moments. The public demand for seats during the visit has been more enthusiastic than for almost any other series of ballet performances.

City Churches Week

The Lord Mayor, accompanied by Alderman and Sheriff Lady Donaldson, was present at the inauguration service of the City Churches Week held at St Mary-le-Bow yesterday. The Rev F. P. Coleman officiated, assisted by Canon Gerald Hudson, who gave an address, and the Archdeacon of London, who pronounced the blessing.

OBITUARY

PROFESSOR W. SUCKSMITH

Pioneer work in experimental magnetism

Professor W. Sucksmith, FRS, who died on September 16 at the age of 84, was Head of the Physics Department in the University of Sheffield from 1940 until his retirement in 1963. He moved to Sheffield from the University of Bristol, having held the post of Reader in Magnetism there, to find a small staff, depleted by National Service calls, and very modest experimental facilities indeed. When he finished his work there, he left a modern solid state Physics Department and had seen the Department move from the old red brick building into the Hicks building, which he had largely designed, with splendid facilities for research over a wide field.

Without question, a brilliant experimentalist, Professor Sucksmith built up a research school in experimental magnetism at Sheffield with an international reputation. In the year of his appointment to the Chair in Sheffield, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society after successfully completing outstandingly novel and difficult experiments which led to the measurement of the gyromagnetic ratio for paramagnetic substances, and it is a tribute to the precision of these investigations that it is only relatively recently that physicists began to need improved accuracy.

His later research centred primarily around the properties of ferromagnetic materials. In this work, the Sucksmith ring balance, invented initially to measure the susceptibilities of paramagnetic oxides, was developed as a suitable method for measuring the saturation magnetization of ferromagnetic metals and alloys at different temperatures. His outstanding contributions to experimental methods in the field of magnetism were acknowledged in 1953 when he was the Duddell Medallist of the Physical Society.

Those who were fortunate enough to be members of the Physics Department under his leadership can testify to his generosity, and to the entirely selfless way in which he ran the Physics Department, making it a very stimulating place where young scientists were left relatively unburdened with routine duties, and encouraged to get on with research and teaching.

His many friends in Sheffield were delighted that he and Mrs Sucksmith stayed on in Sheffield among them in this retirement. Members of the department have many reasons to be grateful to Mrs Sucksmith for her kindness to the families of junior colleagues, and for her obvious interest in, and dedication to, the department her husband led with such distinction.

She, and their daughter Joan, survive him.

PETER WILSON

Geoffrey Green writes:

Peter Wilson, styled by the *Daily Mirror* as "The Man They Couldn't Gag", died yesterday morning in Majorca. He was 68 and leaves a widow and two sons.

One of the most travelled sporting journalists in Fleet Street, he began his crowded 40 years in journalism at *The Times*. But *The Times* was not his cup of tea, which might have wounded his father, Freddy Wilson, for long the distinguished cricket and rackets correspondent at Printing House Square.

Progressing from the knee-length shorts of his preparatory school in Elstree to the strange straw hats of Harrow, he duly joined the *Daily Express* before finally achieving a sympathetic, fruitful relationship with the Mirror group. Helpful to admiring young journalists, he was close, also, to the man in the street. Taxi drivers, road sweepers and peers of the realm became his family of readers because he was a campaigner against injustice.

In his time he covered 32 world heavyweight title bouts; over 100 other championship fights; every Wimbledon final, except two, from 1929; eight summer and four winter Olympics; Test matches; Cup Finals; Derbys; Grand Nationals and great rugby matches. They all took flight under his typewriter.

His one regretful blank page was missing Roger Bannister's four-minute mile. Boxing, closely challenged by tennis, was his first and abiding love. His colourful career was a Damon Runyonesque passage, spiced with real-life characters such as, I am thinking, Harry the Horse.

Forty years in Fleet Street fighting deadlines is a demanding haul, but Peter duly matched the words of the Harrow song: "Forty Years on, growing older and older, shorter in wind as in memory long. . . ."

A delightful, amusing raconteur, to put a finger into the lucky dip of his ample self was to pull out a plum.

CHOJURO KAWARAZAKI

Chojuro Kawarazaki, the noted Japanese actor and producer, has died in Tokyo aged 78.

Born in 1902, as Toranosuke, the son of the eminent Kabuki impresario Gonnosuke Kawarazaki, Chojuro made his acting debut at the age of three, and took the name of Chojuro Kawarazaki IV at the age of 11. In 1919 he joined the company of Sadanji Ichikawa II, but soon began to feel ill at ease with the 300-year-old acting traditions of the Kabuki style, though he remained faithful to its principles to his dying day. He sought all his life to imbue it with a new spirit, and to this end visited the U.S.S.R. in 1928 with the Ichikawa company and studied western European theatrical conventions on his way home.

As a rebel against the old Kabuki theatre, he formed his own company, the Zenshin-za in 1931, together with Ganuemon Nakamura, and ran it until 1946, staging modern works and traditional Kabuki dramas like the comedy *Kanjin-Cho*, which ran for 500 performances in repertory between 1933 and 1963. In 1948 he staged *The Merchant of Venice*, which won the Asahi Production Prize, one of many awarded him over the years. His reforms did not meet with universal approval, however, and several notable actors left his company, objecting to such innovations as his use of western music to accompany the famous Kabuki play *Maru Kami*.

When he finally left the Zenshin-za in 1966, he dedicated the rest of his life to cementing the broken relations between his country and China, where he was to win many friends, both as a theatrical personality and a leading figure in the China-Japanese Friendship Society. He realized a lifetime dream with his production of *Qu Yuan*, based on Kuo Mo-Juo's book about the 3rd-century B.C. Chinese poet of that name, which Kuo had made into a play. Chojuro was the first person to stage it in China, with his own troupe, a year before he died.

MR R.J.M. McCORMACK

Mr Robert John Murray McCormack, who was until recently Vice-President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, prominent in its councils, distinguished as a teacher, and much employed as an examiner, died suddenly on September 20 in Edinburgh at the age of 59.

He was born in Mexico and schooled in North Berwick, where he was *dux* at the High School in 1939.

In 1944 he graduated M.B., Ch.B. with honours at Edinburgh University and from then until 1947 served in the R.A.M.C., mostly in India Command in the rank of Major.

Returning to Edinburgh, he was for a short while in general practice, before committing himself with unstinted enthusiasm to his lifelong speciality in cardio-thoracic surgery. Working particularly under Mr Andrew Logan, he achieved in 1948 his Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. Still deeply interested in medicine, he became a Member in 1968, and a Fellow in 1974, of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.

After a year of general surgery with Sir James Learmonth he was appointed consultant thoracic surgeon in the Department of Thoracic Surgery, practising at the Royal Infirmary, the City Hospital, and the Eastern General Hospital in Edinburgh. At the time of his death he was senior consultant cardio-thoracic surgeon at Edinburgh Royal Infirmary.

McCormack's tireless dedication to his work, his great skill and learning in his craft, his zest and originality, were in time recognised by his election to the presidency of the Scottish Thoracic Society, and a Visiting Professorship, in 1969, at the Monash University in Melbourne.

McCormack was well-known and valued as a member of the Society of Thoracic and Cardio-Vascular Surgeons of Great Britain and Ireland. Indeed his reputation extended far beyond Edinburgh and he had many invitations to lecture on his subject overseas. A brilliant, stimulating and most exacting teacher, he attracted pupils from all over the world.

He was unflagging in his maintenance of the highest academic standards of the Edinburgh medical school and jealous of the dignity of the College of Surgeons in the City to which he was utterly devoted. Yet he was no narrow specialist, but a man of wide humanity, and great wit and humour.

He was fond of golf and jazz. Edinburgh society, as well as the hospitals and schools in which his work was done, will remember him with affectionate gratitude, and many patients continue to praise him.

In 1948 he married Gwyneth Avarina, daughter of Canon Jenkin Jones, of Blackhill, Co. Durham; she had served with him as a nurse in India, and survives him with a son and two daughters and three grandchildren.

Bronislaw Malinowski, the Polish athlete who won the 3,000-metre steeplechase at the Olympic Games in Moscow in 1980, died in a road accident on September 27. Malinowski, whose mother was Scottish won a silver medal in a similar event in the Olympic Games at Montreal in 1976.

Law Report October 6 1981 House of Lords

Live victim's dependants cannot recover

Robertson and Others v Turnbull

Before Lord Wilberforce, Lord Edmund-Davies, Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Keith of Kinkel and Lord Roskill

[Speeches delivered October 5]

Where a working mother was seriously but not fatally injured by the negligent driving of another person her family had no right of action for damages against the wrongdoer for loss and expense resulting from her condition. Scots law does not give a right of action to dependants unless the injury is fatal.

Their Lordships dismissed an appeal by Mr William Robertson and his children, of Rowan Street, Blackburn, West Lothian, from the Court of Session (Lord Emslie, Lord President, Lord Cameron dissenting in part and Lord Stott) on February 8, 1980, affirming Lord Maxwell, Lord Ordinary, and holding in an action brought by the family of Mrs Joyce Robertson that the family of an injured person has no right of action against an alleged wrongdoer unless the injury causes death. The respondent car-driver, Mr Mark Walter Turnbull, of Roman Camps, Broxburn, West Lothian, had tabled a plea to the relevance of the claims.

Mr J. T. Cameron, QC, and Mr D. J. May for the pursuers; Mr D. A. O. Edwards, QC, and Mr D. J. D. MacFadyen (all of the Scots Bar) and Mr A. M. Wallace for the defender.

LORD FRASER said that the appeal raised the question whether a wrongdoer whose negligence had caused physical injuries, but not death, to another person could thereby incur liability in damages to anyone other than the injured person.

On September 20, 1974, Mrs Robertson was knocked down and seriously injured by a motor car driven by the defender. She had been in hospital ever since and was likely to remain there indefinitely.

The pursuers and appellants were first the husband, and second a minor child of Mrs Robertson. Mr Robertson sued as an individual and as tutor of the three pupil children of the marriage.

He claimed damages as an individual under three heads: (1) solatium for the loss of his wife's consortium and assistance, and for the ruin of his family life; (2) expenses which he had incurred and would continue to incur (a) in employing a woman at £20 a week as domestic help and to look after the children, and (b) in travelling to visit his wife in hospital; (3) for the loss of the contribution which Mrs Robertson used to make to the family income out of her earnings as a factory worker.

The claim for the children was for solatium and for travelling expenses incurred in visiting their mother in hospital.

Mrs Robertson claimed damages from the defender and her claim, which included an element for loss of earnings, had been settled extra-judicially. Clearly if the appeal was successful, any award to Mr Robertson would have to be adjusted so as to avoid awarding double damages in respect of his wife's loss of earnings: but that stage had not yet been reached.

The question now was whether the defender had any direct liability to the appellants for the injuries to their wife and mother caused by his negligence. In the courts below the question had been answered in the negative save that Lord Cameron would have allowed proof before answer, limited to the averment of pecuniary loss in respect of domestic help and travelling expenses.

The starting point was the rule first clearly defined in *Eisten v North British Railway Co* ((1870) 8 Macph 980) and was now well recognized in the common law of Scotland, that a limited class of near relatives of a person who had died as a result of injuries sustained through a third party's fault had a right of action against the wrongdoer for solatium and loss of support. The rule was subject to three limitations: first, the class of relative was strictly limited; second, the claim had been admitted only in respect of solatium and loss of support; and third, the rule had hitherto (subject to one partial exception in *McBay v Hamlett* (1963 SLT18) to be considered) been applied only in cases where the victim's injuries had been fatal. That was the limitation in question in the instant appeal.

The argument for the appellants was that the right of relatives within the favoured class to recover damages for the death of a victim should be applied by analogy to a case like the present where the victim had been injured but not killed, and that there was no logical reason why they should not recover when the victim was perhaps maimed for life. If a clear legal principle for the decision in *Eisten* could be discerned, his Lordship would view the argument sympathetically. But it had long been notorious that *Eisten* was not based on any principle, as many judicial observations in later cases indicated. There was therefore no principle underlying *Eisten* capable of being extended to cover cases like the present.

It had been suggested by Mr Cameron that the case for extension could be supported on historical grounds by reference to the origin of the *Eisten* rule. Eminent judges had said that the rule was derived from the *actio injuriarum* of the civil law, but the better opinion seemed to be that the true source was the *lex aquilia* and also partly from the old Scots law action of assythment. But assythment was available only where the victim had died and his death had been caused by a crime.

Casting aside the historical approach, the modern doctrine of negligence in Scotland, and also in England, was said to be that a wrongdoer might be in breach not only of a duty to the immediate victim of his negligence but also of a separate duty simultaneously owed to the victim's dependants within the *Eisten* class (as extended by modern statutes).

The real foundation for that part of the argument was in the speech of Lord Kilbrandon in *Dick v Burgh of Falkirk* (1976 SC (HL)) with which Viscount Dilhorne, Lord Diplock and Lord Edmund-Davies agreed and to which Lord Wilberforce referred without disapproval so that the speech enjoyed the full authority of the House, at least in so far as it stated the reasons for the decision. The passage mainly relied on by Mr Cameron was quoted in full in the Lord Ordinary's opinion in the present case, and his Lordship would cite only the two critical sentences at page 23: "The law now treats the employer as knowing that nearly all the men and many of the women he employs have dependants who are maintained out of the wages he pays, and that those dependants will suffer grief as well as patrimonial loss if he, by neglect of his duty of care, occasions his employees physical harm. Those dependants are therefore persons to whom he owes that duty."

Taken by themselves those sentences seemed to mean that an emloyer (and presumably any other defender) owed a duty of care not only to the immediate victim of his negligence but also a direct duty to the victim's dependants. But his Lordship did not think that Lord Kilbrandon could have intended to enunciate so revolutionary a doctrine.

His speech must be read in relation to the facts of that case where the victim had survived the accident for long enough to raise an action, and had then died. The question was whether his widow could competently claim damages as an individual, as well as in her capacity as executrix.

In those circumstances, his Lordship considered that part of Lord Kilbrandon's speech was obiter and therefore not necessarily to be taken as having the support of the other lords who agreed with the speech. If Lord Kilbrandon intended to say that the defender owed a duty directly to the victim's dependants, it appeared to be contrary to both principle and precedent.

On precedent his Lordship considered that the claims in *McBay's* case, the only reported case in Scotland where the relatives of a surviving victim had been held entitled to sue for loss caused to themselves, should not have been admitted. The generally accepted correct statement of the law was that the right of action available in the case of the death of the spouse, parent or child of the pursuer arose from breach of a duty owed by the defender to the deceased, not breach of any duty owed to the pursuer.

With regard to principle, any extension of the right of action by relatives to cases where the victim had suffered non-fatal injuries would open the door to a wide range of claims by other persons. If any extension was to serve a useful purpose, it would have to include the types of expenses claimed for travelling and paying for domestic assistance. But if those heads of claim were admitted, it was not easy to see any principle on which the right to claim for loss caused by non-fatal injury to another should be restricted to his relatives.

The existence of a mutual obligation of support between the injured person and the claimant which justified the right to claim for loss of support under the *Eisten* rule would not be relevant to the more extended claim. The restriction could not be based on foreseeability, for it was surely not more foreseeable that an adult would have obligations to his dependants than that he would have obligations to many other people who would suffer loss if he were disabled — partners, employees, employers, creditors, and others with whom he was in contractual relations. Yet claims by such persons were precluded, rightly, as being too remote.

That was decided long ago in *Allan v Barclay* ((1864) 2 Macph 873) where a claim by a master for the loss of the services of his servant caused by non-fatal injuries was dismissed as irrelevant and Lord Kinloch at page 874 gave the rule on damages — namely, that none could be claimed except such as naturally and directly arose out of the wrong done, and such therefore as might reasonably be supposed to have been in the view of the wrongdoer.

A good modern example of the same principle was seen in *Reavis v Clan Line Steamers* (1925 SC 725) where several members of an orchestra were killed in an accident so that the orchestra had to be disbanded. The pursuer, describing herself as "proprietrix" of the orchestra, suffered loss; but her claim was held to be irrelevant. In those circumstances it was not possible for the courts or the House in its judicial capacity to extend the right of relatives to recover loss in respect of non-fatal injuries.

It might be thought that the law was harsh in leaving relatives who suffered patrimonial loss in the discharge of a moral duty towards an injured person without remedy; but that was often the case under the present law when a person gave up employment to look after the injured person. If a remedy for that state of affairs was to be provided it must be done by the legislature.

LORD KEITH also considered that the passage from Lord Kilbrandon's speech in *Dick* might properly be regarded as obiter. Acceptance of the proposition based on it would open the door to a multiplicity of claims by persons standing in a wide variety of relationships to the injured individual. His Lordship agreed that the appeal be dismissed.

Lord Wilberforce and Lord Edmund-Davies concurred in the result and Lord Roskill agreed.

Solicitors: Elborne Mitchell & Co for Fyfe, Ireland & Co, Edinburgh and Williamson & Wilson, Bathgate; Martin & Co for Shepherd & Wedderburn, Edinburgh.

Tributes

Tributes were paid to Lord Edmund-Davies in the House of Lords on the occasion of his retirement. Mr Alexander M. Wallace, on behalf of the Bar, said Lord Edmund-Davies had a distinguished record of which any member of the legal profession might be justly proud. Lord Wilberforce associated their Lordships with Mr Wallace's tribute.

Lord Brandon of Oakbrook was introduced into the House of Lords as a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary.

Dean v Islamic Foundation

The Court of Appeal (Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Eveleigh and Sir Stanley Rees) on October 5 granted the Islamic Foundation leave to appeal against the Employment Appeal Tribunal's decision on September 18, 1981, (*The Times*, September 21) allowing an appeal by Mr Saif Dean, a librarian, against the order of an industrial tribunal in Leicester on May 1, 1981.

The industrial tribunal had dismissed Mr Dean's application for compensation for unfair dismissal on the ground that he had failed to comply with an order to supply further particulars on certain aspects of his claim. The appeal tribunal had considered that the chairman of the industrial tribunal had exercised his discretion under rule 4 (4) of the Industrial Tribunal (Rules of Procedure) Regulations 1980 on a wrong basis.

Football

Kennedy the fifth Aberdeen player in Scotland's World Cup party

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

Two home countries, already a long way down the road to Spain, predictably chose to approach the outskirts of qualification at different speeds yesterday. In announcing their squads for next week's World Cup ties, Jock Stein kept his Scottish engine running smoothly, and Mike England prepared to take Wales into the fast lane.

Scotland, unbeaten and out on their own in Group Six, take on Northern Ireland, their nearest rivals, in Belfast on October 14. A draw, the outcome of their first meeting in March, would be enough to see the Scots through to the finals next summer. Ten of the side that beat Sweden at Hampden Park last month are retained in the party of 22, although not all are likely to play.

Kennedy is the odd man in. His presence swells the number of Aberdonian representatives to five and he returns to replace McGrain, out for six weeks with a broken ankle, after an absence of almost three years. His last appearances was against Portugal, Scotland's opponents in their final group match next month.

There were doubts about McLeish, one half of Aberdeen's central defence that kept Ipswich Town at bay in the Uefa Cup last week, after he was carried off during the game against Morton on Saturday. But an X-ray examination revealed that the damage was no more than a bad strain.

Mr Stein said that, although he was impressed by Archibald's performance against Ajax, he felt that the Tottenham Hotspur striker, who has yet to score this season, needed "a couple more games to regain his sharpness". Provan, who is receiving injections to an injured knee, is less likely to play which improves the chances of Robertson, Nottingham Forest's unsettled winger.

The future of Andy Gray, a substitute against Sweden, is even more uncertain, and he drops down to join the four reserves.

Wales, encouraged by Czechoslovakia's recent failure to beat Iceland, must now overtake them at the top of group three if they are to go through. As goal difference may be decisive, Mr England has picked a party that is overloaded, almost dangerously so, with forwards to meet Iceland at the Vetch Field. He has included only three recognized back four players in his main party of 16.

Phillips, Jones and Ratcliffe are retained from the defence that was defeated in Czechoslovakia last month, but Stevenson is listed only as a substitute. With Price absent through injury, it seems likely that the versatile Charles, the scorer of Swansea City's only goal against Lokomotiv Leipzig, will revert to his role as central defender.

Yorath, currently on a European tour with Vancouver Whitecaps, and Nicholas, are the only other inclusions not noted for their attacking qualities. Yet Wales need to win by at least four clear goals, also the result of their first meeting in June last year, and must then wait to see whether the Soviet Union take at least one point from their two games against Czechoslovakia.

Among the other eight who could be described as forwards is Mahoney, who made the first of 46 appearances 13 years ago, alongside his present manager. He was last picked against West Germany two years ago and is called up by Mr England for the first time at the age of 33.

The Republic of Ireland finish their World Cup programme in group two on the same day, and they must inflict a heavy defeat on France at home. Heighway, the former Liverpool forward, is left out of the squad.

England's fate, too, will be affected within the next eight days. They are the current leaders of group four, but if both Romania and Hungary, their main rivals, triumph at home over Switzerland, they will slip down to third, sadly the position they may occupy when it is all over.

SCOTLAND (from): A Rough (Partick), [illegible] (Liverpool), F Gray (Leeds), A Hansen (Liverpool), S Kennedy (Aberdeen), A McLeish (Aberdeen), W Miller (Aberdeen), R Stewart (West Ham), [illegible], G Souness (Liverpool), G Strachan (Aberdeen), J Wark (Ipswich), K Dalglish (Liverpool), S Archibald (Tottenham), [illegible], J Robertson (Nottm Forest), J Jordan (AC Milan).

WALES (from): D Davies (Swansea), [illegible], J Jones (Wrexham), P Nicholas (Arsenal), K Ratcliffe (Everton), L James (Swansea), J Charles (Swansea), M Thomas (Everton), R James (Swansea), I Walsh (Crystal Palace), A Curtis (Swansea), C Harris (Leeds), L Phillips (Swansea), T Yorath (Vancouver), D Giles (Swansea), J Mahoney (Swansea).

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND (v France, Lansdowne Road, October 14): J McDonagh (Bolton), P Bonner (Celtic), G Peyton (Fulham), D Langan (Birmingham), D O'Leary (Arsenal), M Lawrenson (Liverpool), J Devine (Arsenal), K Moran (Man Utd), C Hughton (Tottenham), G Daly (Coventry), A Grealish (Brighton), M Martin (Newcastle), L Brady (Juventus), P Whelan (Liverpool), M Robinson (Brighton), F Stapleton (Man Utd), D Givens (Neuchatel, Switz), G Ryan (Brighton), T Donovan (A Villa), J Anderson (Preston), K O'Callaghan (Ipswich), G Waddock (QPR).



Mahoney: last chosen two years ago and called upon by Mike England for the first time.

Rugby Union

N Zealand consider ideas to make game safe for young players

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

The New Zealand Rugby Football Union, in their determination to reduce the risk of serious cervical injuries, are digesting the results of a domestic season in which all grade matches with a 19 year age limit or under were played under certain experimental laws.

One important provision required lock forwards to bind the scrummage with their outside arms around the hip of the respective prop and not to use the crotch grip which, combined with any bearing down in front of them, compounds the problems of collapsed scrummages. Another obliged the scrum half of either side to keep his feet behind the line through the middle of the tunnel while the ball was in the scrummage, and not merely behind the ball.

The Council of the NZRFU hold that, in the interests of safety at younger age levels, a team should not be forced to hold the ball in the scrummage too long. They gave that the main reason for today's slow feed lies in the "wing forward" activities of the scrum half whose pack has lost the ball.

These experiments, are highlighted in a paper, *Making Rugby Football Safer*, written by Dan Hearn, the former Bedford centre, *who won four caps for England* in the 1967 championship and then, the following autumn, was paralyzed as the result of a tackle against Brian Lochore's All Blacks at Leicester. Permanent confinement to a wheelchair has not deterred him from coaching rugby at Haileybury for 15 years. When that particular assignment was *completed*, he was allowed by one of the Goldsmith Company's travelling grant to spend several months in New Zealand earlier this year.

A report on cervical injuries over a five-year period by the Medical Advisory Committee set up by the NZRFU stressed that most of the scrummage injuries, *comprising 35 per cent of the* total, were associated with some form of collapse, but that in some instances necks were broken before the collapse occurred. In six accidents, players had difficulty in forming the front row, where almost all the problems lie.

Hearn believes that front rows stand too close and that the props tend to scrummage with feet forward, which makes it more difficult to "get down". Over-enthusiastic locks and loose forwards apply weight before the front row is properly formed, or the scrum half puts the ball into the scrummage, and weight is applied before the front row is adequately bound and prepared.

When the lawmakers introduced a new offside line at the scrummage (the hindmost foot) in 1963, their objective was to give the scrum half and his backs more time and room in which to operate. This was successful. But, as Hearn observes, new patterns of scrummaging soon developed.

Flankers unable to attack the opposing scrum half stayed on the scrummage and pushed, and teams putting the ball in found it profitable to encourage opposing flankers to stay attached. So deliberately slow ball from the scrummage too often became "slow" ball. Scrummages lasted longer, the shouts of "heave!" were heard more insistently and pressure, particularly on front rows, became much more acute. Development of the eight-man push was a further complication.

Hearn is at one with J.J Stewart, the former All-Blacks coach, who believes that the basic problems about safety lie in the laws themselves. Hearn asserts that any changes in them should minimize bodily contact at the scrummage and encourage the quick heel. He enthuses about the experiments in New Zealand but would go further and ban the pushover try, "an unattractive way of using possession".

He also queries whether the No 8 should be allowed to pick up the ball from under his feet. "This puts increased pressure on his seven colleagues and himself in a bad risk position if the scrummage reels back at the critical moment".

No doubt the home unions will be monitoring events at under-19 level in New Zealand and instituting the same experiments here if they suggest improvement in the level of serious injuries. Forbidding the pushover try ought to be considered at the younger age levels, too, as well as another suggestion from Hearn that at set scrummages the two front rows should join together first, with the back five fitting in as another unit afterwards.

Ward may need operation: Tony Ward's immediate sporting future is in some doubt, the *Press Association reports*. The Irish rugby international had to leave the pitch during Garryowen's match against Blackrock on Saturday. Now Ward, who played football for Limerick United in their two Uefa Cup matches against Southampton recently, may have to undergo an operation on his knee.

Ward had treatment on the knee before Limerick's game at Southampton and said yesterday: "My knee locked on Saturday. It does not look at all good, but I'll wait until I get a final verdict." An operation could mean that Ward would miss Munster's representative game against the Australians on November 17 and Ireland's rugby international against the Australians four days later.

It is understood that "Ollie" Campbell, who broke a wrist in Ireland's first international in South Africa last summer, has *asked the national selectors not to* consider him until after Christmas. It appears that he feels he needs a rest from the game.

His absence, allied to Ward's operation, probably leaves Paul Dean, the young St Mary's player, as front runner for the stand-off position in Ireland's side to meet Australia in Dublin on November 21. Dean played stand-off against South Africa in the match when Campbell, then playing at centre, was injured.

Best looks his age and disappoints Easter Road

By Iain Mackenzie

Hibernian 3 San Jose Earthquakes 1

On Sunday morning the quaintly if perhaps aptly named San Jose Earthquakes were in the *Californian sunshine*. By last night they had moved 6,000 miles east to the far from pleasant climate of Edinburgh to open a four-games-in-eight days tour of the UK. It was wet and cold and the combination of jet-lag and inhospitable weather maybe had as much as anything to do with the almost certain omission of George Best *from Northern Ireland's* World Cup team.

The Easter Road ground's biggest crowd of the season, around 10,000, ignored the weather to watch Best and the first United States football team to play in Scotland's capital, in that order. But Best let them down and, depending on how much he wants another Irish cap, himself as well.

He looked every one of his 35 years, spending much of the game in midfield, seldom going back far to help a hard-pressed defence and moving into attack only *occasionally* and then at three-quarters pace. His main ploy was to push long passes out in the *general direction of both* wings but with so many passes going straight to opponents it was as if he imagined himself back in the green and white of Hibs.

How much of this was excusable and how much because, in simple if unkind terms, Best is finished in top class football, is hard to judge on the evidence of one non-competitive match. He is almost certain to be in the side to play Linfield in Belfast tomorrow and no doubt Billy Bingham, the Irish team manager, will watch him again. Only a 90 per cent improvement, however, can possibly persuade Mr Bingham to find him a place.

Looking no better than an average English third division side, they were almost totally outplayed by a Hibs team which had perhaps 20 shots and should have scored twice the number they did. Oddly, though, it was 1—0 to San Jose at the interval. In only their second attack just before half-time, Best produced one of his few constructive moves when he chipped the ball forward to Crescitelli who scored off the *cross-bar at the second attempt.*

In the second half, Schaedler equalised with a delightful left-foot shot from 30 yards to the top right-hand corner of the net and then Rodier scored twice as Hibs put on non-stop pressure.

HIBERNIAN: R Rae; A Sneddon, E Schaedler, J McNamara, W McLaren, A Duncan, R Callachan, G Rae, D Rodier, A Macleod, G Murray.

San Jose EARTHQUAKES: M Hewitt; J Silveira, P Cahill, T Powell, J McAlister, G Etherington, M Lindsay, J Horvath, M Hunter, T Crescitelli, G Best

Referee: G Smith (Edinburgh).

Barriers come down

The barriers around the west side of Brighton's Goldstone Ground will be taken down before the home match against Liverpool on Saturday week. The decision was made yesterday at a meeting of representatives of the club, Sussex police and the East Sussex county council.

Swansea make room for newcomers

Swansea City, the successful first division newcomers, have placed five players on the transfer list. Among them is the Wales striker Giles, named earlier in the day for next week's World Cup qualifier against Iceland. The *others are* Craig, Stevenson, Evans, and Attley, a utility player. Evans, a defender, is the club's longest *serving* player. Craig, a midfield player, was a record £150,000 signing, when he moved from Aston Villa in July 1979.

"Rightly or wrongly, that's what we are here for. I have taken this decision with one eye on *younger players at the club.*"

Robertson, the Nottingham Forest winger will probably keep *his place for* the first leg of the tie at Birmingham City tonight in spite of his dispute with the Forest manager *Brian Clough*. Robertson was substituted during the 3—0 defeat at Tottenham Hotspur on Saturday and *said* yesterday: "I'm even more determined to get away. Nothing the management has said or done has given me any cause to change my mind." The Scottish international has handed in two transfer requests.

The Norwegian defender Aas has recovered from an ankly injury which kept him out of the Spurs game and replaces Gunn, who moves into midfield because *another* ankle injury forces McGovern to miss his first game of the season.

*Arsenal are expected to be with*out Rix for their trip to Sheffield United. Rix has a groin strain, but Devine has recovered from a cold and could return, releasing Hollins to fill the midfield gap.

England given a boost by inexperienced youngsters

From Gerry Harrison
Sydney, Oct 5

England 1 Argentina 1

England's inexperienced and unprepared young players gave the *country's* fading international reputation a tremendous boost here with a hard earned draw in the third World Youth Championships.

They are now well placed in *their group to* qualify for the quarter-final round along with Australia, whom they meet at the Sydney Sports Ground on Thursday evening. A point would make qualification certain and it is possible for them to lose and still progress to the next stage.

John Cartwright, the manager, made three changes in the side which beat Cameroon unimpressively. Greenall, of Blackpool, came in right back and not the least of his solid contribution was to head a swinging corner off the line late in the first half when England were under pressure. The goalkeeper, Kendall (Aston Villa) performed capably in this period.

Having weathered the storm—and the wind—of the first half England slowly began to win more possession in midfield where the inclusion of Webb, of Reading, on the right hand side gave the team better balance, with Peake (Leicester) playing a more effective role alongside Allen (West Ham) *in the middle.* Webb was desperately unlucky to assist Argentina into a 79th minute lead *when Urruti's left foot shot struck* his knee and looped wide of Kendall.

Webb *was* unlucky at the other end when his free kick a few minutes later beat Goicochea and rattled against the right hand post. But he persevered and when Giovagnoli, who has considerable first division experience in Argentina, fouled the speedy Wallace for the umpteenth time, Webb took the kick again. He drove his kick *round the wall. Goicochea* could not hold on to it and Luton's Small rapped it in from five yards. Small, another of the newcomers, playing in his first full international game at any level, had used his height to good effect throughout and like many of the players here is learning much faster in this sort of tournament than could reasonably be expected.

Australia produced another fighting display, with reservations again about their basic skills, to come back from 1-3 down against Cameroon and finish level at three goals each. It sets up the Australia-England match in the meeting of the group leaders, with England ahead on goal average.

ENGLAND: *M Kendall (Aston Villa)*; C Greenall (Blackpool), N Barnfield (Crystal Palace), S Robson (Arsenal), P Crosby (Grimsby), N Webb (Reading), A Peake (Leicester), P Allen (West Ham, captain), A Finnigan (Fulham), D Wallace (Southampton), M Small (Luton).

ARGENTINA: S Goicochea; N Clausen, S Giovagnoli, G Paredes, J Cordillo, J Burruchaga, C Palermo, C Mendoza, C Garcia, J Cecchi, J Urruti. Referee: G Menegali (Italy).

GROUP D: England 1, Argentina 1. Australia 3, Cameroon 3.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
England	2	1	1	0	3	1	3
Australia	2	1	1	0	5	4	3
Argentina	2	0	1	1	2	3	1
Cameroon	2	0	1	1	3	5	1

Northumberland lose three top men

Three leading members of the Northumberland team which won the county championship, sponsored by Thorn-EMI last season will be missing from the opening game of the current campaign against Cumbria at Kendal on Saturday.

The long-serving scrum half, Young, has decided to retire from county rugby, while the Scotland B hooker, Cunningham, has moved to Bath and is now representing Somerset. *The prop, Bell,* has not recovered from a pre-season training injury, although *he is expected to be available for* the rest of the championship games.

The new scrum half is Ramage (Gosforth), who has previously deputized for Young. Enevoldson (London Irish), a former captain of Oxford University, makes his first county appearance at prop and the hooker, Gledson (Tynesdale), also wins his first cap.

Cunningham is one of the three news caps in the Somerset team to meet Cornwall at Taunton. All qualify under the change of rules which enables a player to opt for the county where he plays his club rugby.

The other two are the former *Middlesex full back, Ralston, and* the scrum-half, Lewis, who has represented Monmouthshire. All three are now members of Bath. Somerset are being captained by the former England flyhalf, *Horton*, who returns to the county after leaving to play for his native Lancashire.

The new ruling has cost Oxfordshire three leading players for their opening game against Berkshire at Abbey RFC, Reading, tomorrow. Greenhalgh (Rosslyn Park) has opted to play for Middlesex, Orwin (Gloucester) for Gloucestershire and *Davies* (Broughton Park) for Cheshire.

Pearce, the Northampton and *England prop, misses Buckinghamshire's* match against Dorset and Wiltshire at Marlow through *injury, but another international-*class prop, the Wasp, Rendall, who went on England's tour of Argentina last summer, has resisted pressure from Middlesex and decided to prolong his seven-year association with Buckinghamshire. The side includes two newcomers, Walton, who previously played for Cornwall, and Carroll.

Three Saracens come in to strengthen the Hertfordshire team for the match against Middlesex at Croxley Green. After being heavily beaten by Surrey last week Hertfordshire call up Harrower at *centre and Garland and McGurk* in the pack.

Burden, the US Portsmouth *scrum-half, is the only new cap* among three changes Hampshire have made for their match against *Eastern Counties at the Trojans* Club, Southampton. He replaces Searle, who deputized for him on *that occasion.* The other changes are at tight head, where Waite displaces Jackson and in the centre, where Lamminan gives way to Turner.

Durham, who have a tough opening game against Lancashire at West Hartlepool, have picked Middlesbrough's 19-year-old wing, Underwood, who has scored 10 tries this season.

Cheshire have six new caps in their side to play Yorkshire at Wilmslow on Saturday—full back Woodman, half backs Glynn and Waring, and forwards Scott, *Wilde and Davies.*

Devon include five new caps for the match against Gloucestershire

NORTHUMBERLAND (Gosforth unless stated): B Patrick; J Pollock, R W Breakey, A Tindale, J S Gustard (capt); D Johnson, I Ramage; C White, A Gledson, P Enevoldson, T Roberts, S Bainbridge, I Richardson, G Smallwood, R Anderson.

OXFORDSHIRE: T Gale; E Gratwohl, E Holley, R James, D Maisey, S Gamester, A Street; J Maciolewski, A Jenkins (capt); I Haywood, C Hocker, G Warrington, P Webb, K Freeman, M Jones.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: P Williams; K Bonnell, T Carroll, M Lewis, I Walton; J Surguy, I Whitelock; P Rendall, D Gathorne, D Allen, J Thompson, A Murray, K Bonner, G Bell, D Hagan.

HERTFORDSHIRE: N Stringer; A Rayner, J Sargent, H Harrower, J Bell; A Jones, M Evans; R Oare, S Boory, P Dumpleton, C Garland, A Jaczak, J Lambden, J McGurk, P Kimmer.

HAMPSHIRE: P Allnutt; M Terrell, K Bruce, S Turner, T Nowsom, M Harris; J Burden, L White, R [illegible], D Butcher (capt), A Rhodes, S Peacock, R Spring, B Bazell, C Christopher.

Squash rackets

Barrington seeks champion among the nine-year-olds

By Richard Eaton

Jonah Barrington has given his critics, armed with terrifying stories about his teutonic training schedules, further ammunition with his announcement at the Silver Racquets Centre, Birmingham, yesterday of his search for a world champion among nine-and *10-year-olds*.

Barrington has already coached nine-year-olds as part of the SRA *national training schemes. Barrington's* own scheme, sponsored by Bicester Products, is designed to be complementary to it and give the youngsters their first gentle taste of running, weights, circuit training and court practice. There will inevitably be those who blanch at the prospect.

It was nearly two years ago that Barrington, elated with his triumph as mentor to the side that won the world amateur title, *pledged he would build a team* capable of bringing Britain the world open title. The advent of Pakistan's Jahangir Khan, who at 17 has suddenly overtaken everybody, has made the pledge look far-fetched but the training scheme far-sighted.

Barrington, the British champion at 40, and making an admirable recovery from a second serious knee operation, is nowhere near as obsessive in training others as he is with himself. Indeed he rightly feels he has been accused of brutalizing the *boys*.

"It's one thing to criticize my training without seeing it and *another to have a go at this when* people can easily come and see for themselves what happens", he said. "I am aware that youngsters have to be dealt with sensitively and encouraged to take part in many things as well as squash. The emphasis is very much on fun. At the same time the youngsters enjoy a bit of *discipline and of course this is* the very thing we've been lacking so much during the last 25 years."

*At the same time too, the suc*cess of Jahangir suggests squash is no longer so much the domain of older players as had been hitherto thought. Hashim was into his 40s while still British open champion; Hunt, the world champion, is 34; Barrington himself did not even start in earnest until well into his 20s.

The theory was that in addition to tactical knowledge older players had the vital ingredient of endurance. But Jahangir at 17 not only has endurance but extraordinary speed and maturity.

NORTHAMPTON: British senior championship: J Easter beat B Patterson 9—5, 9—2, 9—3.

Basketball

Icelanders play it cool

By Nicholas Harling

The British clubs engaged in Europe this week had mixed fortunes at the weekend. Crystal Palace and Solent won, but Sunderland contributed to the most surprising result to date by losing at home, 81—78 to John Carr Doncaster.

In the first division Birchwood, having beaten Brighton 107—90 on Saturday, succumbed to Palace 95—65 the next day, although Wade's 39 points took his weekend *aggregate to 70. Palace for whom* Roma (27 points), Jeremich (16), and Bett (14), were the main scorers, seem to have made their intentions clear at an early stage.

Reykjavik, their opponents in the Cup Winners' Cup at the National Recreation Centre tomorrow (7.30), have also decided to play the second leg in England, *at the Slough Sports Centre on* Friday (8.0). In anticipation of a quick exit, the Icelanders decided they might as well enjoy themselves during a longer stay.

Solent, who visit Groningen, the Dutch club, in the first leg of their Korac Cup the tomorrow, barely broke sweat i nthe first of the Asda National Cup ties on Saturday. The second division club, Brunel Uxbridge, were overwhelmed at home 128—68 by *Solent for whom Johnson, their* new American (29), Burns and Philp (both 17) all managed to *emphasize* that the club have no need to rely on Saiers for the bulk of their points.

Sunderland, away to Steinsel of Luxembourgh in their European Cup first leg on Thursday, seemed *to be heading for a first division* victory against Doncaster before Darnell (16) was fouled out with 10 minutes to go. Doncaster proceeded to dominate the rebounds at both ends of the court and were indebted to Day (26) and Everett (24). *Lloyd (23) was* Sunderland's best marksman.

Flat Birmingham, the champions, *who have declined to com*pete in the Korac Cup because they prefer to go on a 10-day tour to California, came within a minute of losing at home to Club Cantabrica Kingston. They were leading 91—90 whe nthey fouled White in *the act of scoring.* He sank the foul shot as well after which Birmingham went on to wi nan exciting game 101—96. White collecting 23 of his 27 points in the last 15 minutes. For Dassie (34), the only foreigner in Kingston's line-*up, the main support came from* Croft (22) and Acres (19).

Dassie's old club, Ovaltine, Hemel Hempstead, had too much height for Manchester, winning much as they pleased 104—91, although Martin (30) was his usual prolific self for Manchester. In the other match newly promoted Liverpool beat Guildford 98—87, *Jones (36) proving a valiant loser.*

Southgate also stage a women's European Cup tie on Thursday (8.0) against CIF Lisbon.

Ancient home of cricket restored to the place of honour

Deep satisfaction in Notts' victory

The cricket correspondent of *this newspaper expressed* his reservations about Nottinghamshire's championship win this season. Many cricketing *folk*, and I am one of them, agree with him. Nevertheless, there was a deep satisfaction in their victory because one of the ancient homes of cricket has been restored to the place of honour.

In the middle of the nineteenth century, when the All England Eleven was spreading cricket around Britain, many of its leading players, including its captain and organizer, Old Clarke, were Nottinghamshire men. Perhaps the most famous of them were George Parr ("*The Lion of the North*") for batting and John Jackson for bowling. Jackson's pace—you may recall the poem by W. J. Prowse—"is very fearful". W. G. Grace, who only played against Jackson when he was still in his prime and Jackson was getting on, continued to think him one of the fastest he had ever played against.

When the county championship began to take shape, in the 1870s, Nottinghamshire were usually near *the top.* In the eighties they were the strongest side in the land, losing only *three* matches in the *five seasons* 1882-86. In the nineties they declined, chiefly because they had not the bowlers, but were always hard to beat on the *Trent Bridge pitches, which* already had a reputation (sustained until the second world war and for a time afterwards) of being happy places for batsmen. They were champions or joint champions, according to Roy Webber, 10 times in *the* period 1873-89.

The great players then were *Daft, Shrewsbury and William* Gunn (the first of an assortment of Gunns) for batting, Morley and the two Shaws (first J. C., then Alfred) for bowling. W.C. thought that, of all other batsmen with whom he had played Shrewsbury *was the best. Mind, W.G. used* to make statements of this kind rather loosely, but we have good authority for this one, spoken to Leveson-Gower, who was paying the Old Man a visit nearly at the end of his life. Of the bowlers *Morley should* be remembered more than he is. He was a fast bowler, who was injured in an accident at sea on his way to Australia with the England side of 1882, never recovered fully from it, and *died early.*

Another *Nottinghamshire* man whose name is not so familiar as it should be is Barnes. Possibly this was because a more famous Barnes came along, a generation afterwards. The Nottinghamshire Barnes was an all-rounder who *played 21 times against Australia.* At Adelaide in 1884 he had a partnership of 175 for the third wicket with his county colleague Scotton (Barnes 134, Scotton 82). Scotton was a defensive batsman. In the Oval Test of 1886 he scored *34 in three hours and three* quarters, and provoked *Punch* to a wrathful Tennysonian parody:

And the clock's slow hands go
round,
And you still keep up your
sticks.
But, oh, for the lift of a
smiting hand
And thee sound of a swipe
for six.
Block, block, block
At the foot of thy wickets,
ah, do!
But one hour of Grace or
Walter Read
Were worth a week of you!

Feeble enough stuff, but it was remembered among cricketers. (Incidentally, according to H. S. Altham, the first cricketer to be featured in *Punch* was John Jackson.)

Then there was Attewell, a bowler who became almost as *famous for his accuracy* as Alfred Shaw, with the difference that he was a pioneer of "off theory", much disliked by traditionalists. After he retired from first-class cricket, he became professional at Shrewsbury. His assistant for a *time was the young Neville Car*dus, who wrote touchingly about him:

When I knew William he did not often talk about his great days at the game; he even seemed to regret that he had given his life entirely to cricket. Once I was writing a letter in the sitting-room we shared, and he watched me carefully. I *dashed off my note home in a* few seconds. William, when he had to write a letter, gave up a whole evening to it, and took off his coat. He gazed at me as I wrote rapidly. 'By Gow', said he (avoiding what *he would have called blasphemy*, for he was religious in a simple old-world way). 'By Gow, if I'd 'a' been able to write like that I'd 'a' never wasted my life at a game'.

Nottinghamshire at the end of *the eighties held a position of* authority unequalled among counties at any time, until we reach Yorkshire under Hawke and later Sellers, and Surrey under Surridge. Since then their light has flickered, with only the occasional *bright beam. They won again in* 1907, and in 1929, and then no more until now.

The 1907 success was mostly due to two bowlers, Wass and Hallam. Wass bowled leg spin at a pace which P. F. Warner described as "almost fast". Hallam was medium-paced and could "cut" the ball (though we did not know that phrase then) both ways. It was a wet summer, which suited them; they took 319 wickets *between them and the other* Nottinghamshire bowlers only 60. It was regarded as something of a freak win and they did not do much to live up to it in the following years. They had a good captain, A. O. Jones, a dashing batsman and an outstanding fieldsman, who played for England at home and took the 1907-08 side to *Australia.*

The 1929 success was not in the least surprising; what was *surprising* was that it had not happened sooner. Nottinghamshire were a strong side throughout the twenties. They were runners-up in 1922, 1923 and 1927. In 1927 they only needed a draw in *their last match, against Glam*organ, who had not won all season. The weather turned against them and they were bowled out by Ryan, a slow left-hander who was born in America and came to Glamorgan by way of Hampshire. Glamorgan have made something of a habit of overturning prospective champions at *critical moments.*

In 1929 Nottinghamshire had A. W. Carr as captain, a formid*able man; Larwood* and Voce, youngsters, to bowl; George Gunn and Payton, veterans, to bat, as well as Whysall, an England player then still at about his best. It was a strong side. You might have expected them to go on to another championship or two in the next 10 years, but for a variety of reasons (retirements, bodyline, *the early death of Whysall) it* disintegrated. Since the war, they have not often been impressive.

Nottinghamshire for many years believed in sticking to home-grown players, of which they had plenty. As long ago as 1883, they sent a sarcastic New Year card to Lancashire:

LANCASHIRE COUNTY CRICKET
The only rules necessary for players in the County Eleven are that they shall neither have been born in, nor reside in, Lancashire. Sutton-in-Ashfield men will have the preference.

They were the last county, apart from Yorkshire, to insist on a native qualification. They dropped *this in their years of desperation,* indeed were leaders of the importation when they signed Sobers. It seems to be no longer true that if Nottinghamshire need a new fast bowler, all that was necessary was to go to the top of the nearest pit *and whistle for one. This is* a pity, but one of those things which has to be accepted (though not, I trust, so far as Yorkshire is concerned). It has muted, a bit, the rejoicing of the old hands at Trent Bridge; but they have won again *at last and this can only be* good for the county game.

Alan Gibson



CRICKET - THE PRIDE OF THE VILLAGE.

John Jackson, considered by W. G. Grace one of the fastest bowlers he had faced, was the first cricketer featured in Punch. The cartoon appeared in the issue of August 29, 1863, captioned thus: "*Good match, old fellow?*" "*Oh yes; awfully jolly!*" "What did you do?" "I 'ad a hover of Jackson; the first ball 'it me on the 'and, the second 'ad me on the knee; the third was in my eye; and the fourth bowled me out!"

Table tennis

Hilton's omission upsets his fellow professionals

By a Special Correspondent

England *have* risked a further bout of grumbling among players about the dangers involved in seeking *their* fortunes in the affluent German Bundesliga by dropping their European cham*pion, John Hilton.*

Hilton, who has recently gone to live in Saarbrucken, finds his place in the second European "superleague" match of the season against France at Hinckley tomorrow taken either by the England No 3, Paul Day or the No 4 Douggie Johnson, whose inclusion means that Hilton is not only out of the team but out of the squad too.

Hilton, who is 34, has had a *hard time of it this* year after a wonderful run throughout 1980. His two losses in the 2-5 defeat against Germany in the first match of the season a fortnight ago meant he had lost eight successive times for his country: "When players win, they support you and when a player is down I like to support him", the *England* captain Peter Simpson said "but unfortunately enough is enough".

Simpson then added to the plot by admitting that Hilton's living in Germany had been a factor in the decision, "I like to have all my players with me during preparation," he said. "I know John is training in Saarbrucken but that is not in England."

Hilton himself is not critical of the decision but it is already clear *that some of his fellow* professionals are. It is not the first time that England players have found their international careers in jeopardy after going to play abroad, although the chairman of the selectors, Peter Charters, denied that this had been a deliberate *intention.*

Hilton had a better record than either Day or Johnson in the world championships in May but after one match finds himself off the bench. "It's a question of cost as well", Charters said. "And choosing the best value for money. We can't afford to bring Hilton to every league match and *every camp.*"

The English Table Tennis Association had a £40,000 overdraft last year and was forced to economise. It means that in trying to develop a sport with *limited finances it is also in its* interests to discourage leading attractions from going abroad. A modicum of conflict between ambitious professionals and a predominantly amateur association seems to be an inevitable ingredient of the future.

Meanwhile the ETTA took a step towards professionalism by announcing the use of a computer sponsored by Lentec for all further rankings. "It's designed to emphasize the empirical nature of rankings as opposed to the subjective nature of selection", the press *officer, Robert Oldfield*, said with nice timing.

Perth warm-up

Sydney, Oct 5.—Australia's 33-man *Rugby Union* party left for a match in Perth before heading off for a four-month tour of the British Isles. The Australians' first British match is against the Midlands division on Oct 17. The international dates are: November 21 v Ireland, December 5 v Wales, December 19 v Scotland, January 2 v England.—Reuter.

Cricket

Radford a victim of new rule

Lancashire will be denied the regular services of the Zambian all-rounder, Neal Radford, next season because of a ruling made *by the Cricket Council at Lord's* yesterday. The council have upheld the Test and County Cricket Board's registration committee's decision that Radford should not be qualified to play for England until April, 1983, provided he makes Britain his main residence next year.

With the quota of overseas players to be cut from two to one next summer, Lancashire wanted the 24-year-old Radford made "technically" English in 1982 because he had played league cricket in 1978 and 1979 and for the county for the past two seasons. But the TCCB were not satisfied that Radford was a full-time British resident during that *period.*

A four-year period is normally needed to qualify, but the registration committee used their "discretionary powers" and Radford will not, therefore, have to wait until 1986.

Pakistan invite Sri Lanka

Karachi, Oct 5.—The Board of Cricket Control of Pakistan decided today to invite Sri Lanka to tour Pakistan next March to play three Test matches and a number of zonal matches. India's under-19 team is being invited to Pakistan this year and Australia's under-19 team will be invited next year.

Zaheer Abbas, of Gloucestershire, fresh from an outstanding season in England, has been appointed vice-captain of the Pakistan team, which is to tour Australia for three months later this year. Javed Miandad, of Glamorgan, was appointed captain of the team last month.

The board also approved a proposal to send three Pakistani cricketers to Australia to *participate in grade cricket.*

☐ Yorkshire's powerful Reform Group yesterday warned the club's special sub-committee to be tough in their investigation of the county's playing record. Yorkshire *have slipped from fourth to tenth* in the championship since Ray Illingworth's arrival as manager three years ago.

Tennis

Reasons why Britain should do better

From Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent
Buenos Aires, Oct 5

The draw for the 1982 Davis Cup competition will be made at Wimbledon next Monday and Britain will be particularly interested in its outcome. They have reached the semi-final round twice in four years but they have just been reminded that they cannot do that sort of thing unless the draw is kind to them.

No matter how thoroughly they prepare for a tie, no matter how much effort they put into it, no matter how admirable their team spirit may be, the fact remains that by the highest standards their resources are modest.

Argentina, who had better players and were competing at home on their favourite surface, shale, beat Britain 5—0 over the weekend, winning all 13 sets and taking 83 games, compared with Britain's 39. That was even worse than Britain expected—because Guillermo Vilas played a superb match against Christopher Mottram on the first day and because Andrew Jarrett and Jonathan Smith were not good enough to seize their chances in the doubles. Nor should it be overlooked that, unlike Italy in the first round, Argentina did not underestimate their opponents.

Britain's remarkable wins over Italy and New Zealand secured almost £40,000 in prize money, which will help to pay the bills for the two long-distance ties. All that was some comfort for Paul Hutchins, Britain's manager, as he sorted out his luggage and his thoughts before flying home. "Next year is going to be very tough but at this stage we can again go far, provided that we get a good draw—home ties or a surface we like."

In sport as in most things, encouragement is fired by the eternal hope of improvement. In this respect there is little to encourage Britain. Of the present team Mottram, Smith and Richard Lewis are all 26 and Jarrett 23. They are unlikely to develop much further and no youngsters are threatening to supplant them. Mr Hutchins, though, finds three reasons to expect a higher level of performance. They concern Mottram, Jarrett and John Lloyd.

Lloyd, aged 27, is a former Davis Cup player whose world ranking is rising again after three lean years. "We all know he has the talent to do well", Mr Hutchins says, "but his interest in tennis tends to go up and down". Mottram and Jarrett are likely to benefit from an expanded programme of tournament play next year. This should counteract what Mr Hutchins and Mottram see as a British weakness. In Mr Hutchins's words: "As a nation we have too many players who don't want to be away for long. Socially, we want the easy option."

Domestically, Mottram is supreme. "If someone challenged him that would improve his motivation", Mr Hutchins says. "But I can't see anyone doing it and that's half the problem. He hasn't been pushed for years".

Internationally, though, Mottram's incentive has been sharpened by his slipping to 40 or so places in the world rankings, and has no taste for the chore of qualifying competitions. In an effort to improve his ranking he will undertake a more strenuous competitive programme next year. Jarrett will do the same (as Mr Hutchins has long urged him to) because he can no longer exercise a preference for inter-club team competition in the Netherlands, where reinforcements from overseas have now been barred.

Mr Hutchins has devised a testing mixture of satellite tournaments and grand prix qualifying events for Jeremy Bates, aged 19 ("probably the only youngster in serious contention"). A more distant prospect is Stephen Shaw, "our best 18-year-old". Meanwhile Mr Hutchins and his men must simply do the best with what they have. On the whole 1981 has been a good year but how pleasant it would be if talent fell off trees the way kapok does in Buenos Aires.

SAN REMO: Davis Cup qualifying match: Italy 4, South Korea 1.


Mottram: challenge would improve his motivation

Ashe has second thoughts

Portland, Oregon, Oct 5.—The United States Davis Cup captain, Arthur Ashe, has left open the question whether he would play the top doubles team of John McEnroe and Peter Fleming in the final against Argentina in December.

The final will be played in Cincinnati or at New York's Madison Square Garden from December 11 to 13 with the Americans taking on the powerful Argentine pair of Guillermo Vilas and Jose Luis Clerc.

Both teams finished their semi-final ties, against Australia and Britain, by winning the doubles in straight sets on Saturday and both went on to complete 5—0 victories yesterday.

The Argentine team seems settled with Vilas and Clerc putting behind them any animosity they might have had against each other, and with their association. As for the Americans, against Peter McNamara and Phil Dent on Saturday, McEnroe and Fleming held up play for five minutes, in protest that a linesman had changed his mind on a call. They received two official warnings before going on to win in straight sets, but Ashe said afterwards he felt very embarrassed by their behaviour.

Asked today whether McEnroe and Fleming, the US Open and Wimbledon doubles champions, would play in the final, Ashe said: "I'm undecided about who will be in our next doubles team".

McEnroe, asked whether he would continue to play in the Davis Cup, said: "I'll play as long as they ask me". Asked how he liked playing for Ashe, McEnroe replied: "Obviously he has a lot of respect as a human being and as a player, so may be I can learn something from him".

The only incident in the match between McEnroe and McNamara yesterday came when the American forfeited a point after the Canadian umpire ruled he had leaned over the net. McEnroe looked hard at the umpire but spoke briefly only to Ashe before quietly resuming play.

McNamara, ranked 11th in the world, broke McEnroe's service in the opening game, but McEnroe pulled his game together and finally won the hard-fought set 9-7. McNamara wilted in the second set and McEnroe swept through to win it 6—0. Earlier, Roscoe Tanner had put the Americans 4—0 ahead by defeating Mark Edmondson 3—6, 6—2, 6—3.—Reuter.

Navratilova wins US indoor title

Minneapolis, Oct 5.—Martina Navratilova beat the defending champion and top seed, Tracy Austin, 6—0, 6—2 to win the $125,000 United States women's indoor championships. Last month Miss Austin beat Miss Navratilova in the final of the United States Open championship.

Yesterday Miss Navratilova had her revenge, and her first title as a United States citizen. She defected from Czechoslovakia in September of 1975 and was given her naturalization papers in July. Miss Navratilova set the fast pace of the match, breaking Miss Austin in the first, third and fifth games and winning the first set 6—0.

In the second set Miss Austin dropped her service in the first and third games to trail 3—0, but then produced a string of winners and broke Miss Navratilova in the fourth game. Miss Navratilova broke back in the fifth game, and then held her service in the sixth to lead 5—1. Miss Austin held her service in the seventh game but Miss Navratilova fired powerful serves in the eighth which ended with Miss Austin lobbing her last losing return into the net.

DOUBLES: M Navratilova and P Shriver beat R Casals and W Turnbull (Australia), 6—3, 7—5.—Reuter.

Yachting

Flyer lives up to her name by setting record

From a Special Correspondent
Cape Town, Oct 5

The Dutch yacht Flyer skippered by Cornelis van Rietschoten, finally crossed the Cape Town finishing line shortly before midnight local time on Sunday to take line honours on the first leg of the Whitbread Round the World Race.

After completing the 7,000-mile course in 36 days 10 hours 56 minutes and 37 seconds, van Rietschoten not only clipped two days *off his own record for the leg* achieved during the previous Whitbread marathon four years ago, but also sliced one day and five hours off the outright sailing record from England to the Cape set by the Australian Maxi Siska during the 1979 Parmelia race which started from Plymouth.

Flyer's nearest rival appears to be Charles Heidsieck III which was thought to be 300 miles astern though there has been no radio contact between the French yacht and race control for more than six days.

This 65 footer must finish before 6 pm on Wednesday in order to beat Flyer's corrected time. Since the Dutch yacht's arrival, a south-easterly gale has been sweeping the Cape to hamper the progress of the nearest yachts to the finish, especially Leslie Williams' 80ft FCF Challenger. In a radio telephone call yesterday he reported that cracks had appeared in the mast but said that he still hopes to arrive in Cape Town later today.

Football League Cup and other fixtures

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated.

LEAGUE CUP: Second round, first leg: Aldershot v Wigan Athletic (7.45), Barnsley v Swansea City, Birmingham City v Nottingham Forest, Bristol Rovers v Northampton Town, Carlisle United v Bristol City, Colchester United v Cambridge United, Doncaster Rovers v Crystal Palace, Everton v Coventry City (7.45), Grimsby Town v Watford, Huddersfield Town v Brighton and Hove Albion, Luton Town v Wrexham (7.45), Middlesbrough v Plymouth Argyle, Millwall v Oxford United, Oldham Athletic v Newport County, Preston North End v Leicester City, Queen's Park Rangers v Portsmouth, Sheffield United v Arsenal, Shrewsbury Town v West Bromwich Albion, Southampton v Chelsea.

SCOTTISH SECOND DIVISION: Brechin City v Clyde.

FA CUP: Second qualifying round: Corinthian Casuals v Hayes. Replays: Addlestone and Weybridge v Bognor Regis, Banbury v Hendon, Banstead Athletic v Pagham, Epsom and Ewell v Croydon, Farnborough v Wick, Lytham v Marine, St Albans v Leyton-Wingate, Wisbech v Heybridge Swifts (7.45).

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Runcorn v Bath.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Cup, second division: Milton Keynes City v Cambridge City. Midland division: Bridgend v Witney.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Boreham Wood v Walthamstow Avenue, Bromley v Billericay, Dulwich Hamlet v Sutton United, Hitchin v Bishop's Stortford, Leatherhead v Slough. First division: Clapton v Hampton, Metropolitan Police v Aveley, Wembley v Hertford. Second division: Finchley v Basildon, Harwich and Parkeston v Letchworth Garden City, Rainham v Cheshunt. Cup, second round: Tilbury v Carshalton Athletic.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Fleet v Redhill, Grays Athletic v Edgware, Haringey Borough v Kingsbury, Hoddesdon v Burnham, Horley v Chertsey, Marlow v Chalfont St Peter.

BERKS AND BUCKS SENIOR CUP: First round: Wokingham v Hungerford.

ESSEX SENIOR CUP: Second round: Barking v Woodford.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Bangor City v Southport, Buxton v Grantham, Gainsborough Trinity v King's Lynn, Witton Albion v Morecambe.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: Coventry v Bury (7.0).

RUGBY UNION: Exeter v Plymouth Albion, Headingley v Broughton Park, Neath v South Wales Police (7.0); Newbridge v Bristol (7.0).

Golf

Texas Open for Rogers after play-off

San Antonio, Texas, Oct 4.—Bill Rogers holed a 15-foot putt for a birdie to beat Ben Crenshaw on the first extra hole of a play-off and win the $250,000 Texas Open today.

Rogers and Crenshaw were tied at 266 at the end of regulation play. Rogers, four times a winner this year, including the British Open, had a seven under par 63 with a birdie at the final hole. Crenshaw had to make a par-saving putt of 18 feet for his 64. On the first extra hole Crenshaw left himself 40 feet from the flag stick after a poor approach and his first putt slid several inches past the hole.

Craig Stadler, Bob Murphy and Jim Colbert shared third place on 269.

LEADING SCORES: 266: W Rogers 67, 66, 70, 63; B Crenshaw 66, 67, 70, 64. 269: R Murphy 67, 69, 69, 64; C Stadler 63, 67, 69, 70; J Colbert 66, 64, 69, 70. 270: T Kite 68, 68, 65, 69; D Levin 67, 67, 67, 69. 271: T Purtzer 68, 69, 65, 69. 272: R Watkins 68, 69, 67, 68; W Levi 66, 67, 70, 69; R Clampett 66, 67, 68, 71; T Simpson 69, 65, 67, 71. 273: G Morgan 66, 72, 69, 66; T Valentine 68, 65, 71, 69. Foreign scores: 274: B Devlin (Australia) 70, 68, 68, 68. 281: R Cole (S Africa) 69, 70, 72, 70.—Reuter.

PORTLAND: Ping tournament: 203, D Caponi Young and K Whitworth 67, 68, 68; J Carner and J Rankin 69, 67, 67; Mrs Caponi Young and Miss Whitworth won play-off: 204, S Palmer and D Massey 68, 68, 68; S McAllister and C J Callison 66, 69, 69; 205, A Alcott and M Van Hoose 68, 70, 67; 207, B Daniel and H Stacy 71, 66, 70; 208, J Kazmeirski and S Spuzich 70, 70, 68; 209, P Hayes and D Lindquist 71, 69, 69; 210, C Hill and M Wilkins 69, 75, 66, B Barrow and K O'Brien 69, 69, 72; D Dailey and A Reinhardt 68, 70, 72, B Davis-Cooper and P Sheehan 71, 67, 72.

Fishing

An autumn nymph need delicate handling

By Conrad Voss Bark
Fishing Correspondent

Autumn adds to the difficulties of the nymph: cut weed, floating leaves, an unkind wind, and a river cloudy with the dusts of summer, rising higher and flowing stronger, all help to conceal the trout.

I was fortunate on the Itchen to see a good fish poised over a patch of gravel, lying at the tail-end of a bed of weed. He was on the fin and taking something that was being carried to him from the weed, discovered later to be largely midge pupae, water beetle, an occasional nymph and one small pink shrimp. No selective feeding: he took what came to him. The angler would call him a nymphing fish.

The Sawyer pheasant tail, pitched a good two to three yards above him, almost square from the opposite bank, was taken on something like the twentieth cast. Nothing remarkable about his capture, though he was a good fish for the Itchen, 3lb plus, but it is worth a remark or so on the method. Did we say the nymph had been cast to him 20 times? It could have been more.

The textbooks tell you to cast the nymph well above the rising fish so that it comes to him on the nose. That is true enough so far as it goes but needs some modification if it is taken to mean directly upstream of the fish.

In this case, and no doubt in others, when the nymph sank below the surface it was immediately at the mercy of underwater currents dissimilar to the surface flow which the angler could not see or make allowance for. The reason presumably includes side flows and underwater obstructions and possibly the formation of the river bed itself, but whatever the reason it was impossible for the angler on the far bank to estimate the drift of the nymph once it had disappeared below the surface.

The successful cast was apparently over-pitched, two to three yards above the fish and at least a foot if not more *to its right* and yet when the trout moved to the take it was six to nine inches *to its left*.

That surprising vagary of water flow suggests there must be many cases when persistence in presentation is of considerable importance. One often hears "They'll take first time or not at all" and that may be right; but it may also be right that it was only on the twentieth cast that the nymph was seen.

Delicacy of approach must accompany such persistence: that goes without saying. Twenty times the white line had flicked across the stream, the water surface split, shadows passed overhead, and yet only once and that briefly had the fish been alarmed enough to move away. He was soon back feeding.

A light four-weight line, a 10ft leader greased down to the last yard, and a nymph that would break the surface on impact rather than float were used, but so strong was the water that even the Sawyer nymph was only a matter of an inch or so down when it was taken. A lesson in rivercraft: delicacy and persistence.

Racing

Harwood hopes to gain more Criterium glory

By Michael Seely

Norwick will be out to repeat Recitation's victory for Guy Harwood in last year's Grand Criterium at Longchamp next Sunday. Originally the Pulborough trainer had planned to keep his decisive winner of Ascot's Royal Lodge Stakes in reserve for the William Hill Futurity at Doncaster, but the colt is so well at present that Harwood intends to try and strike while the iron is hot. Sandhurst Prince, the second favourite for the 2,000 Guineas, will miss the Horris Hill Stakes at Newbury unless Harwood is patently satisfied with the two-year-old's well being.

Harwood and James Delahooke are at present at Goffs sales at Kill seeking out further bargain purchases. Despite the mad scramble for the best-bred colts at Newmarket last week, this redoubtable pair still manage to buy good horses at reasonable prices, judged by modern standards. Norwick, for example, cost $75,000 as a yearling in the United States and Sandhurst Prince 16,000 guineas at Newmarket. Harwood's comment about the October Premier Sales follows: "Up to 50,000 guineas the market was reasonable. From 50,000 to 250,000 guineas the demand was very strong indeed. Above that I don't know because I wasn't involved!"

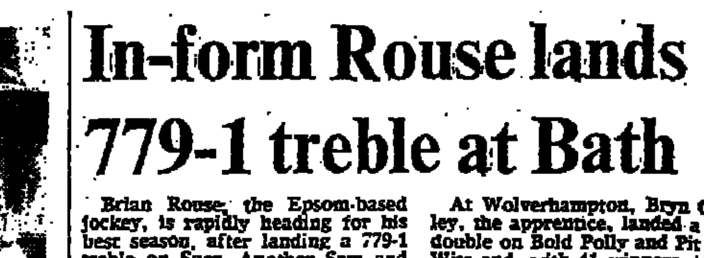
It is seldom that we know so little about the likely candidates for next season's classics at this stage as we do this year. This was reflected by the fact that there was further backing for Simply Great yesterday. All the 10-1, with both the Tote and Ladbroke's, has been snapped up and Daniel Wildenstein's Mill Reef colt is now quoted at 8-1.

Further light, however, may be shed on the classic picture in the Hyperion Stakes at Ascot on Saturday. Cecil has this six-furlong event earmarked for another unraced two-year-old Paradis Terrestre. Sired by Empery, the colt is out of Pixie Tower who is a half sister to Cawston's Pride, a top-class racehorse and brood mare. Paradis Terrestre is the subject of favourable reports from our Newmarket correspondent. Michael Stoute's impressive Ascot winner, Alvor, is another Newmarket-trained candidate who is under orders for the Hyperion.

It is interesting to hear that the French are launching a strong raid on the Champion Stakes at Newmarket on Saturday week. Their challengers include that brilliant miler, Northjet, The Wonder, Varyano, Nemr and Val de Moulins. Northjet is the horse who slammed To Agori Mou and Kings Lake in the Prix Jacques le Marois and who recently beat Hilal in the Prix du Moulin. Cairn Rouge and Master Willie, first and second in last year's Champion, are other intended runners.

At Newcastle, this afternoon, Cecil can win the Prince's Stakes with Bancario. This much-improved two-year-old recently won a valuable nursery at Yarmouth in good style and previous to that beat Outlaw by 10 lengths at Haydock. Jimmy Bleasdale, who resumed riding after his bad fall at Haydock in June only last Friday, can make a welcome return to the winner's enclosure on Canoodle in the Grenville Handicap. Canoodle finished strongly when third to Regal Refrest at Nottingham and may be too good for Sarah Bernhardt.


Guy Harwood: runs Norwick at Longchamp next Sunday.



In-form Rouse lands 779-1 treble at Bath

Brian Rouse, the Epsom-based jockey, is rapidly heading for his best season, after landing a 779-1 treble on Suez, Another Sam and Kash-In at Bath yesterday. Rouse, second on Barnacle in Saturday's Cambridgeshire, has now had 53 successes this term. His best total was 60 in 1976.

Another Sam put up a fine performance under ten stone in the Westmorland Handicap, and Richard Hannon, his trainer, would be happy to retire the four-year-old now for the season on a winning note.

Hannon saddled two runners in the Blathwayt maiden fillies stakes, and as Kash-In had not raced since the Derby meeting at Epsom, he favoured Middleton Sue, but it was Kash-In who won, two lengths clear of Falaka to complete a stable double. Kash-In had a shoulder problem in the summer due to a trapped nerve, but now that she is right, she will be seen out again shortly, next Monday in a Warwick nursery.

Suez, who initiated the Rouse treble in the first division of the Donnington Stakes, was making his first racecourse appearance and drifted from 6—1 to 12—1 before coming from a long way back to take command inside the final furlong.

Major Dick Hern, his trainer, said: "He will make a fine staying three-year-old."

At Wolverhampton, Bryn Crossley, the apprentice, landed a 272-1 double on Bold Polly and Pit Your Wits and, with 41 winners, is now nine clear of his nearest rival, Nigel Day, in the Apprentices Championship. "I began to panic when Nigel got to within four of me at one stage but I feel happier now", said Crossley, apprenticed to Geoff Huffer at Newmarket.

Bold Polly, a 20-1 chance, left the paddock last and showed some reluctance to go on to the course, but in the race itself emerged from the pack in the final furlong to capture the Oldbury Handicap by three quarters of a length.

Pit Your Wits, who won over the course in May, struck the front one and a half furlongs out in the West Midlands handicap to draw three lengths clear of two other 12-1 chances, Abo Aca and Jebel Ali. The stewards inquired into the running and riding of Gay Herald, who finished tailed off. Geoff Baxter, his jockey explained that the gelding, running very free, was difficult to settle and "blew up" turning into the straight.

Gay Herald, a headstrong type, had been off the course for 18 months with leg trouble, said trainer David Ringer, and he was "very satisfied" with Baxter's riding. These explanations were Ascot Blue and Lane's Secret.

Brighton programme

1.45 SOMPTING STAKES (2-y-o: £2,108: 6f)

2.15 SALTDEAN HANDICAP (£2,025: 1¼m)

2.45 BRIGHTELMSTONE HANDICAP (2-y-o: £3,230: 1m)

3.15 STEYNING HANDICAP (Selling: 3-y-o: £1,655: 7f)

3.45 BRAMBER STAKES (£1,674: 1m)

4.15 SOUTHDOWN STAKES (Amateur riders: £1,350: 1½m)

602	110331-	Aleos, J Old, 4-11-6	Not qualified	4
604	d-30000	Mister Lucky (D), R Hannon, 4-11-6	Maj R Faulkner	6
605		Genovese, D Grissell, 9-11-0	Mr M Keegan 5	7
608	00-0000	Jubilee Dancer, K Bridgwater, 5-10-11	Mr K Bridgwater 5	5
609	110-040	Emblazon, M Prescott, 3-10-9	Mr R Hutchinson	10
611	000	Jolliffe's Double, A Bailey, 5-10-9	Mr J Warren 5	11
613	02000-3	Talk It Over, P Winter, 4-10-9	Mr O Sherwood	1
614	00020-4	Trudy's Boy, R Akehurst, 5-10-9	Mr J Akehurst 5	3
615	0-	Western River, K Ivory, 8-10-9	Mr D Holder 5	15
617		Cavotins, G Balding, 3-10-6	Mr S Bush 5	12
619	0304	Janus, R Baker, 3-10-6	—	9
620	00-0000	Tough Babu (B), A Bailey, 3-10-6	Mr V Lukaniuk 5	2
631	000000	La Seine, S Matthews, 3-10-3	Mr J Walton-Woolf 5	8

6-4 Emblazon, 11-4 Talk It Over, 5-1 Janus, 8-1 Mister Lucky, 12-1 Trudy's Boy, 20-1 others.

• Doubtful runner

Brighton selections

By Michael Seely
3.45 Keep Silent. 2.15 Lady of Cornwall. 2.45 Pair-of-Deuces. 3.15 Nello. 3.45 Lanarkland. 4.15 Emblazon.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
1.45 Worlingworth. 2.15 Golden Brigadier. 2.45 Starter's Image. 3.15 Mull of Kintyre. 3.45 Bold Image. 4.15 Emblazon.

Newcastle selections

By Michael Seely
2.15 Music Night. 2.45 Ever-So-Sure. 3.15 Cringleford. 3.45 Bancario. 4.15 Canoodle. 4.45 Icen.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.15 Heartbreakers. 2.45 Maurice's Tip. 3.15 Cringleford. 3.45 Bancario. 4.15 Rheingold's Gift. 4.45 Chief Speaker.

Newcastle programme

2.15 GLAMIS HANDICAP (Apprentices: £993: 6f)

2.45 NEWLANDS HANDICAP (Selling: 3-y-o: £1,466: 7f)

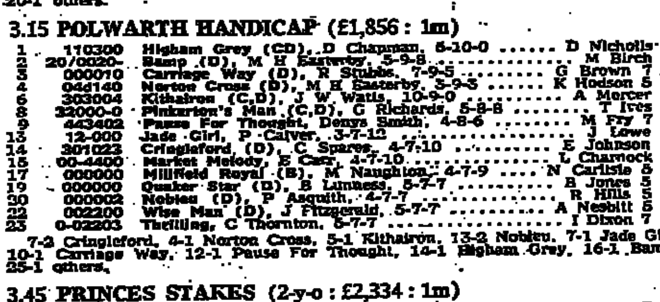


3.15 POLWARTH HANDICAP (£1,856: 1m)

3.45 PRINCES STAKES (2-y-o: £2,334: 1m)

4.15 GRENVILLE HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,758: 2m)

4.45 HEATHFIELD STAKES (3-y-o: £2,183: 1m 1f)



Southwell NH

Devon NH

Wolverhampton results

2.0 BUSHBURY STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o maiden fillies: £690: 1m)
ALL RISKS, b f, by Pitcairn—Willow Bird (Bloodstock & Stud

Lana's Secret .. M Beecroft (14-1) 3
TOTE: Win, £1.92; places, 52p, 20p, 52p, 86p. Dual F: £2.47. CSF: £20.96. J Spearing at Alcester. ¾l, 4l. Lilac Star 4-1 fav. Humble Blue (14-1) 4th. 16 ran.

4.30 WEST MIDLAND HANDICAP

Bath

Edinburgh

2.45 PINKIE HANDICAP (Selling: £555: 5f)
FRENCH TOUCH, ch f, by Dieu Soleil—Fabric (Mrs J Metcalf) 4-8-9 .... W McKeown (8-1) 1
Disco Fever .... D Nicholls (7-1) 2
Wind and Reign .. N Carlisle (14-1) 3

4.30 COUNTY HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,012: 1m 3f 150y)
CRIMSON ROYALE, ch f, by High

4.45 (4.48) BARNBOUGLE HANDICAP (2-y-o: £1,006: 7f)
DANISH EXPRESS, ch c, by Music Boy—Ptarmigan (Mrs E Dalby), 8-4 .... D McKeown (9-2) 1
Scottish Boy .. S Webster (16-1) 2
Coley .... P Kelleher (16-1) 3
TOTE: Win, £2.02; places, 27p, 76p, 59p. Dual forecast: £11.03. CSF: £8.92. W Hastings-Bass at Newmarket. Sh hd, 2½l. High Port 3-1 fav. Whitby High Light (16-1) 4th. 14 ran.
PLACEPOT: £185.05.

For the record

Baseball

National League
EASTERN DIVISION

Ice hockey

Prolific Halpin confirms his perversity

By Robert Pryce

Two years ago Roy Halpin turned down a two-year contract with the Toronto Maple Leafs, English-speaking Canada's top team, in order to take a second masters degree. To most Canadians that must have seemed a wilful act of perversity.

Halpin has probably confirmed that opinion by choosing to spend this season with a British club, Dundee Rockets. During his first Scottish League match he surely questioned his own rationality when the butt end of an opponent's stick knocked out two of his teeth.

His degree was in sport administration and Dundee offered him the chance to expand his experience on and off the ice: "It was not a question of money for sure", Halpin admitted. Whatever his reasons, British ice hockey will be enlivened by his presence this season. At the weekend in two matches against Fife Flyers he scored seven goals. "When he is 100 per cent fit there will be nothing to stop him", Tom Stewart, the Dundee manager, said.

There may be nothing to stop Dundee who improved this season after seven seasons without home ice. They beat Fife Flyers, one of the perennial powers of northern ice hockey, 13—1 and 14—2 at the weekend. Murrayfield Racers, British champions for the past three seasons, beat them 4—2 in a pre-season match.

Why some are more equal than others, page 19

Business News

THE TIMES Tuesday October 6 1981

Has the EMS tipped in UK's favour? Page 19

Joint drive to make UK industry competitive

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

The Government yesterday approved a coordinated investigation into the means of making British industry more competitive. It gave the go-ahead for detailed studies into opportunities for private sector cash to be raised to fund nationalized industry investment projects.

Both moves were warmly welcomed by employer and trade union representatives at yesterday's meeting of the National Economic Development Council.

Although yesterday's decisions do not imply any short-term policy changes, the moves are seen by the Confederation of British Industry, the TUC and the Nationalized Industries Chairmen's Group as encouraging. They are also being regarded as an indication that at least on the thorny issue of state industry funding from the private sector, the Treasury and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, may be prepared to show greater flexibility.

Yesterday's meeting, with the Chancellor in the chair, considered a detailed report by a working party into the scope for enabling state industries to go ahead with major investment projects, possibly by according greater priority to investment projects through borrowings from the National Loans Fund or through raising cash from the private sector.

The Treasury, which led the working party's investigation, and the Government have resolutely opposed any move which might affect the Government's anti-inflationary policy and the control of the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement. Previous attempts to find a way out of the present impasse have been complicated by the Government's insistence that any borrowings from other than the Government would require Government guarantees and whether called or not, would count against the PSBR.

Sir Peter Parker welcomed the working party's report as a "distinct step forward" and emphasized that state industry chiefs were anxious that potentially profitable capital spending schemes should not fall victim to the tightly-controlled system of external financing limits. The Chancellor warned that while all parties agreed that increased priority should be given to investment, that implied that it would be at the cost of spending cuts elsewhere in the public sector.

He said that the handling of nationalized industries over a long period had not been "very clever"

The NEDC has asked the Treasury and the NICG to undertake detailed work over the next few months into specific projects in the nationalized sector offering opportunities for private sector involvement and to submit a further report by June next year.

But the Chancellor and Mr Patrick Jenkin, the new Industry Secretary, attending his first meeting of the NEDC, signalled their approval to the National Economic Development Office continuing detailed work on the possible implications for the United Kingdom of industrial policies elsewhere in Europe.

Government enters De Lorean affair

By Business News Staff

The Northern Ireland Office yesterday entered the De Lorean affair after Mr Nicholas Winterton MP told why he took the allegations so seriously.

In a statement issued last night, the office said: "The inquiries now being conducted are nothing more than the normal procedure which would always be followed when serious suggestions of financial irregularities are made."

The office said it had decided to issue the statement because of the interpretation which had been placed by some sections of the press on the investigations in connextion with De Lorean Motor Cars Ltd.

The inquiries in "no sense" implied that the Government gave credence to the validity of the suggestions of financial irregularity.

"Having been informed of the allegations by Mr Nicholas Winterton MP, arrangements were made for the matter to be examined by the Director of Public Prosecutions in London who has asked the Metropolitan Police to make further inquiries. It will, of course, be for the DPP alone to consider in due course whether any action on his part is necessary."

Mr Winterton explained at his Cheshire home at Astbury yesterday how he came in contact with Miss Marion Gibson who was on holiday in his Macclesfield constituency and met him by appointment to make known her allegations.

"When the allegations were originally made they were just oral and I suggested if there was actual evidence I should have a sight of it," Mr Winterton said. "Within a few days at a second meeting documentary evidence and other memoranda was presented to me and although these copies were not made available at that time I realised the matter was so serious that I wrote to the Prime Minister's parliamentary private secretary and asked for an early meeing on her return from Australia."

Shortly after his second meeting, the woman returned to America and then he received telephone calls both from her and her lawyer indicating that it was a matter of urgency that the Prime Miniser should be given the information at once.

"Downing Street then telegraphed the Prime Minister in Australia and after considering the matter she considered the allegations so serious that she insructed the office of the Attorney General that a full investigation should be undertaken by Scotland Yard.

"My sole reason for taking the action I have is to safeguard the British stake in De Lorean which is in the region of £80m and to try to ensure the continued employment of the 2,000 employees at the factory in Dunmurry."

Mr Winterton added he had given a statement to the police and passed on the copies of the documents.

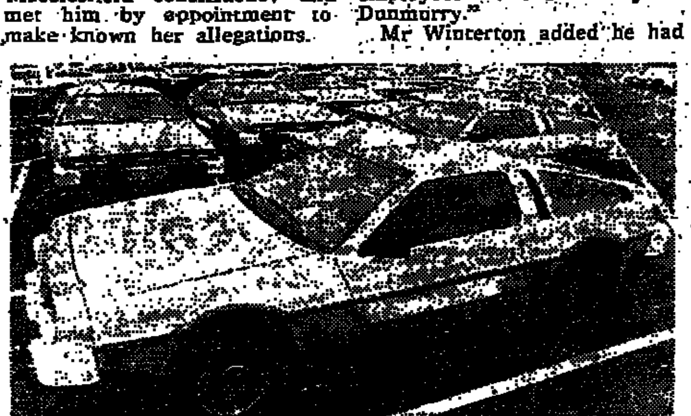
Mr Winterton said the statement involved the initial investment made by De Lorean, the allegation being it was not as much as that originally stated and upon which was based the British government's investment, the fact that the British stake in the company might be affected by the imminent rights issue, which has now been postponed for a month, and certain alleged payments.

"I have now fulfilled my function in acting as an intermediary on the evidence given to me and the matter is now entirely in the hands of Downing Street and Scotland Yard."

Belfast has been shocked by the news of police investigation into the allegations. Almost from August, 1978 when Mr Roy Mason, then Northern Ireland Secretary, announced that the De Lorean car was to be assembled in the province, there have been doubts as to its viability and the value of the return on the Government's investment.

Early criticism, however, has fallen silent as shipments of the car got under way and car-carrying vehicles stacked with the prestigious DMC stainless gull-winged sports model were seen moving into the docks to be shipped by Norwegian freighter to the United States. Almost 4,000 cars have already crossed the Atlantic. The car costs $26,000 (£14,200).

Although the company's 500,000 square feet factory in the Twinbrook Industrial Estate in West Belfast employing over 2,000 workers was located there to provide jobs for the heavily unemployed Catholic section of the population, the Belfast morning newspaper Newsletter which has a mainly Protestant readership states in an editorial today that it will be tragic if the allegation were substantiated and if the industry which the city requires too badly were seriously affected by them.



De Lorean cars ready for shipment to the United States

Walters denounces 'quack cures'

By David Blake, Economics Editor

It was impossible to say just when the economy would start to pick up from the present recession, Professor Alan Walters, the Prime Minister's economic adviser, said last night.

"All that I can say is that history tells us that it will happen", he told an audience at the Institute of Directors annual lecture. Prof Walters had earlier told the businessman that the recent uncertainty in stock markets had shown the extent to which development in the United States dominates the world economy.

He stressed the need for the Government to hold on to firm control of the money supply, adding that the country was going "round a difficult corner" at the moment.

Prof Walters' refusal to commit himself on prospects for when the economy will start to recover came during questions after his speech. He did, however, remind his listeners that a number of people, including the Bank of England had recently seen signs that the economy is flattening out and added that he believed this could be the case.

The Government had decided to let the market determine intrest rates, but he stressed that in his view nothing can change in the underlying situation of the British economy as a result of recent financial develpoments. In response to a question he said that he thought thre was a good chance that the underlying rate of inflation would be lower in 1982 than this year.

Reducing inflation needed a programme "that persists for three years and probably five". He condemned as "quack cures" proposals for boosting the economy through schemes designed to give business cheap credit.

He also attacked those who are calling for increased government spending as a way out of the recession, saying that there was an overwhelming case for cutting down.

Much of Professor Walters' speech was devoted to a defence of monetarism, a term which he said had been "distorted and debased". It boiled down to the simple observation that if there was an increase in the quantity of a commodity on the market, its price would go down. Controlling the quantity of money was the only way to control inflation.

Much of the problem the Government faced came from the fact that people did not expect its determination to control money supply to last, he said. In the ppst they had been right to be sceptical.

Periods of tight money had been abandoned by Mr Jenkins in 1969 and Mr Healey in 1978. This had destroyed the credibility of the policy, which needed to get money supply growth to aroumd 3 per cent to 5 per cent a year and keep it there. "Belief is all," he said.

When people believed that the Government was determined to hold down the growth in the money supply, they would change their expectations, he said.



Photograph by Sue Packer

Portland Cement on firm ground

Rugby Portland Cement, whose chairman Lord Boyd Carpenter is pictured, has done unexpectedly well in the six months to June 30. The company, which is Britain's *second largest cement maker with around* a fifth of the market, owes its good performance to an increase in market shares at home to a price increase, and the benefit of a strong dollar to earnings from the 85 per cent owned Cockburn Cement of Australia. Turnover rose from £66.7m to £67.7m and pretax profits were as high as £8.9m against £9.3m despite the recession.

Financial Editor, page 19

Bowmaker on sale for more than £75m

By Our Financial Staff

Bowmaker, one of Britain's leading hire purchase companies, was put up for sale by its American owners yesterday. The City believes the company could command a price of between £75m and £90m.

C. T. Bowring, the London-based insurance broker, which owns Bowmaker and now itself is wholly owned by the Marsh & McLennan group of companies in the United States, said it would consider approaches from interested parties.

A Bowring statement said: "Following discussions between the senior management of Bowmaker and of its holding company, the conclusion has been reached that the continued development and long-term business prospects of the company would be enhanced by its becoming a member of a group whose mainstream activity is more closely allied to Bowmaker's business."

Bowmaker became part of the Marsh & McLennan group, one of the world's largest insurance broking groups, when the group bought Bowring in 1980. Bowring's principal business is generally regarded as insurance broking and the Bowmaker side of its activities are occasionally regarded as slightly ill-fitting.

In the mid-1970s, Bowmaker was given help under the "lifeboat" scheme launched by the Bank of England and the major clearing banks for the troubled secondary banks and hire purchase companies. It became the first company to leave the lifeboat and embark on a highly profitable recovery.

By 1979, it was making pretax profits of £8.1m, though these fell in 1980 to £5.7m. For the first six months of this year, it made £4.6m profit before tax.

Net tangible assets at the end of 1980 stood at just under £50m. The company also possessed in its balance sheet deferred tax allowances of £48m, one of its attractions.

The British hire purchase business is dominated by the clearing banks, which all have major subsidiaries in the industry. In the past year, the last major independent company, United Dominions Trust, has been taken over by the Trustee Savings Banks.

The clearing banks might consider making a bid for Bowmaker, but an offer from them might prompt a reference to the Monopolies Commission.

The strongest candidate to buy Bowmaker is probably one of the American banks which have made strenuous efforts to enter the British retail banking market. Citibank was thought to be a leading contender and Bank of America said it was reviewing the situation. Both Chase Manhattan and Bankers Trust said they were not interested.

Standard Chartered Bank was considered a strong candidate in the City as was Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, but both are interested in buying Royal Bank of Scotland and might find a bid for Bowmaker a difficult complication.

Financial Editor, page 19

Dow pays £24m for Arbuthnot

By Peter Wilson-Smith
Banking Correspondent

A £24m agreed takeover bid for Arbuthnot Latham, the City merchant bank, was unveiled yesterday by Dow Scandia Banking Corporation, bringing to an end months of speculation about Arbuthnot's future.

Dow Scandia, which is ultimately controlled by the Dow Chemical company of the United States, is offering 320p cash for each Arbuthnot ordinary share and 67p each for the cumulative preference shares. Shareholders owning 51.1 per cent of Arbuthnot have irrevocably accepted the terms.

Dow Scandia, a recognized bank, was formed last year out of the London branch of Dow Banking Corporation, which owns 52 per cent, and three Scandinavian banks — Sundsvallsbanken of Sweden, Bank of Helsinki and Forretningsbanken of Norway.

The takeover has been approved by the Bank of England. However, it is doubtful whether Arbuthnot will be allowed to remain a member of the exclusive Accepting Houses Committee, which expelled Antony Gibbs last year when bought by Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

Arbuthnot shares came back from suspension yesterday and rose 5p to 310p but later closed after hours at 300p.

The combined group will have total assets of over £430m.

Financial Editor, Page 19

Cool reception for EMS realignment

By Peter Norman in Brussels and Frances Williams

The weekend realignment in the European Monetary System has received a fairly cool reception from bank economists in the participating states.

The failure to agree on a devaluation of the Belgian franc was seen by many as a grave weakness in the new pattern of exchange rates that would sooner or later result in speculative currency flows upsetting the system.

In West Germany, bankers tended to think the three per cent devaluation of the French franc was insufficient to compensate for the growing differential between France's inflation rate and that of West Germany, while the 5.5 per cent revaluation of the mark was rather high for the country's export industry.

But in Brussels, the realignment found one enthusiastic supporter, M Francois-Xavier Ortoli, vice president of the Commission responsible for monetary affairs, said that the new parities were realistic and that the realignment itself respected the principle that exchange rates in the EMS should be fixed and adjustable.

He said that the realignment demanded appropriate internal policies in the member countries. He hoped that it could lead to a fall in interest rates in the revaluing states while those countries that had devalued should secure the competitive advantages of their changed parities by stepping up the fight against inflation.

Herr Hans Matthoefer, the West German Finance Minister, said yesterday that the mark revaluation could allow some easing of German interest rates in the long term because of its favourable impact on inflation.

And M Pierre Mauroy, the French Prime Minister, confirmed yesterday that measures would be announced tomorrow "aimed at substantially reducing the excessive rate of inflation". He also told the newspaper Le Monde that the Government had been fully aware of the need to devalue the franc when it took office in May. But it wanted to choose the best time to do so, when the dollar was weaker and monetary conditions more stable.

Stock Markets
FT Index 490.4 up 14.1
FT Gilts 60.93 up 0.33

Sterling
$ 1.8550 up 3.60 cents
Index 88.1 up 0.8
New York: $1.8595

Dollar
Index 107.6 down
DM 2.2260 down 660 pts

Gold
$ 442.75 up $7
New York: $435.30

Money
3 mth sterling 16½-16¾
3 mth Euro $ 16⅝-16⅞
6 mth Euro $ 16⅞-17⅛

Rises

S & W Berisford	11p to 119p
BP	16p to 294p
Cornell Dresses	20p to 123p
Electrocomps	12p to 140p
Empire Stores	10p to 82p
Freemans Ldn	14p to 110p
GEC	20p to 694p
Hill Samuel	12p to 138p
Minorco	30p to 470p
Polly Peck	29p to 285p
Unilever	25p to 576p
Utd Scientific	43p to 483p

Falls

Anglo Am Corp	45p to 687p
Atlantic Res	15p to 205p
Extel Grp	5p to 210p
T. Jourdan	10p to 58p
Killinghall	25p to 475p
W. Lawrence	5p to 120p
Milford Docks	5p to 110p
Office & Elect	5p to 255p
Rand Mine Prop	5p to 333p
Reo Stakis	1½p to 42½p
Stone Platt	1p to 12p
Vibroplant	20p to 150p

SHOPS CLOSE

Clarks of Redford, the dry cleaners, is to close 18 shops with the loss of 70 jobs in Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Lincolnshire and Humberside because of changing fashion trends and rising costs.

A £69,000 handshake

Mr Leonard Knope collected £69,000 as a golden handshake when he suddenly left the meat group FMC last April, 17 days before the accounts revealed that the group had lost £1m. He was given an additional payment for pension rights.

Mr Knope had been with the group about eight years and had a two-year contract. He was formerly company secretary, reached the board level and then became managing director of the group's Harris division which made a substantial loss in 1980.

Mr Leonard Cattell, group managing director, said: "Had that division not performed the way it did, we would not have been in a loss."

£2m paid for newsagents

BPM Holdings, the printers whose newspaper publications include the Birmingham Post, is paying Westminster Press just over £2m for 375 Argus newsagents, tobacconists and confectioners in southern England.

Westminster, a subsidiary of Pearson Longman, owns 28 per cent of the voting stock of BPM. The Argus shops are said to have a combined turnover of £1m a week. BPM will pay less if Argus profits fall short of £240,556.

TODAY

London clearing banks monthly statement.

Provisional vehicle output statistics.

Company results: Sears Holdings (half-year).

BUSINESS BRIEFING



Sports car era ends with TR7

The last mass-produced British sports car, a TR7 like that shown above, came off the production line at BL's doomed Solihull plant in the West Midlands yesterday. The final TR7 signalled the end of a 29-year era of Triumph sports car motoring.

A prototype TR was produced just seven years after the end of the Second World War. The first production model, the TR2, made its debut in 1953 to be followed by five updates culminating with the TR7 of which 120,000 have been sold, three quarters of them in the United States.

Harder times for hotels

Hotel room tariffs rose 11 per cent in the past year, the lowest increase since 1976, according to a survey by GBS and Company, the London-based hotel consultants. Some charges went down—single rooms without bath in London's West End and Victoria areas are now 5 per cent cheaper.

London hotels have seen operating profits decline 18 per cent, though provincial hotels have done better. The survey says 1982 could be another difficult year.

☐ Housing starts in August numbered 12,500, compared with 10,800 in August 1980.

BONN DENIES STEEL BAN

West German officials firmly denied reports that Bonn was preparing to impose controls on imports of steel from its EEC partners.

Diplomatic sources in Brussels said earlier that the Germans had introduced strict customs checks on steel imported from other EEC states to guard against the dumping of subsidized steel products.

☐ IMI Bailey Birkett is closing its factory at Beccles, Suffolk, because of lack of orders for iron castings and for valves for the gas and water industries.

Stone-Platt chief resigns

Mr Robin Taverner, chief executive of the troubled textile machinery group Stone-Platt, has resigned unexpectedly after 12 years with the group. He took over as chief executive at the beginning of 1980.

The news comes as a shock to the City, where Mr Taverner was seen as having an important role in the reconstruction of Stone-Platt which ran into deep financial trouble and had to be rescued by City banks and institutions.

Mr Leslie Pincott, non-executive chairman, is to become chief executive as well. He said there had been no disagreement and Mr Taverner had left by mutual agreement.

Mr Taverner was paid £45,680 last year and had over two years of his contract to run. Mr Pincott said a settlement had been made.

Postal charges to rise 9.3pc

Some postal charges would rise by an average of 12 per cent early next year under Post Office proposals to the Post Office Users' National Council yesterday. The overall average increase proposed on a range of charges would amount to 9.3 per cent.

Within that average, the rate for first-class letters would rise by 1½p to 15½p and for second-class letters by 1p to 12½p.

The Post Office is planning to raise charges for overseas mail by an average of 7 per cent. The average charge for ancillary services, including registered and redirected letters and cash on delivery, would rise by 12 per cent.

The increases would generate an extra £150m revenue in a full year.

IN BRIEF

Zimbabwe inflation may double to 16pc

The Zimbabwe economy is increasingly facing serious foreign exchange, transport and skilled labour constraints, the Standard Bank Group says in its latest quarterly report. Inflation is likely to double to between 16 and 17 per cent in fiscal 1981.

The bank predicts a fall-off this year in the value of mining production, the first since 1963, combined with slower import growth, substantially faster inflation and a deteriorating balance of payments position.

But the planned re-opening of the Beira-Umtali oil pipeline at the end of 1981 and other measures to improve transport was one of the positive features.

The primary impetus to the economy in 1981 will come from agriculture, whose output will rise by 40 per cent, largely on account of a 233 per cent increase in the value of maize deliveries and higher tobacco and cotton earnings, the report said.

Loan guarantees

☐ The Department of Industry has issued 833 guarantees covering £28.5m of bank lending since the start of its Loan Guarantee Scheme on June 1, Mr John MacGregor, Under Secretary of State for Industry, said.

US oil imports drop

☐ Gross United States imports of crude oil and petroleum products averaged 5.7 million barrels per day, a 6.8 per cent drop on the comparable period in 1980, the Energy Department said in Washington. The figure excludes oil imported for the strategic petroleum reserve during the same period.

Soviet oil output

☐ Soviet oil production in the first nine months of this year was 455 million tonnes, a rise of more than one per cent over the same period last year, with September output at 50 million tonnes.

Japan-Germany link

☐ West Germany's Kraftwerk Union (KWU), a Siemens subsidiary, signed an agreement with three Japanese companies for a joint feasibility study on utilizing a KWU-type pressurized water reactor in Japan, a Hitachi spokesman said in Tokyo.

Indian oil target

☐ India, which meets nearly half of its oil needs from imports, is set to produce 340,000 barrels per day of oil from its onshore and offshore fields in 1981-82 against an estimated production of 204,000 bpd, according to Mr P. C. Sethi, the Indian Petroleum Minister. As a result imports could fall by about 100,000 bpd.

Syria project

☐ Deutsche Babcock Bau, a unit of Deutsche Babcock, the West German machine and heavy industry group, has been awarded a contract worth DM230m for the turnkey medical centre project for the University of Damascus.

French jobless fall

☐ French seasonally adjusted unemployment total is estimated to have fallen 1.7 per cent in September to 1,808,000 from 1,840,300 in August, the Labour Ministry said in Paris.

Siberia coal drive

☐ The Soviet Union has announced special measures to boost exploitation of its Siberian coal deposits and compensate for falling production in traditional coal fields.

Phone 'improvement'

The telephone service is improving, British Telecom claims. The proportion of reported faults cleared by the end of the next working day was 86 per cent during April to June 1981, compared to just under 50 per cent in 1978/79.

Husky computer

DVW Microelectronics of Coventry has developed a portable microcomputer for use outdoors. Code named Husky 144, it features an extremely large memory, capable of storing more than one million bits of information — more than many desk-top machines.

London enterprise

United Biscuits and Whitbread are to join the London Enterprise Agency, the body set up by large companies to help smaller units and inner city renewal. The agency has so far provided help to 650 small companies and assisted 190 start-ups, according to its second annual report.

Fibre congress

The International Rayon and Synthetic Fibres Committee will be holding its fourth congress on October 16 in Venice to examine ways and means of achieving a balanced development of their markets.

EEC blows out threat to aerosols

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Britain's aerosol industry, alone in Western Europe to experience a sharp decline in sales in the past two years, looks likely soon to escape another threat to its profitability.

Despite the possible effect on the earth's ozone layer of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), the European Commission is expected within the trade to produce a draft recommendation to hold the present amounts of CFCs used as propellants for three years.

If the Commission decided to reduce the levels further — they have already been cut 30 per cent — the British industry would be forced into more capital spending to substitute other propellants, like hydrocarbons, which have additional safety costs within factories.

There has been strong American pressure for a European ban on CFCs, particularly in aerosols. Non-essential use of CFCs in aerosols — such as for hair lacquer, deodorants, polishes and paint — has been banned in the United States.

This is because of still-contested evidence that CFCs can damage the ozone layer enough to lead to more skin cancer. The ozone layer is a protection against excessive ultraviolet radiation.

The commission is apparently willing to wait for definitive evidence before deciding on further reductions. Its recommendation will be reviewed in 1983 in light of any new evidence.

The commission's intentions have emerged during discussions with the aerosol industry. But the commission is also expected to suggest that national governments should investigate whether the use of CFCs could be reduced elsewhere, particularly in large air-conditioning refrigeration units (where there can be leakage problems), in the making of polyurethane foam for furniture and other seating, and in food treatment.

The effect of the CFCs controversy on sales of aerosols is clear from a survey by Metal Box, which holds around 70 per cent of the British market for aerosol cans. Aerosol can fillings in the United States fell 20 per cent between 1974 and 1977 at the height of the controversy. They picked up again in the next two years, only last year falling back to the 1977 level because of the recession.

The United States accounted for 40 per cent of world fillings in 1976 but this dropped to 34 per cent last year. European fillings declined only 1 per cent in this period to 36 per cent. There was a 7 per cent increase in fillings in the rest of the world.

Fillings worldwide were a record in 1979 at 6,475 million, with the recession causing a decline to 6,267 million in 1980. But British fillings were more badly hit, dropping 11.5 per cent since 1978 to 498 million fillings last year.

A new step in aerosol technology, a valve which allows 50 per cent faster filling on the production lines, has come from Metal Box, underlining how such an approach can counter difficult trading conditions by improving efficiency and profitability. Another Metal Box innovation is a trimmer metal can which not only competes aesthetically with more expensive aluminium cans but saves on distribution costs because 20 per cent more can be packed to a pallet.

The state of world trade will be the most important factor for the aerosol industry in the next year, but other developments could give sales some extra impetus, Metal Box believes. Last year, there was revived interest in some novel applications for aerosols including the dispensing of fresh cream, toothpaste, cooking oil and caulking compounds used in construction work.

New applications could be important because of changes in some traditional markets. For instance, hairsprays are still the largest single aerosol category but their decline has continued.

AEROSOL FILLINGS: MILLIONS OF UNITS

	1977	1978	1979	1980
Hairsprays	123	127	103	98
Personal freshness (deodorants etc)	68	49	52	60
Household products (polish etc)	97	102	101	103
Insecticides	68	85	60	62
Paint	21	28	28	24
Others	155	172	178	151
Total	532	563	522	498

Source: Metal Box Aerosol Figurama survey

Kuwaiti oil offered at $1 a barrel discount

By Our Industrial Editor

Kuwait, one of the Middle East's main oil-producers, is offering a discount of more than $1 a barrel although it is maintaining an official price of $35.50.

But Shaikh Ali Khalifa Al Sabah, the country's oil minister, yesterday denied reports that it had cut production by 200,000 barrels a day to 600,000.

He said that the easier credit terms offered to Kuwait's customers last month were merely additional facilities.

But he admitted: "These facilities represent a reduction of more than $1 on the surcharge added to the official prices of Kuwaiti oil". He said the reduction would not affect the original official price of $35.50.

Last month, Kuwait told customers that it was extending its 30-day credit terms by 60 days.

There has been no general concession on prices by the Organization of Petrolaum Exporting Countries for the fourth quarter of this year, but the authoritative Petroleum Intelligence Weekly reported yesterday that the lack of concessions has provided further strength to spot market prices for crude oil.

Prices in the spot market for the benchmark Arabian light crude commanded premiums of more than 15 cents a barrel above the official $32-a-barrel price.

According to the magazine, British North Sea crude secured 10 cents above contract levels for spot deliveries this month and 20 cents for next month's deliveries.

US software houses sold

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent

General Electric of the United States has bought three more computer software companies. The move typifies the current tendency for the world's large electronics concerns to diversify away from hardware

General Electric is to pay between $35m and $68m (between £19m and £37m) — depending on the future performance of the three companies — for Banking Systems of Dallas, Energy Enterprises of Denver, and Software International of Andover, Massachusetts. All

Fed sticking to its tight money policy

From Frank Vogl, Washington, Oct 5

Governors of the Federal Reserve System of the United States will continue to press for tight monetary policies, despite a call for an easier stance by Mr Donald Regan, Secretary of the Treasury. The Fed is receiving strong support for its policies from American commercial bankers.

The nation's money supply growth rate so far this year has been below the Fed's declared target levels and some Administration officials believe the nation is entering a recession and that some easing in Fed policies is appropriate. The Treasury Secretary has warned that a continuing credit squeeze, securing very high interest rates, could severely deepen the present economic slump.

At a conference in San Francisco Mr Lee Gunderson, president of the American Bankers Association, said bankers would be deeply concerned if the Fed moved to an easier stance, that could imply less determination in fighting inflation. He said: "It is very important for the Fed to adhere to a goal of solid monetary policy."

Mr Regan has stressed that he is aware that any change in Fed policies could affect expectations and so add to market nervousness and concern. However, it does appear that numerous senior White House officials take the view that the Fed is being more cautious than is necessary. They feel the Fed could permit, for example, M1B growth at an annual rate of 4 per cent, which would still represent a formidable slowing from last year's level of around 7 per cent, rather than ensuring a rate now of under 3 per cent.

However, governors of the Fed believe that a consistently firm stance now is much more important to the markets and to boosting confidence, than the precise money supply numbers. The markets continue to doubt the Fed's determination to slow money supply growth to bring down inflation, suggest some Fed sources. So long as the markets are sceptical and the Fed dare not change course.

Moreover, some Fed officials are surprised that the economy has not been even weaker in recent months in the face of very high interest rates.

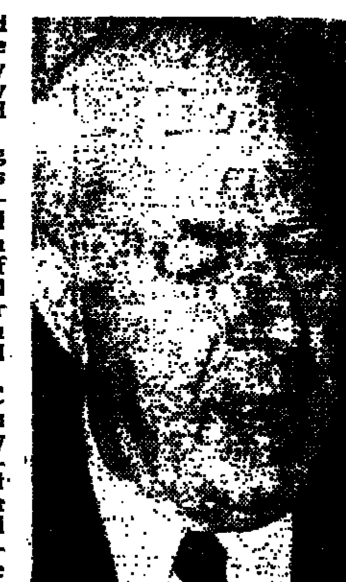
Mr Regan's view, and that of increasing numbers of White House officials, reflects real Administration frustration with Wall Street's reaction to President Reagan's economic strategy. Administration officials believe that if the markets were displaying greater confidence, the President might find it easier to push his new economic measures though the Congress. A fall in interest rates is seen as vital to buoy Wall Streets mood.

BSC plans cost cuts by energy switch to coal

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

British Steel has embarked on a five-year programme aimed at cutting its energy bill of almost £400m a year by substituting coal for oil and natural gas.

The corporation is planning a series of experiments in its iron and steelmaking activities which, it is hoped, will lead to increased use of steam coal and reduce the level of high-quality coking coal which has been a major source of argument between the BSC and the National Coal Board.



Ian MacGregor: try to 'become energy self-sufficient'

Mr Ian MacGregor, BSC chairman, told a London luncheon of the Coal Industry Society yesterday: "The objective will be to try and become energy self-sufficient on coal with substantial improvemnents in cost-provided coal at competitive costs.

This move reflects BSC's concern about the high level of United Kingdom energy costs compared to those borne by its European competitors (and which the Government shows no signs of easing) and the scope which Mr MacGregor sees for enhancing steelmaking technology through wider use of coal as a fuel.

Emphasising the importance he now attaches to reducing the £380m which BSC spends every year on oil, gas and electricity he said: "You cannot expect the British steel industry to be handicapped. We cannot carry a 14 stone weight when the other horses are carrying eight stone — we do not owe that to our people".

The prospect of the corporation developing uses for British produced steam coal will be welcomed by the NCB with whom the corporation has often been engaged in bitter arguments over the past few years on the price and quality of coking coal. The failure of the NCB to meet the corporations requirements on coking coal quality and price have led the BSC to enter long term supply deals with foreign producers.

The NCB can now tender for those deals, however when they fall due for renewal and negotiations are continuing between the two nationalised industries.

Shortly, BSC plans experiments, following discussions with the NCB, designed to improve blast furnace performance by injecting coal into the furnace instead of fuel oil or gas.

The hope is that once improvements have been made in the corporation's ironmaking operations, similar improvements can be made in steelmaking. Over the past 12 months, considerable progress has been made in reducing the amount of energy used in the production of every tonne of steel.

New system boosts UK colliery yields

By Rupert Morris

Coal production in certain British pits has been increased 2½ times by the introduction of a mechanised longwall system developed by the National Coal Board over the past 20 years.

Mr Merrik Spanton, a member of the board and director of its overseas arm, British Coal International, is to tell an audience of American coal operators and mining engineers in Charleston, West Virginia, today, that Britain has developed longwall systems to such a high pitch of performance that no further basic changes in design are expected.

"So far 30 faces have been converted, of which 17 were started in 1980."

Mr Spanton says that in 1980 Britain produced by far the cheapest coal in Western Europe, at £35 a tonne compared with £61 a tonne in Belgium, £45 a tonne in France and £44 a tonne in West Germany.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Fed's room for manoeuvre

It will be ironic to British eyes, should today's meeting of the Federal open market committee decide to add to the reserves of the United States banking system in order to encourage monetary growth and help along the fragile downturn in transatlantic interest rates. After the half point drop in three month Eurodollar rates yesterday the optimists on Wall Street are forecasting just such action.

M-IB, the most widely watched indicator of money growth in the United States has risen by just 2.2 per cent since the start of 1981 against the 3½ per cent to 6 per cent target range. As Treasury Secretary Regan hinted at the weekend, there is room for easing monetary restraints at a time when the economy is softening into recession.

The open market committee which sets the guidelines for government policy on monetary and interest rate policy for the following month, will cut the Federal funds rate from 15 per cent to around 12½ per cent, according to the optimists, leaving the way clear for longer-term prime rates to fall from 19 per cent current levels to 16 per cent, perhaps, by Christmas.

This scenario sounds right on the supply side, give or take the odd point. But even the optimistic on Wall Street admit loan demand is still strong and that even the Fed is none too clear where the United States economy is at the moment.

So given that forecasting the turn in United States interest rates (wrongly) led to the collapse in financial markets over recent weeks and the over-reaction last year which led to see-saw rates, the best bet is that the Fed will tack cautiously.

Any supply of funds to the banking system would ease the pressure on short-term rates. But with commercial demand for credit still holding up, it is doubtful whether the Fed will signal any significant shift in policy today. We shall know more on Friday.

Meanwhile the preliminary United Kingdom money supply figures for the four weeks to mid-September are due today. The trend of bank lending (over £1,000m on some estimates), will be the most closely watched item in the obfuscated outcome. Now that M3 has yielded its role as key indicator, official optimists should be encouraged by the latest wholesale price index and the implications for inflation.

● *With irrevocable acceptances from holders of over half the equity, Dow Scandia's £24m takeover of Arbuthnot Latham is virtually a fait accompli. However, although Arbuthnot's shares have been as high as 355p this year compared with the 320p bid price, shareholders seem to be getting a reasonable price, despite the lack of figures on which to base a judgement.*

The year's high was reached in very different market conditions when speculation over a bid from Ansbacher was rife and there is little doubt that the shares would be much below 300p if there was no chance of any takeover. Of course, valuing a bank which does not disclose all its profit and reserves is hazardous. But Dow Scandia seems to have had to pay a sizable slice of goodwill — disclosed net worth is £15.8m — to win agreement from Arbuthnot's big shareholders and the exit p/e ratio on historic earnings is over 16 which looks generous

The merger will give Dow Scandia the expertise it wanted in various areas such as corporate finance, factoring and leasing, without having to build them up from scratch while Arbuthnot should benefit from greater financial backing in a world where the smaller merchant banks look increasingly vulnerable. They cannot hope to compete with the bigger banks in the corporate finance side while margins on traditional banking business have become increasingly tight, and Henry Ansbacher will have to review its future now its hopes of a merger with Arbuthnot have been killed.

Bowmaker

Offers please

The realignment of the hire purchase industry continues apace with Bowmaker being put up for sale and the immediately obvious point to bear in mind that such are the resources needed for this type of business the company will have to be bought by a very large group indeed. In short, there is no question of floating it off as a separate entity.

But the instalment credit business is dominated by the clearing banks. Each has its own substantial business, with Lloyds in the middle of tidying up its relationship with Lloyds & Scottish. Although it might appear axiomatic that a bid by one of the clearers would prompt a reference to the Monopolies Commission, this is not necessarily so.

The most obvious candidate, however, is an American bank keen to buy hard and fast into the United Kingdom consumer credit market, with Citibank or Bank of America front runners, given their enthusiasm for the United Kingdom retail market.

Price is quite another matter and there are almost as many variables here as there are possible bidders. Net assets of just under £50m plus deferred tax of £48m are part of the equation just as pretax profits of perhaps £10m this year will also figure prominently. The Lloyds & Scottish operation currently under way involves a sum suggesting a value of around 20 times earnings or twice net asset value. The figure could eventually be anywhere between £75m and £90m, a big bite by anyone's standards.

● *Freemans, the country's largest mail order house, has easily exceeded market forecasts with its 29 per cent leap in pretax profits to £6.5m. Earlier in the year the odds looked decidedly against any improvement in trade this year for the mail order sector, but not only is Freemans optimistic about the full year but Grattan last week looked well set for recovery.*

Much of Freemans volume growth, which pushed sales up 12 per cent to £130.7m, excluding VAT, came from clothing and footwear and the group itself says sales since the half-year in August have continued at the same rate. The key to the profits advance lies in the higher margins struck on clothing — particularly women's fashion wear. Margins here are about 10 per cent higher and price increases have been in the region of 5 per cent, giving rise to trading profits 21 per cent better at £7.45m.

Profits of between £13m and £14m look possible after last year's depressing £10.6m. Patient shareholders get their reward with a small dividend increase to 2.7p gross against 2.4p and the shares gained 14p to 110p on the news, but the outlook for disposable incomes suggests that although the mail order companies have got their houses in order there may not be much mileage left in the shares.

Rugby Portland

Winning market share

Rugby Portland has gone coy over its success in winning United Kingdom market share, possibly to placate Blue Circle which has been losing it. This Autumn morever, Rugby willwant a good price increase and Blue Circle could demur, At all events Blue Circle's United Kingdom market share has gone down 3 per cent to 56 per cent, and the impression is that Rugby has gained a percentage point or so to put it at between 17½ per cent and 20 per cent of the home marrket.

Cement prices also rose 11.75 per cent in March. So Rugby's United Kingdom trading profits fell by 10 per cent in the half year while those of Blue Circle dropped by nearly 20 per cent. but Blue Circle earns most of its money abroad, in glamerous places like Mexico and Chile, while Rugby depends on the recession-bound United Kingdom. Home trading profits were £7.6m; overseas they were £1.6m (against less than £1.4m), thanks entirely to the strength of the Australian dollar against the pound, despite labour trouble dislocating the 85 per cent owned Cockburn Cement of Australia in the last three weeks of the half year.

Cockburn recently revealed that its pretax profits fell from A$1.16m to A$765,000 in the half year. But the Parmelia Hotel in Perth did reasonably. The upshot was a retreat of little more than 4 per cent in total pretax profits to £8.88m ay the half way stage against outside estimates of £8m and the half time dividend looks attractive. Given a trading recovery in Australia in the second half year, the group could make pretax profits of around £17.5m this year, against £16.9m in 1980, and though the outlook at home is flat, year comparisons will start to look better as recession enters into them.

Why some are more equal than others

Peter Norman assesses the effects of the European Monetary System's (EMS) realignment at the weekend and Frances Williams (below) examines the case for and against British membership

At the Frankfurt Money Exchange yesterday the mark made significant gains against the dollar.

Brussels

The weekend realignment of the European Monetary System (EMS), will probably strengthen the strong and weaken the weak among the EEC economies.

A system that proclaims a principle of "fixed but adjustable" parities but leaves the fixing of these parities to the exercise of political muscle under the threat of chaos should world markets open before a decision is reached, can change itself only by a process of messy compromise.

And so it was in Brussels over the weekend. The French Government needed a companion in devaluation to prove that the franc was not the only delinquent currency in the EMS. The Italians were finally persuaded to assume the role, devaluing their currency by 3 per cent with the French franc.

The Belgian Government representatives were able to point to their "caretaker" status to avoid yet again a devaluation of the most heavily indebted currency in the Western world.

And once again it was left to the German mark to shoulder the burden of realignment through a revaluation with the Dutch of 5.5 per cent against the unchanging currencies of Belgium, Luxembourg, Ireland and Denmark. Yet as the meeting broke up only Herr Hans Matthofer, the West German finance minister, and Mr Alfons Ban Der Stee, his Dutch opposite number appeared genuinely satisfied with the outcome.

While the unchanging and devaluing countries have bought no more than time through the realignment, West Germany and Holland may be on the way towards reestablishing the traditional autonomy enjoyed by hard currency countries in monetary affairs.

Herr Matthoefer said the decisions constituted a "gain in wealth" for the German people. Although in theory, the upward movement of the mark against its European trading partners could endanger the country's export industry at a time when increasing exports are practically the only source of economic growth in Germany, previous increases in the mark's value have tended to take a long time to work through into loss of markets and declining volume exports.

For West Germany, the prize gained from revaluation lies in the advantages that it produces in the battle against inflation. Although Germany has the west level of price increases of any member of the EEC its inflation rate on a year to year basis has crept past 6 per cent in recent months to levels unknown since 1974. Much of the upwards pressure on prices has come through the rising cost of imported goods caused by the fall in the mark against the dollar and other world currencies over the past 18 months.

On Sunday, Herr Matthoefer made a point of stressing his belief that the mark should now rise against the dollar as well as the EMS currencies, suggesting that the West German Government's preferred path to economic growth is through the increased competitiveness conferred by stable prices at home.

The German Government is hoping that the revaluation will increase the attractiveness of the mark to foreign investors creating scope for interest rate reductions at home.

The major problem with the French franc has been its fall from grace as an investment currency since President Mitterand came to power in May. There was nothing in the French statements issued at the weekend to suggest that France has done more than buy a breathing space from further speculative attacks on its currency.

A devaluation is normally accompanied by austerity

Yet after the meeting, M Jaques Delors, the French Finance Minister, gave no indication that France might be prepared to tighten its belt. Instead he outlined what appeared to be a contradictory domestic policy stance eliminating inflation, maintaining purchasing power and limiting unemployment.

Although M Delors said that the French government's expansionary policy would result in a budget deficit of only 3 per cent of gross national product by the end of next year, Financial markets are profoundly sceptical of the programme.

The inflationary implications of devaluation were not lost on the Italian Government. It was only in response to pressure from his colleagues that Signor Nino Andreatta, the Italian finance minister, finally accepted a lire devaluation of 3 per cent against the unchanging currencies in line with the downward movement of the franc.

Italy devalued its currency last March by 6 per cent and has only just put into effect a programme to bring inflation down to 16 per cent next year from around 20 per cent at present. The Italian economy is extremely prone to imported inflation. A 5 per cent depreciation of the lire can normally be expected to add between 1 per cent and 1.5 per cent to the domestic inflation rate.

Belgium stood out against any devaluation of its franc. Belgium has the highest level of state debt per head of population of any of the Western industrial countries. Its current account is massively in deficit and the national bank has been forced to buy an estimated 250,000m francs in support of the currency this year.

But Belgium also has the most comprehensive system of indexation of any EEC Member state and at present is under a caretaker government which by law can only take routine decisions in the period up to the general election on November 8.

The failure of successive governments to secure union backing for a dilution of the indexation system reinforced the insistence of M Robert Vandeputte, Belgium's finance minister, that the franc's central rate remain unchanged. There is a case for saying that the relatively high 5.5 per cent revaluation of the currencies of Belgium's two major trading partners could give Belgian industry a temporary lift in competitiveness. But the danger lies in increased upwards pressure on an inflation rate that has crept up from 7 per cent in January to nearly 8 per cent by the middle of summer.

Although Belgium's relatively low inflation rate could offer some hope that the new central rates might hold for some time, the failure to adjust the Belgian franc appears to be a grave weakness in the new regime. The first reaction of foreign exchange bankers tended to be that the EMS must come under renewed pressure within, possibly, six months.

Has Europe's monetary system tipped in Britain's favour?

The weekend realignment of currencies within the European Monetary System (EMS) is bound to intensify debate on the advantages and disadvantages of early British membership. With the British Government still uncertain but closer to a decision to go in than at any time since the EMS was born in March 1979, could the realignment finally tip the balance and persuade it to apply for membership?

There are two reasons why it might. The growing interest in full British membership of EMS has been sparked off by the Government's desire to avoid further steep falls in the value of the pound because of the damaging impact this has had on the cost of imports and thus on domestic inflation.

At the same time there has been mounting dissatisfaction with the volatility and instability shown by the foreign exchange markets, which exaggerates the exchange rate changes necessary to correct fundamental imbalances and leads to prolonged periods of under or overshooting. This means great uncertainty in planning ahead both for industry and for government.

Despite realignments (and the latest is only the second major realignment in 2½ years) the EMS, as the governor of the Bank of England has pointed out on a number of occasions, has been a haven of relative stability in a stormy period for foreign exchange markets. It is this experience, indeed, which now inclines the Bank towards British membership.

However, even for EMS supporters who include the Foreign Office as well as Bank and some Treasury officials, a big stumbling block has been deciding the rate at which the pound should enter, particularly against the Deutsche mark.

Pegging the pound at too high a rate would hurt the competitiveness of British industry, and would commit the authorities to to defending a rate which might finally prove unsustainable. At the end of last week the pound was still higher against the mark than it was in March 1979, when it would buy only DM3.86 compared with Friday's DM4.17. And since that time United Kingdom inflation has run at nearly three times the German rate.

Many analysts feel that pegging the pound much above DM4 would be disastrous. But the realignment brings DM4 that much closer. Yesterday the pound was trading at around DM4.10.

Given that currencies within the EMS fluctuate within narrow bands (2¼ per cent above or below their central rates against the European Currency Unit, except for the lira which has a maximum divergence of 6 per cent). Supporters of British membership can claim that a sustainable rate for sterling now looks attainable.

The expected buoyancy of the Deutsche mark provides the other reason now seen for EMS membership. Because EMS currencies are tightly linked, a rise in the Deutsche mark appreciates against the dollar will tend to drag other currencies up in line. This could be of great benefit to Britain which does more trade in dollars than any of the other European countries and stands to import substantial inflationary pressures from further falls against the American currency.

The pound-dollar rate could come under particular pressure towards the end of this year when American interest rates are expected to shoot up again because of pressures on the money markets from funding the huge federal budget deficit.

Opponents of early British membership of the EMS currency mechanism, who include the Chancellor, Sir Geoffrey Howe backed by the international finance section at he Treasury, remain unconvinced.

They point out that the very same strength of the Deutsche mark is likely to lead to further instability within the EMS with the mark persistently bursting through through its permitted ceiling against weaker currencies. This is indeed what brought about the disintegration of the currency "snake" which preceded EMS. And they suggest that EMS stability over the past 2½ years has been achieved only because the mark has been uncharacteristically weak.

EMS opponents also believe that full membership would not solve sterling's problems and might increase them. Membership would not absolve Britain from taking unpleasant measures to support the currency if it came under pressure.

On the contrary it would be obliged to do so, while the existing option — of letting the pound fall albeit with inflationary consequences — would be ruled out except as an exceptional adjusment. This "bias to delay," which the arthorties were so eager to escape from in the domestic money markets by suspending minimum lending rate and letting the markets take the strain, could impose heavy and unnecessary costs on the economy through elevated interest rates, loss of reserves, or more deflationary policies.

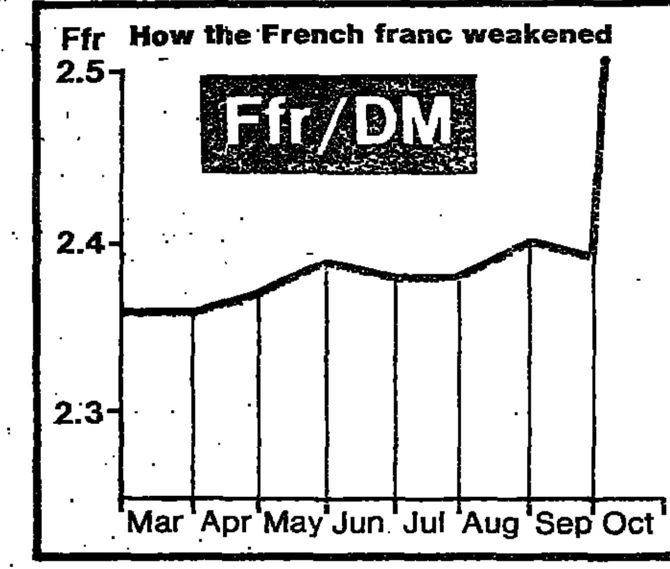
Opponents allege that the pound would be at a special disadvantage because its petro-currency status and use as a home for speculative money makes it particularly prone to fluctuation.

EMS membership also precludes the pursuit of an independent monetary policy, though this objection has faded into the backround since the Government made it clear earlier this year that interest rates would be fixed with an eye to the exchange rate.

Dollar weakness against the Mark has been a crucial factor pulling the EMS apart in recent weeks. Sky-high American interest rates, which are attracting funds out of all European currencies but especially the weaker ones, are depressing the EMS as a whole against the dollar, forcing the Europeans to raise their interest rates and, with the exception of France, to pursue tight money and fiscal policies to curb the inflationary consequences.

Despite pressure from the Foreign Office, which feels that an early decision to join the exchange rate machanism of EMS would be a valuable political gesture in the closing months of the British presidency of the EEC Council of Ministers, the signs are that a decision to join will again be put off indefinitely — in official parlance, "until conditions are right".

When that will be is *anybody's guess.*



Business Diary: Cheers in the City of London Arms

A brace of former Lord Mayors of London, namely Sir Peter Gadsden and Sir Lindsay Ring, take to the skies today on their way to visit one of the City's more unusual money-making schemes.

Both gentle souls may need their wits about them when they visit Lake Havasu in Arizona, for the past 10 years home to the old London Bridge. Some locals, apparently, still feel they were hornswaggled by the corporation when it sold them the bridge; what they expected to arrive brick by brick was Tower Bridge and not its equally historic, though less attractive, former neighbour.

Still, the Arizonans can not complain. The bridge, rebuilt by the McCullogh oil company has brought in the visitors and led to something of a property boom. And Sirs Peter and Lindsay will have some ammunition to throw at any Londoners who are still griping about the sale.

When the bridge was re erected, the corporation took an acre of land and built a gift shop and a pub called, naturally, the City of London Arms. In the past decade, the development has turned in a total profit of around $100,000.

Since Arizona has a state law banning foreigners from owning developments within its boundaries, the site is administered through agents and a company called the City of London (Arizona) Corporation.

The celebrations being held to mark the bridge's decade on American soil are the reason for the visit by the two knights.

Happily, however, the trip is not all business. The mayors are also planning a trip to Las Vegas, though the idea that two such eminent City gentlemen could possibly take to the tables is clearly monstrous. I imagine they want to check up on the illuminations.

Car cares

Nicholas Winterton, the voluble Tory who has been raising accusations about alleged misdeeds at De Lorean, is likely to find a new ally in the Government.

He is none other than Jock Bruce-Gardyne who until a few weeks ago had to content himself with voicing his opinions in the pages of *The Sunday Telegraph*.

Come the reshuffle, Bruce-Gardyne was elevated to the position of Minister of State at the Treasury, a job which gives him every right to cast a critical eye over the vast amounts of taxpayers' money which has so far found its way to the Belfast car firm.

"We've made the forgery operation inflation-proof, boss. We've stopped producing bank-notes in favour of postage stamps".

His eye is likely to be very critical indeed. Long before the present hoo-ha, Bruce-Gardyne was not masking his distaste for the £80m of government aid for De Lorean, a scheme which was set up by the last Labour government.

He is likely to take more than a passing interest in the allegations which Winterton has raised. Both men are well to the dry end of the party, a position they had hoped would earn elevation immediately Mrs Thatcher came to power.

The hours of waiting by the phone have only just been answered for Bruce-Gardyne; it remains to be seen if the bell will ever ring for Winterton.

Head hunter

Another optimistic Tory backbencher, Philip Holland, MP for Carlton, chose a deserted Commons, with floor boards up and maintenance men beavering away, to launch his latest bout of quango-bashing yesterday.

Holland will clearly not rest until the last member of the species has been eradicated.

He has had some success because one of his allies is Mrs Thatcher, who wants to chop the expenditure which goes into these activities.

In front of him, as he answered questions, Holland carried Nusu-nusu, a carved wooden head, decorated with sea shells, which was presented to him last year by Peter Kenelorea, the Prime Minister of the Solomon Islands.

"He presented it, explaining that his ancestors always carried such a mascot in front of them whenever, a head-hunting party went out on a raid." said Holland. "He thought it appropriate, since I had become known as the chief head hunter of the United Kingdom."

Holland, who seemed to be poised for a raid on the Equal Opportunities Commission and the heads of women-Libbers, said he carried the head with him on all his missions.

He felt that the spirit of the old headhunters was with him.

Tokyo tykes:

I am not at all sure I believe this one.

Boosey & Hawkes, the musical instrument people, tell me they are having interesting discussions with one Takeo Yamamoto, musical director of the Tokyo Brass Band Society.

Yamamoto is attaining oriental ecstacy listening to such mega-stars as the Black Dyke Mills, the Brighouse and Rastrick, and the Grimethorpe Colliery brass bands. Should he succeed in spreading his enthusiasm to his fellow Japanese, we may yet see a slight reduction in the flood of instruments which now wends its way from all corners of the Far East to our own shores.

Peter Ashcroft, managing director of Boosey & Hawkes (Musical Instruments), says: "It is marvelous to have Mr Yamamoto as an ally. Since the Japanese have had some success in the United Kingdom market it is more than fitting that we should develop what might become a major musical cult.

"We have established that the Japanese market may be worth hundreds of thousands of pounds to the British musical industry and Boosey & Hawkes over the next few years".

It is not yet a cult, though Yamamoto does reckon that 22 brass bands have been started during the last three years.

To my knowledge, Tokyo already has an active Sherlock Holmes society — the Baker Street Irregulars — and if you look around you will probably find no end of Japanese morris dancers, hog callers and amateur female mud wrestlers.

The sooner we realize they are destined to rule the world the better.

A word in the ear of the folk at the London Enterprise Agency. Yes, it's all very nice to hear in your annual report about bringing jobs and business back to London. But if you really want my colleague Ross Davies to write about it, will you kindly cease addressing him as "Rose Davies".

— David Hewson

Stock markets

Prices leap on good news from US

Shortage of stock and some bear closing forced share prices sharply upwards in their trading yesterday, after a rather cautious start to the day. A stronger tone was already emerging by mid-morning. But it was the good start on Wall Street and the news that some American prime rates had been cut to 19 per cent that really set British share prices moving. A few investment buyers came in and jobbers, who had expected fresh falls today, were caught short of stock.

After opening 1.8 points down, the *FT* index was 6.2 points up on last week's close by midday, and ended 14.1 points higher at 490.4.

Long-dated gilts were also encouraged by the cut in United States prime rates and rose £½ to £⅝ in modest trade. Shorts were active, with the tap stock operated twice, once at £86¼ and again at £86⅜. Shorts closed £⅛ to £¼ better overall.

Leading shares saw a classic bear squeeze as a few buyers fearful of missing a recovery came in for stock but no sellers materialized. The market was left short of stock and if anything found greater difficulty in trading in the rise than when shares were falling sharply in one-way trade a week to 10 days ago.

ICI rose 12p to 268p while Glaxo jumped 22p to 394p and Beecham closed 7p higher at 197p. Unilever benefited from the revaluation of the guilder, which sent its Dutch counterpart Unilever NV up sharply and contributed to a 25p rise to 576p in the British company's shares.

GKN added 3p to 151p while Tubes was unchanged at 112p, but Hawker rose 14p to 286p and Pilkington gained 5p to 271p. Bowater bounced up 10p to 214p, and BAT rose 15p to 365p.

Electricals saw GEC rise 20p to 694p in a shortage of stock, while Racal rose 22p to 410p, and Thorn EMI gained 8p to 423p. Plessey put on 8p to 306p.

With nearly 85 per cent of the BICC rights issue taken up, the remainder was successfully put through the market and the shares rose 10p to 237p.

Wheeler's Restaurants, whose shares have come down this year from 430p to a low of 240p, is negotiating to open a third City eating house. Word is that after abandoning plans at Angel Court, near the Stock Exchange, it is negotiating to buy the City Cavern near St. Paul's. The shares closed 5p lower last night at 270p.

Oil shares saw some aggressive but selective buying in a thin market. BP jumped 16p to 294p. Boosted by the revaluation of the guilder, which sent its sister company Royal Dutch sharply higher, Shell rose 14p to 344p. Ultramar gained 18p to 433p. Second-line stocks saw Premier jump from a 55p start to 60p, and Carless rose 6p to 118p on the day. Amstrad, with figures out today, rose 13p to 166p yesterday.

Banks saw Arbuthnot Latham up 5p at 310p at the close on the proposed merger with Dow Scandia, but fell back to 300p after hours. Clearing banks all rose 10p in a thin market, with Barclays at 418p, Lloyds at 391p, Midland at 318p and National Westminster at 378p. Royal Bank of Scotland slipped 2p overall to 146p, after falling to 140p at the start of the day's trading.

Insurances saw gains of 8p to 12p with Royal up 12p at 370p. Alexander Howden starred in insurance brokers, up 6p to 138p in quite active trading in hopes that United States bidder Alexander and Alexander might alter the offer terms.

Property shares rose sharply in very little trade as a handful of investors hunted for stock. Land Securities rose 9p to 290p, MEPC put on 10p to 210p as did Great Portland Estates at 182p, and M P Kent at 140p on the figures. Building issues saw selective demand for Tarmac, 12p higher at 348p, and Blue Circle, up 6p at 228p. Good figures from Rugby Portland Cement put 4p on the shares to 79p. But litigation fears knocked 30p off Roberts Adlard to 90p, despite the company's reputation of press reports.

Other groups reporting yesterday included Silkolene, down 6p to 195p on halved profits, and Suter Electrical, up 2p to 49p. Streeters gained 3p to 23p. Better than expected figures from Freemans left the shares 14p higher at 114p which sent rival Grattan 6p better at 92p. Emipre Stores gained 10p to 82p, and GUS A shares rose 5p to 393p, in sympathy.

MDW Holding shares were suspended at 83p during bid talks.

Hallite rose 15p to 283p on news that General Tire effectively had 20 per cent of the shares. Speculative interest put 20p on Cornell Dresses to 123p, and 29p to 285p on Polly Peck.

In golds, Anglo American Gold rose £⅞ to £49¼ yesterday and Charter Consolidated gained 12p to 230p. Johnson Matthey was a good market, 11p higher at 266p.

Equity turnover for October 2 was £90.854m (11,861 bargains). Active stocks yesterday were Glaxo, RTZ, Hiltons Footwear, Unilever, Lonrho, Beecham, Racal, British Aerospace, BP, GUS "A", Premier Consolidated, Land Securities, ICI, Horizon Travel, Town & City, Dowty, Lucas, Caffyns, European Ferries, Hambro Life, Ultramar, S & W Berisford, Cope Allman, MEPC, Alexander Howden and Bowater.

Traditional options had a quieter day to start the week. Calls were done in Tozer Kemsley at 6½p, First National Finance at 3½p, and Royal Bank of Scotland at 15p. ICI was 32p for the double.

Traded options were quite busy, with 2,678 contracts traded. BP 260's, 280's and 300's were active, as were Shell 330's and 360's.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Anchor Chem. (I)	6.12(7.07)	0.27(0.26)	5.3(4.7)	1(2.38)	20/11	—(2.38)
Cope Allman (F)	184(195)	0.37(11.3)	2.4(21.1)	2(2.8)	8/1	2(4.59)
M. P. Kent (F)	22.8(17.97)	4.77(3.04)	22.6(14)	1.6(1.4)	—	2.2(1.9)
Ldn & Cont Advrt (I)	0.78(0.65)	0.16(0.14)	0.49(0.43)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Milford Docks (I)	0.78(1.03)	0.18*(0.04*)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Wm. Pickles (I)	10.8(12.7)	0.36*(0.43*)	1.25*(1.49*)	—(—)	—	—(—)
E. J. Riley (F)	8(7.29)	0.72(0.6)	6.25(5.36)	2.6(2.25)	13/1	3.8(3.5)
Rugby Cement (I)	67.6(66.6)	8.88(9.33)	5.3(7.3)	2.35(2.2)	4/1	—(4.7)
Streeters (I)	4.96(3.82)	0.16(0.14)	1.0(0.5)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Suter Elect. (F)	16.9†(4.2‡)	0.47†(0.49‡)	4.1†(6.7‡)	0.5†(—)	30/11	1.75†(—)
Tate of Leeds (I)	8.78(8.98)	0.24(0.21)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(1.25)
Waterford Glass (I)	88.3(73.5)	5.04(4.5)	1.91(1.73)	0.6(0.6)	—	—(—)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elswhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. *Loss. †For 13 months. ‡For 14 months.

Reconstructed Renwick expects better year

Demand has remained sluggish in many areas at Renwick Group, Mr Clifford Wilton, chairman, says in his annual report. Nevertheless, because of the reconstruction following the successful bid by the South African group Kangra, the group has traded profitably and has every reason to expect a better year, Mr Wilton says.

The auditors note that the group has not complied with statement of accounting practice No 16, which requires a current cost statement. Mr Wilton says that while it has always been the group's practice to comply with such standards, the board considered that in this case it would have been confusing or misleading for shareholders.

Hiltons Footwear

As part of the proposed merger of Hiltons Footwear with George Oliver Footwear, the board of Hiltons says that it has received irrevocable undertakings in respect of a further 189,196 Hiltons shares. Irrevocable undertakings to accept the offer have now been received in respect of 2.47m Hiltons shares (40.23 per cent).

Hallite Holdings

Laurie Milbank is purchasing in the market a further 5 per *cent of Hallite holdings at £2.* Laurie Milbank has bought 120,134 shares of Hallite on behalf of General Tire and Rubber at that price. General Tire and Rubber now holds 480,537 shares (19.99 per cent).

Czarnikow Schroder

C. Czarnikow and J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co have formed a partnership, Czarnikow Schroder, in which their interests are respectively 51 per cent and 49 per cent, to carry on the business of broking and dealing in oil futures on the International Petroleum Exchange in London and in oil futures on the New York Mercantile Exchange. Czarnikow's existing business on the International Petroleum Exchange will be transferred to the new partnership and Czarnikow is seeking the approval of the International Petroleum Exchange to the transfer of its floor membership to the new partnership.

Lloyds and Scottish

Lloyds Bank says that the offer made for the outstanding shares in Lloyds and Scottish has closed.

Shareholders holding 11.99m ordinary shares (10.09 per cent) accepted the offer. Together with the 59.6m shares held by Lloyds Bank before the posting of the offer, this brought Lloyds Bank's holding to 71.6m shares (60.30 per cent).

Of the balance of 47.1m shares, Royal Bank of Scotland holds 46.6m shares (39.26 per cent), and other shareholders 515,600 shares (0.44 per cent).

Waterford Glass

Waterford Glass has held its interim dividend at 0.6p for the six months to June 30. On turnover of Ir£88.3m against Ir£73.5m, pretax profits rose from Ir£4.5m to Ir£5m.

The board says that in the crystal division, production levels improved and demand remains strong, particularly in the United States and Canada.

Tate of Leeds up

Although the turnover of Tate of Leeds, the Ford main dealer, slipped from £8.98m to £8.78m in the half-year to June 30, pretax profits rose from £211,000 to £243,000. The board reports that the outlook for the second half is fair.

Anchor Chemical halves dividend

By Our Financial Staff

Anchor Chemical, the Manchester-based chemicals manufacturer and distributor yesterday reported a more than halved dividend for the six months to June despite better trading in the period.

Pretax profits were marginally up at £279,000 compared with £267,000 last time on sales down to £6.12m from £7.07m. The shares stayed unchanged at 68p on the news. The half year dividend is 1.42p gross compared with 3.4p last year.

Mr Bryan Pugh, chairman, says the first half shows a welcome improvement over results for the second half of 1980 which saw extremely depressed trading in the United Kingdom. In 1980 the group made £224,000 compared with the record £784,000 in 1979, and passed the final dividend.

Overseas companies in Italy, the United States and South Africa were again responsible for the main profits contribution, but the United Kingdom companies have returned a modest profit in the period against last year's losses. But this improvement was due entirely to the vigorous action taken at the end of last year to cut costs and overheads.

The workforce at Anchor (UK) was reduced by 20 per *cent to 180 employees* and a four-day week was in operation through the period. Short-time working continues in the depressed home businesses and the group is not able to forecast whether profits will be made in the second half

Cope optimistic despite net loss

By Our Financial Staff

Cope Allman, the packaging, engineering and amusement machines group, has just managed to crawl back into the black at the pretax level after the first half loss of £950,000. But pretax profits for the year to June 30 are only £373,000 against £11.3m, and after £6.3m of extraordinary items arising from rationalization moves to reshape the group, Cope had a near £10m turnround to net losses of £5.3m.

But the group is confident that the past year's surgery and the better second half bodes well for the future and is paying a final dividend of 2.86p gross compared with a total distribution the previous year of 6.55p.

Worst affected by the recession has been the packaging side where the slump in cosmetic containers dragged trading profits down from £3.5m to £35,000. Falling sales of video games and severe pressure on margins offset a 19 per cent volume growth in the leisure division and trading profits were down from £6.5m to £4.8m. A strong performance from the Long & Crawford electrical switchgear helped exports to remain steady at £23.7m.



Mr Louis Manson, chairman of Cope Allman.

In spite of all this, Cope has come through the year with only a £2.5m increase in borrowings thanks to cuts in working capital. Capital spending is only a tenth lower at £18.5m, and gearing has dropped from almost 80 per cent at the half-way stage to 60 per cent.

Profits this year will continue to be hampered by the recession and high interest rates—interest gearing is close to 100 per cent—but management action in the last year will result in some improvement. The shares managed a 2½p rise to 41½p.

Talks on for sale of 20pc of Royal Stafford

By Philip Robinson

Negotiations are taking place over a 20 per cent stake in the private group Royal Stafford China, formed last year when a consortium paid two receivers £280,000 for the assets of Royal Stafford Bone China and John Maddock and Sons.

The stake is held by former Maddock executive Mr John D'Arcy, who paid £30,000 for it when he was appointed managing director of the new company.

Mr Rosenhead and finance director Mr Peter Coventry put up a total of £30,000 for a 20 per cent stake, but the leading shareholder is Mr David Quayle, who made £3.2m when he sold his B & Q company to F. W. Woolworth for £16.6m after less than two years as a public company.

Mr Quayle, Mr Rosenhead and Mr Coventry together hold 80 per cent of Royal Stafford.

Figures released yesterday by the group show that Royal Stafford made a pretax profit of £6,000 for the six months to the end of June, effectively on a four month turnover of £310,000. It is forecasting profits of £50,000 by December and the consortium has waived any dividends for at least a year.

New-Look Suter in profit

By Our Financial Staff

Suter Electrical, a maker of hair salon and refrigeration equipment now under the chairmanship of former British Leyland executive, Mr David Abell, made pretax profits of £471,000 for the 13 months to the end of last June. There is no direct comparison.

The figures cover the full period of the original Suter Electrical business, and three months of Prestcold Holdings, which Mr Abell bought from BL. The results exclude the losses of Prestcold incurred under BL's ownership.

The losses at Prestcold for the three months to March amounted to £568,000. There were also exceptional items of just over £1m covering rationalization costs, as were outlined in the £7.7m rights issue document produced last March.

Since the acquisition by Suter, in the three months since March, Prestcold has made a small profit. Sales in the period April to June were about 30 per cent higher than those in the previous three months, a statement said yesterday.

In the 13 months to June the whole group had a turnover of £16.9m. For the 14 months to May 1980 Suter's turnover was £4.23m.

At the attributable level the group made a profit of £230,000 in its latest trading period. Earnings per share were 4.12p.

The restructuring of Prestcold into four autonomous business units is now well advanced. The reorganization of United Kingdom contracting and servicing has begon and the transfer of all heat exchanger manufacture from Theale to Fareham has been completed.

Wall Street

New York, Oct 5.—Stocks closed higher, although early gains were erroded by profit-taking *later in the afternoon.*

Analysts said the profit-taking was to be expected after the market's sharp gains last week, which saw the Dow-Jones industrial average rise more than 36 points. After being ahead more than nine points, the DJ average closed 0.86 lower at 859.87.

Other broader indices were higher and advances outpaced declines by about two to one. Volume narrowed to 51 million shares from 54.54 million on Friday.

Michael Metz of Oppenheimer and Co said "There were a lot of sellers just waiting for a rally to unload" their holdings.

Analysts also noted the bond market weakened and the stock market followed the trend.

The recent decline in short-term interest rates was reflected in today's reduction in prime rate to 19 per cent from 19½ per cent by most major banks.

Friday's report of an unexpected $1,900m drop in M-1B money supply figure, along with recent statistics pointing to a weakening in the economy, raised hopes that the policy-setting Federal Open Market Committee may decide to ease monetary policy further at tomorrow's meeting.

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Streeters' profit up but no payout

By Margareta Pagano

For the fourth year running the directors of Streeters of Godalming, the civil engineering group, are not recommending a half-year dividend despite an improvement in trading.

Mr Nicholas Streeter, the chairman says the board still does not feel justfied in paying a dividend until the group's recovery has been consolidated. Instead, Streeters believes that cash resources should be retained as working capital and used to reduce borrowings

The shares gained 3p to 22p yesterday on the news that pretax profits advanced slightly *from £147,000 to £161,000 in the* six months to June. Turnover also increased, by more than £1m to £3.8m. Earnings per share are up at 1p against 0.5p.

Last year saw the group return to profits of £215,000 compared with a loss of £1.04m in 1979.

Mr Streeter points out that both profits and turnover increased despite the disposal of shareholdings in Rees-Hough, for £75,000, and in Shorco Trench Systems, for £150,000.

M.P. Kent scrip

M P Kent, the property development concern, is making a scrip issue on a one-for-one basis.

Pretax profits reached a record £4.77m in the year to June 30, compared with £3.04m in the previous year. Sales were up from £17.97m to £22.83m. Raising the total gross dividend from 2.71p to 3.14p, the board declares that forward sales from completed developments and those under construction will materially add to profits.

BASE LENDING RATES

ABN Bank	16%
Barclays	16%
BCCI	16%
Consolidated Crdts	16%
C. Hoare & Co	*16%
Lloyds Bank	16%
Midland Bank	16%
Nat Westminster	16%
TSB	16%
Williams & Glyn's	16%

* 7 day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under 14%, up to £50,000 14½%, over £50,000 14¾%.

Stock Exchange Prices

Bear squeeze

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Sept 28. Dealings End, Oct 9. § Contango Day, Oct 12. Settlement Day, Oct 19

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days



Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) October 5	Market rates (close) October 5	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8280-8570	$1.8545-8565	.07 c prem-.03c disc	.16-.26c disc
Montreal	$3.1960-2360	$2.2230-2245	.40-.50c disc	1.45-1.65c disc
Amsterdam	4.52-59fl	4.57½-58½fl	1¼-1¼c prem	4¼-4¼c prem
Brussels	68.00-69.60f	68.20-45f	45-65c disc	70-100c disc
Copenhagen	13.20-30k	13.36½-28½k	190-270ore disc	330-475ore disc
Dublin	1.1505-1630p	1.1585-1605p	35-50p disc	80-105p disc
Frankfurt	4.09-14m	4.12½-13½m	1⅞-1¾pf prem	4⅞-4¾pf prem
Lisbon	117.00-119.00e	118.30-118.80e	80-510c disc	115-600c disc
Madrid	175.00-177.00p	176.60-176.90p	10c prem-15c disc	35-65c disc
Milan	2142-2194lr	2191½-2193½lr	15¼-18¼lr disc	45½-51½lr disc
Oslo	10.70-78k	10.74½-76½k	320-205ore prem	905-790ore prem
Paris	10.25-36f	10.34-35f	5¼-7¼c disc	12-15c disc
Stockholm	10.06-19k	10.17-19k	320-260ore prem	960-885ore prem
Tokyo	416-425y	421½-422½y	3.60-3.25y prem	9.50-9.05y prem
Vienna	28.70-29.00sch	28.95-29.00sch	15-8gro prem	34-25gro prem
Zurich	3.45-51f	3.49½-50½f	1¼-1¼c prem	4½-4c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was up 0.8 at 88.1

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 16%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 15¾ Low 11

Week Fixed: 15¼-15½

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	16⅛	2 months	15¾
3 months	16	3 months	15⅞

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	16¼-16	3 months	16⅝
3 months	15²¹⁄₃₂-15⅞	4 months	16⅞
4 months	15⅞-15¾	6 months	16
6 months	15⅞-15¾		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	16⅞-16¾	7 months	16½-16¼
2 months	17-16¾	8 months	16½-16¼
3 months	17-16¾	9 months	16⅞-16⅜
4 months	16¾-16½	10 months	16⅞-16⅜
5 months	16⅝-16⅜	11 months	16⅞-16⅜
6 months	16½-16¼	12 months	16½-16¼

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	16⅞-16⅝	6 months	16¹¹⁄₁₆-16⅝
3 months	16¹¹⁄₁₆-16⅝	12 months	16⅜-16¼

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	16⅝-16¼	3 months	16¾
7 days	16½-16¼	6 months	16¾
1 month	16⅝	1 year	16¾

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 16-15¾ Close 10

1 week	16¼-16⅛	6 months	16¹³⁄₁₆-16¹¹⁄₁₆
1 month	16½-16⅜	9 months	16⅞-16⅝
3 months	16¹³⁄₁₆-16¹¹⁄₁₆	12 months	16½-16⅜

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 16¹⁵⁄₁₆-17⅛ 6 months 16¹⁵⁄₁₆-17⅛

Finance House Base Rate 14½%

Other Markets

Australia	1.5985-1.6135
Bahrein	0.6845-0.6875
Finland	8.1175-8.1575
Greece	101.90-103.90
Hongkong	11.0970-11.1370
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.5175-0.5205
Malaysia	4.2235-4.2535
Mexico	45.43-46.93
New Zealand	2.2050-2.2350
Saudi Arabia	6.2350-6.2650
Singapore	3.8575-3.8875
South Africa	1.7405-1.7555

Dollar Spot Rates

*Ireland	1.5950-1.6000
†Canada	1.2003-1.2005
Netherlands	2.4625-2.4675
Belgium	36.87-36.97
Denmark	7.1550-7.1650
West Germany	2.2250-2.2270
Portugal	63.80-64.80
Spain	95.30-95.40
Italy	1181-1182.50
Norway	5.7975-5.8075
France	5.5750-5.5850
Sweden	5.4875-5.4975
Japan	227.70-227.90
Austria	15.63-15.68
Switzerland	1.8880-1.8910

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8332-0.8334

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 15-18; seven days, 15½-15¾; one month, 15¹⁵⁄₁₆-16⅛; three months, 16⅜-16⅞; six months, 16⅝-17⅛.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $440.75 (an ounce); pm, $441.25 close; $442.75.
Krugerrand (per coin): $456-458 (£246.5-247.50).
Sovereigns (new): $108-109 (£58.50-59).

TEA

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Div pence	Yld %	P/E
248	178	Assam Frontier	178	-2	14.3	8.0	..
465	350	Camellia Inv	415	• -5	7.1	1.7	..
378	230	McLeod Russel	270	..	10.7	4.0	..
332	255	Moran	262	+2	7.1t	2.7	..
158	93	Surmah Valley	93	..	3.2	3.5	..
253	132¼	Warren Plant	226	h +6	14.3	6.3	..

MISCELLANEOUS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Div pence	Yld %	P/E
48	25	Calcutta Elec	33	..	9.1	27.6	..
34½	25½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£29	..	500	17.2	..
26	17	Gt Nthn Tele	£26	..	150	5.8	9.8
353	150	Imp Cont Gas	165	+2	11.4	6.9	10.5
185	93	Milford Docks	110	-5	0.7	0.6	..
193	88	Nesco Inv	150	..	10.0	6.7	..
35	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£28½	..	500	17.5	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex-all. b Forecast dividend. e Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. ... No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES.

	Closing Price
Aerospace Engineering 25p Ord (153)	126+5
Chloride Group 7½% Cum Pf (£1)	87
East of Scot Onshore 25p Ord (64)	54
F and C Enterprise Tst 10p Ord	8
Fleet Street Letter 5p Ord (52)	86
Hamilton Oil 10p Ord (140)	96
Hanson Trust 9½% Cnv Ln 2001 (£100)	£105¾+1½
Jeavons Engineering 25p Ord (62)	45
Memec 10p Ord (140)	193+8

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun-	
BP (275 partly paid)	Dec 16	148 prem+18
Brown J. 25p Ord (76‡)	..	½ prem
Foseco Minsep 25p Ord (162‡)	..	4 prem

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. + Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid: a £60 paid b. £10 paid. f fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £30 paid. j £25 paid.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Polaroid expects third-quarter fall

Polaroid Corporation of Cambridge, Massachusetts, expects its third quarter earnings to be sharply down on the second quarter's 41 cents a share. In the 1980 third quarter the company earned 63 cents a share.

Polaroid's total worldwide sales in the 1981 third quarter were slightly lower than a year earlier and lower than the company had expected. The third-quarter results were hurt by inflationary cost increases, depressed economic conditions and the strong dollar.

International

BFCE Eurobond

A $125m, seven-year floating rate note issue of Banque Francaise du Commerce Exterieur (BFCE) is under way through a Eurobond syndicate led by Sumitomo Finance International.

Guaranteed by the French government, the notes bear semi-annual interest that varies at 0.25 points above the average of the bid and offer rate for six-month Eurodollar deposits, subject to a minimum interest rate of 5.25 per cent.

Rustenburg Platinum

Pretax profits of Rustenburg Platinum Holdings slipped from R240m to R233.3m (about £134m) in the year to August 31, 1981. However, the total dividend is being lifted from 40 to 45 cents a share.

Business appointments

Barclays subsidiary names three directors

Mr Peter Bingham, Mr Alan Brown and Mr Michael Hamer are now executive directors of Barclays Merchant Bank.

Mr John Wolff is to become managing director of John Wolff Commodities.

Mr David Thistlethwaite has been made treasury manager of Greyhound Guaranty.

Mr J. D. S. Stark is to succeed Mr J. R. Hayter as managing director of Bestobell Australia and as business group manager of the Bestobell Australia Region. Mr Stark also becomes a director of the Australian company. Mr P. R. Ward-Lee succeeds Mr Stark as business group manager of Bestobell's Energy Engineering group in the United Kingdom.

Mr K. E. Roberts has gone on to the board of Gill & Duffus Landauer.

Dr John White, deputy chief executive of Tarmac Building Products, has been given additional responsibility as managing director of the company's new manufacturing division. The new division will bring together various manufacturing activities—Permanite and Thomas Witter, Coolag, the Belfast and Dublin branches of Briggs Amasco, Reacro, Moseley Rubber and Hatchams.

Mr Anthony Burton has joined McAnally Montgomery as head of the corporate finance department and managing director of McAnally Corporate Services. He has dissolved his partnership with Sheppards and Chase.

Commodities

COPPER bars were steadier.—Afternoon.—Cash bars, £908-909 a metric ton; high-grade three months, £943.50-944. Sales: 1,100 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £907-908; three months, £939-940. Sales: 400 tonnes. Morning.—Cash bars, £901.50-902.00; high-grade three months, £956.50-957.00. Settlement, £902.00. Sales, 18,150 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £899-901; three months, £903.50-931. Settlement, £901.00. Sales, 1,050 tonnes.

TIN.—Standard tin was steady.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £8,180-8,190; three months £8,340-8,345. Sales, 435 tonnes. High grade, cash £8,180-8,190; three months £8,340-£8,345. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash £8,195-8,200; three months £8,340-8,345. Settlement, £8,200. Sales, 595 tonnes. High grade, cash £8,195-8,200; three months, £8,340-8,345. Settlement, £8,200. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, $m35.44 a picul.

LEAD was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £387.50-388.50 per tonne; three months £399-399.50. Sales, 4,725 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £385-385.50; three months £396-397.00. Settlement £385.50. Sales, 1,135 tonnes.

ZINC was steadier at the close yesterday. — Afternoon. — Cash £461.50-462.50 per tonne; three month £479-479.50. Sales, 5,625 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £457-457.50; three months £473.50-474.00. Settlement, £457.50. Sales, 5,800 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £229.00 ($424.00) a troy ounce.

SILVER was barely steady.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 515.40p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 944.50); three months, 534.30p (980.20c); six months, 554.50p (1,018.20c); one year, 596.90p (1,100.00c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 512.5-514.5p; three months, 531.5-532p. Sales, 53 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning. — Cash 514-516p; three months, 533-534p. Settlement, 516.00p. Sales, 110 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £619-£621 per tonne; three months, £648.50-£649.00. Sales, 6,425 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £619-£619.50; three months, £648.50-£649.00. Settlement, £619.50. Sales, 4,050 tonnes.

NICKEL was quiet.—Afternoon.—Cash, £2,740-£2,750 per tonne; three months, £2,847-£2,850. Sales, 192 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £2,755-£2,765; three months, £2,865-£2,870. Settlement, £2,765. Sales, 174 tonnes.

COFFEE. — **ROBUSTAS** (£ per tonne).—Nov, 1,076-1,077; Jan, 1,089-1,090; March, 1,095-1,096; May, 1,101-1,105; July, 1,110-1,115; Sept, 1,110-1,114; Nov, 1,111-1,122. Sales, 2,559 lots including 23 options.

COCOA (£ per metric ton).—Dec, 1,292-1,294; March, 1,296-1,297; May, 1,301-1,302; July, 1,303-1,305; Sept, 1,308-1,315; Dec, 1,315-1,325; March, 1,320-1,339. Sales: 4,096 lots including one option. ICCO prices: daily (Oct 2), 105.79c; indicator price (Oct 5) 5-day average, 105.28c (US cents per lb). Buffer stock price for Oct 5 52,415 (US) per tonne.

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was £1.00 lower at £169; the "whites" price was £3 higher at £187. Futures (£ per tonne): Jan, 170.00-170.60; March, 177.25-177.50; May, 180.50-180.75; Aug, 183.50-184.00; Oct, 187.75-188.00; Jan, 189.00-191.00; March, 191.00-194.00. Sales: 2,342 lots. ISA prices (Oct 2), daily, 12.67c; 15-day average 11.97c.

GRAIN. (The Baltic)—**WHEAT.**—Canadian western red spring, unquoted. US dark northern spring, No 2, 14 per cent: Oct, £113.40; Nov, £114.00; mid-Nov-mid-Dec, £114.80; Dec, £115.90 transhipment east coast sellers. US hard winter, 13½ per cent: unquoted. EEC, unquoted. English feed fob Nov, £111.50 seller.

MAIZE.—French, S African white and S African yellow, all unquoted.

BARLEY.—English feed, fob: Oct, £104; Nov, £106; Dec, £108 east coast sellers; Nov, £105 paid east coast. All cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin.—**BARLEY.**—Nov, £100.05; Jan, £104.00; March, £107.85; May, £111.60; Sept, £101.00. Sales: 149 lots. **WHEAT.**—Nov, £105.60; Jan, £109.65; March £113.55; May £117.55; July, £121.00; Sept, £106.50. Sales: 171 lots.

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on Oct 5.—GB: Cattle, 86.43p per kg lw (−1.39). UK: Sheep, 149.36p per kg est dcw (−4.66). GB: Pigs, 75.89p per kg lw (+0.26). England and Wales: Cattle numbers down 6.7 per cent, average price 85.99p (−1.41). Sheep numbers down 1.9 per cent, average price 148.59p (−4.24). Pig numbers up 8.4 per cent, average price 75.94p (+0.25). Scotland: Cattle numbers down 7.4 per cent, average price 88.58p (−0.69). Sheep numbers down 38.6 per cent, average price 144.88p (−7.44). Pig numbers down 12.3 per cent, average price 70.12p (+0.30).

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ($ US per tonne).—Oct, 304.50-05.00; Nov, 308.75-09.25; Dec 312.00-13.25; Jan 314.50-15.00; Feb, 316.50-17.25; March, 318.00-19.00; April 319.50-21.00; May 321.75-22.00; June, 322.25-22.50. Sales: 410 lots of 100 tonnes each.

POTATOES (Gafta).—Nov, £79.20; Feb, £93.50; April, £106.80. Sales: 176 lots of 40 tonnes each.

TEA.—Assams met a less general demand in London yesterday, with prices irregularly lower except for a few selected bright lines which were dearer. Africans ruled fully-firm to dearer. Dusts met a better enquiry and closed several pence higher. Mozambiques were a strong, dearer feature.

Ceylons met with good demand at fully-firm to irregularly-dearer rates. Strong and general demand was noted for South Indian teas, with prices irregularly dearer, often by several pence.—Reuter.

LME metal stocks

Stocks in London Metal Exchange official warehouses at the end of last week (all in tonnes except silver, which is in troy ounces): Copper fell 350 to 112,475; Tin rose 825 to 12,840; Lead rose 1,500 to 46,875; Zinc unchanged at 84,175; Aluminium rose 325 to 100,850; Nickel fell 126 to 3,096; Silver rose 100,000 to 29.33 million.

RETAIL SALES

Seasonally adjusted figures for volume of retail sales and value of new instalment credit released by the Department of Trade.

	Sales by volume (1975=100)	New credit extended £m	Implied change in debt
1980 1st Qtr	110.2	2,049	536
2nd Qtr	109.2	1,964	270
3rd Qtr	108.9	1,933	222
4th Qtr	109.0	1,793	65
1981 1st Qtr	112.7	1,884	124
2nd Qtr	111.3	1,936	86
1981 Jan	114.0	620	23
Feb	112.9	638	87
March	111.4	626	14
April	111.4	655	25
May	110.6	607	− 3
June	111.7	674	64
July	109.7	658	55
Aug	111.0	659	61
1981 March-May	111.2	1,888	36
June-Aug	110.9	1,991	180
Percentage increase in past three months	−0.3	5	—

WHOLESALE PRICES

Indices (1975=100) of wholesale prices of manufactured goods, and basic materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry, published by the Department of Industry.

	Output prices (home sales) (1)	Prices of materials and fuels (2)	% change in previous 6 months at an annual rate of (1)	(2)
1981				
Jan	209.9	209.7	7.2	8.1
Feb	211.9	214.0	8.5	12.5
March	215.1	217.8	8.5	16.0
April	218.0	221.3	12.5	20.4
May	219.2	226.1	12.8	23.5
June	221.1	229.9	14.3	24.7
July	222.2	233.1	12.1	23.6
Aug	224.0p	237.0p	11.7	22.6
Sept	225.3p	237.8p	8.7	19.2

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QUEEN ANNE silver Circular Bullet teapot and Paul Storr dish. Offers.—747 0817 (eves).

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W8. £37,500 ono. 24-yr lse. 2 bed. recep. kit. bath. redec & carpets, patio, view Ken Pal Gdns. 229 1138.

Legal appointments

Legal Appointments

KUWAIT PETROLEUM CORPORATION

The Marketing Sector of Kuwait Petroleum Corporation, Kuwait, is responsible for the international sales of the country's crude oil and petroleum products, and incorporates technical, planning, analytical, operational and other related functions to support its sales activities.

There is a requirement within this sector at Head Office for a

SENIOR LEGAL ASSISTANT

The Senior Legal Assistant is to be involved in the examination, analysis and drafting of legal texts, agreements, contracts and other legal instruments relating to the functions of the Marketing Sector which will also require research and knowledge of legal developments in the petroleum industry worldwide. The assistance of a lawyer with a minimum of 5 years experience in the legal aspects of the international petroleum industry is required.

An attractive salary with furnished accommodation is offered, and benefits such as educational allowance for children, paid annual leave of 42 calendar days with air passage for employee and family, insurance coverage, and end of service bonus.

Interested candidates are invited to write in confidence, giving full details of academic background, career history to date, personal data, address and telephone number to:

The Administration Manager,
Kuwait Petroleum Corporation,
P.O. Box 26565, Safat, Kuwait.

Legal Adviser

International Banking

Our client, a leading British international bank, seeks a Legal Adviser for its Merchant Banking Division in London, to ensure the maintenance and development of sound standards of documentation for merchant banking transactions across national boundaries.

The requirement is for a qualified lawyer with significant experience in this field preferably gained in the international banking section of a major law firm.

There is a possibility of development and advancement in other areas of the Bank.

Age is likely to be late 20's or early 30's with at least four years' post qualification experience. Remuneration according to the age and experience of the individual, but expected to be within the bracket £14,000 to £18,000, with the usual additional benefits associated with banking.

Please telephone (01-629 1844 at any time) or write—in confidence—in the first instance for a personal history form. B. G. Woodrow ref. A.1929.

This appointment is open to men and women.

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Management Selection Limited
International Management Consultants
17 Stratton Street London W1X 6DB

International Corporate Lawyers

A leading City firm is looking for one or two young qualified lawyers to join their busy and expanding Company and Commercial Law practice.

A good academic background is essential but previous experience is less important than an ability to learn rapidly and to cope with a demanding work load, much of it international in content.

Terms and conditions are excellent and successful candidates could expect to make rapid progress in advancing their careers.

Please reply, in the first instance, sending full career details to Ref. MA 336 Robert Marshall Advertising Limited, 44 Wellington Street, London WC2E 7DJ.

Robert Marshall Advertising Limited





Lawyer

The oil industry and Esso within it, is destined to play an important role in world and UK economies throughout the 1980s and beyond.

This Company needs a highly professional and energetic team of Lawyers to provide a first-class legal service over a myriad of problems.

Due to another promotion within the Exxon group there will be a vacancy within our Legal Department early in 1982. Applications are invited by not later than 30th October 1981.

★ Enthusiasm, initiative and the ability quickly to take on full share of responsibilities are essential.
★ Two years' post-qualification financial or commercial experience an advantage
★ Solicitor or barrister aged 27-35
★ Salary highly competitive according to age and ability.

Please apply giving brief details of experience and present salary to Head of Recruitment (Ref. 4411), Esso Petroleum Company Ltd., Esso House, Victoria Street, London SW1E 5JW.

LITIGATION

A Key appointment

£12,000 – £20,000

The retirement of a litigation partner necessitates the recruitment of a senior lawyer able to share responsibility in supervising a substantial litigation department.

The solicitor appointed will merit immediate or very early salaried partnership with the prospect of equity participation in the fullness of time. It is unlikely that a suitable applicant will currently be earning under £12,000.

The practice is one of London's major firms and services a strongly commercial clientele. It has modern systems and good offices.

Applications, which will be treated in strict confidence, should be made quoting reference RM/C41 to Reuter Simkin Ltd. 307-308 High Holborn, London WC1V 7LL. Telephone: 01-405 6852.

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COMPANY AND COMMERCIAL SOLICITORS

Ashurst, Morris, Crisp & Co. wish to recruit experienced Solicitors in the field of Company and Commercial law. The work is demanding, interesting and wide-ranging.

Applicants should have at least two years admitted experience, preferably in the City.

Application with full Curriculum Vitae should be sent to:

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ASHURST, MORRIS, CRISP & CO.,
BROADGATE HOUSE,
7 ELDON STREET,
LONDON, EC2M 7HD

Linklaters & Paines

TAX ADVISER

LINKLATERS & PAINES seeks a recruit for its Tax Department. The successful candidate, being qualified as either a lawyer or an accountant, will have a good academic record and the ability to work as a member of a team. The work principally involves corporate tax planning, frequently of an international nature (requiring occasional overseas travel) and carries with it a substantial measure of individual responsibility.

Salary and benefits offered will take into account age and experience. Apply with full c.v. to:—

John Hamilton, Personnel Manager,
Linklaters & Paines,
Barrington House, 59/67 Gresham Street,
LONDON EC2V 7JA.



THE COMMISSION FOR RACIAL EQUALITY

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The Commission for Racial Equality has a temporary vacancy for a HEO in the Legal Section of its head office in London. The post will be available until the end of August 1982.

The Commission for Racial Equality was set up under the Race Relations Act 1976. Its main duties are to work towards the elimination of racial discrimination and to promote equality of opportunity and good race relations.

Candidates should have a professional legal qualification and litigation and advocacy experience. The successful candidate will be involved in tribunal representation and will be required to provide a legal input into all aspects of the CRE work plan; he or she will also assist in the preparation of the Commission's response to new and proposed legislation.

Starting pay will be at the minimum of the HEO scale: £7,467 p.a. plus an Inner London Allowance of £1,016 p.a., pro rata.

Please write for an application form and further details to the Principal, Personnel & Management Services (quoting ref. HEO/TEMP/LEGAL), Elliot House, 10-12, Allington Street, London SW1E 5EH, enclosing a large stamped addressed envelope. Completed applications should be returned no later than 19th October 1981.

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PROPERTY LAWYER

Leading firm of City Solicitors are seeking a Solicitor who will have sufficient commercial conveyancing experience, to deal with clients either without supervision or with minimal supervision. The post demands someone with an interest in Property as such and who would be seeking partnership prospects. Usual fringe benefits. Salary, not less than £14,000 according to experience.

Apply with CV to: Box 0706 G, The Times.

LITIGATION SOLICITOR

with not less than five years general litigation experience with emphasis on defendant E.L. and P.L. insurance claims required for busy W.C.2 practice. Salary commensurate with experience and ability and partnership prospects to successful applicant. Please send C.V. to:

Box No. 2455 F. The Times

WINCHESTER

Family practice seeks assistant/potential partner, aged about 30, admitted at least 2 years, must be able to handle litigation (little crime) with minimal supervision but good all rounder required. C.V. to: BOX NO. 0932 G, THE TIMES

ASSISTANT SOLICITOR

Lincoln's Inn solicitors require an able Assistant Solicitor for their expanding Litigation Department, to deal with a wide and interesting variety of litigation work.

At least 2-3 years' admitted general litigation experience desirable.

Good salary, 4 weeks holiday, Pension Scheme and other benefits.

Send full c.v. to:—

Mrs. L. Godwin, Personnel Manager,
Trower, Still and Keeling,
5 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London WC2A 3RP

BIRMINGHAM

COMMERCIAL SOLICITOR

We are seeking an experienced Commercial Solicitor for the further development of our company and commercial department. Applicants preferably in late 20s or early 30s should have experience in a wide range of company and commercial work for quoted and unquoted companies. The Solicitor appointed will be offered an early partnership.

Please write with details of experience and a C.V. to
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43 Cannon Street, Birmingham, B2 5EQ.

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Please write with full CV to Colin P. Ellis Partnership Secretary.

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Preference will be given to a Solicitor with at least 10 years' admitted experience in private practice and/or commerce and industry, with extensive ability as a lawyer but with a potential for management development.

A sound knowledge of conveyancing (both residential and commercial) will be required.

An initial salary in the region of £18,000 will be paid and a car and other benefits will be provided. Candidates who wish to be furnished with further information and an application form should write with brief details of their career to Mr. A. R. Rendel, General Manager (Personnel), Abbey National Building Society, 27 Baker Street, London W1.

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Please apply in confidence to I. H. Willis:

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Executive Selection Consultants
16 Regency Street, London SW1P 4DD.
Tel: 01-821 6543 or 821 6229.

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Linklaters & Paines wish to recruit a solicitor to work in Hong Kong with their Hong Kong firm which operates in association with Deacons, an old established and leading Hong Kong practice. The initial term will be for two and a half or three years, preferably the latter, and could lead to a permanent position in Hong Kong with Deacons. Applicants should have not less than two years' post qualification experience, including experience in financing work. Candidates will be interviewed in London in the first instance, and if a second interview is desired, this could take place either in London or, if practicable for the candidate, in Hong Kong.

Apply with full c.v. to:—

J. Hamilton, Esq., Personnel Manager, Barrington House, 59/67 Gresham Street LONDON EC2V 7JA.

SOLICITOR

SHIP FINANCE—HONG KONG

Leading Hong Kong Solicitors seek Assistant Solicitor with experience of advising banks and ship owners on security documentation, syndicated loans and other finance, new buildings, etc. Applicants preferably should have at least 2 years experience in this field. Write in confidence to Box 0937 G, The Times.

Interview London November.

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BRITISH LAWYER

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Duties: Secretariat assistance to committees of experts on legal matters.

Age limit: 35.

Qualifications:—University degree in law: good knowledge of public international law;
—fluent English, very good knowledge of French: knowledge of German desirable.

Starting salary: between 8,900 and 11,400 French francs monthly, depending on age and experience, tax exempt, plus allowances as appropriate.

Further information and the official application form can be obtained from the Establishment Division of the Council of Europe—BP 431 R6 F 67006 STRASBOURG CEDEX, FRANCE.

Closing date for the submission of completed application forms: 5 November 1981.

COMMERCIAL LITIGATION

Solicitor with at least one years' first class experience required by young firm. Excellent salary for the right person. Write with c.v. to

J. Memery & Co.,
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London WC1B 5HT
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EXPERIENCED COMPANY AND COMMERCIAL SOLICITOR

Shoosmith & Harrison are looking for an experienced company Solicitor. This is an important position in our Corporate Law Department, based in Northampton, offering considerable scope to build up an expanding aspect of our practice.

The successful applicant will need a thorough knowledge of the technical and practical aspects of Company and commercial law and will be responsible to busy partner for day to day running of the department. Salary will be commensurate with experience.

Salary will be commensurate with experience.

Please contact Mr K. M. Archer, Messrs Shoosmith & Harrison, 20 Market Square, Northampton. Tel: Northampton 20131.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

"... (Jesus) said, Arise, go thy way: thy faith hath made thee whole." St. Luke 17: 19

BIRTHS

BREEDEN.—On 24th September, to Sally (née Lindesay-Bethune) and Peter—a son (Jamie George), a brother for Alexander.

CARTER.—On October 2nd, to Rosemary (née Mackie) and Dr Timothy Carter, of Lewes—a daughter (Felicity Marina Jane), a sister for Joanna.

CHAPMAN.—On October 2nd, at St Mary's Hospital, to Christie (née Thompson) and Ernest—a son (Sean Marwood).

CONNELL.—On October 1st, 1981, at the Westminster Hospital, to Jill (née Storry Deans) and Gavin—a daughter (Katie), a sister for Rupert.

KING.—On September 17th, in Ottawa, to Helen (née Dufall) and Nicholas—a son (Charles Nicholas Alexander).

LILES.—On 29th September, 1981, at John Radcliff Hospital, Oxford to Tina (née Brown) and Tony Liles, of Chinnor, Oxon—a son (Kristan Andrew), a brother for Samantha Rachel.

MEZGER.—On October 5th, in Singapore, to Judith (née Arblaster) and Theo—a son (Charles).

MITCHELL.—On September 30th, at The Royal Free Hospital, Hampstead, to Maureen and Ian—a daughter (Anna Isobel).

MOORE.—On October 2nd, at Queen Charlotte's, to Sandra (née Lawrie) and Nicholas—a son (Julian Charles Andrew).

NELSON.—On October 3rd, at St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester, to Caroline (née Buller) and Anthony—a son (Carlton Anthony Gordon).

OFFER.—On September 28th, at Princess Anne Hospital, Southampton, to Catherine (née Lloyd) and Clifford—a daughter (Isobel Mary).

PARK.—On Friday, 2nd October, at St. Thomas' Hospital, to Susan and Mungo—a son (Adam St. John).

SHEFFIELD.—On October 2nd, at Odstock Hospital, Salisbury, Wilts., to Victoria and Roggy—a daughter.

WALSH.—On 23rd September, in Bristol, to Heather (née ...

BIRTHDAY

MARRIAGE

DEATHS

PATTEN.—On October 4, at her London home, after an illness bravely borne, Marijane Patten, aged 69, beloved widow of Philip, mother of Lee and Hugo, mother-in-law of Jennifer and grandmother of Andrew, Inigo and Piers. Funeral service at Farnborough after cremation, arrangements later.

PRICE.—On October 3rd, peacefully, at Mount Alvernia, Guildford, David Keith Price, of Chiddingfold, much loved husband of Barby and father of Chris, Annie and Gilly. Funeral service at St. Edmunds Church, Croft Road, Godalming, at 2.30 p.m., Thursday, October 8th. Private burial, no flowers, but donations may be sent to B.F.S.S.

ROBINSON, (GEORGE) WALTER.—Aged 61, beloved husband of Barbara, Vic-le-Fesq, 30260 Quissac, France, on September 25th, 1981.

SCHOENEWALD.—On October 3rd, 1981, while on holiday in Laubach, West Germany, Gerhart Schoenewald, MD, LRCP, ARPS. Beloved husband, father, grandfather and brother. No letters. Private funeral Germany. Thanksgiving Service to be announced later. Donations if desired to A. G. R. Charitable Trust, 8 Fairfax Mansions, London NW3.

SHARP.—On 2nd October, 1981, peacefully, after a long illness at Ivyhall Nursing Home, Crowborough, Violet Elizabeth, aged 81 years, beloved mother of Anthony and much loved grandmother. Funeral service at Tunbridge Wells Crematorium, on Friday, 9th October, at 11 a.m. Family flowers only please, donations, if desired, to Cancer Research, c/o Paul Bysouth Funeral Directors. Telephone Crowborough 5000.

SLADE.—Xonia Barbara Mary, of Chipping House, Park Street, Stow-On-The-Wold, Gloucestershire, peacefully in The Hospital, Moreton-In-Marsh, on Friday, 2nd October, aged 70 years. Requiem Mass St. Kenelm's Church, Stow-On-The-Wold, Thursday, 8th October, at 2.00 p.m.

SLATTERY.—On October 3rd, 1981, peacefully at Oxford, Adelaide Mary (née Wilmot), aged 97, widow of Jerome Slattery and much loved mother ...

IN MEMORIAM

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Accurate shorthand and typing skills (at least 100 wpm and 50 wpm respectively) are required.

Starting salary £5,089 p.a. on a scale which rises by five annual increments to £6,377 p.a. plus inner London Weighting Allowance of £1,016 p.a. Proficiency allowances are payable if shorthand and typing speeds are above the minimum. Other benefits include a non-contributory pension scheme, 20 days annual leave and 10½ days bank and privilege holidays.

Please write for an application form and further details to the Principal, Personnel & Management Services, Elliot House, 10-12 Allington Street, London SW1E 5EH enclosing a large stamped addressed envelope. Completed applications should be returned no later than 19 October, 1981.

£6,500—LAWYERS. Two young Attorneys require a bright, smart secretary to really get involved in their work. Good sh/audio typing skills essential. Aged 25-32. Sensational offices nr Tott Court Rd. Ring 628 4835 Crone Corkill (Recruitment Consultants)

CENTACOM STAFF offer permanent and temporary office jobs to match your skills. Call 734 2664 (West End), 937 6525 (Kensington), 836 2875 (Strand). Personnel Consultants.

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c. £10,000 tax free

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Please write, enclosing your CV, to Box No. 2459 F, The Times

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THE CONSERVATION Volunteers seek National Training Officer to train volunteers and staff in practical conservation and management techniques. Must drive. Salary £5,113-£6,184. Details and application form: BTCV, 10-14 Duke Street, Reading. Closing date 16th October, 1981.

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Telephone: 629 6604
Jennifer Rudnay

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.40am Open University: Mechanisms of Photosynthesis. **7.05** Transformer Core. **7.30** Sexual Selection. **7.55** Closedown. **9.05 For Schools, Colleges:** News in German. **9.35** Encounter France. **9.53** French conversation. **10.10** Look and Read. **10.35** History. **11.00** Roads. **11.15** Closedown. **11.38** Artists in Print. **12.05** General Studies. **12.30** *News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Moira* Stuart. **1.00 Pebble Mill at One.** The special guest is iceskating star John Curry. Also appearing is Mary Norwak in the last of her series Home Preserving. **1.45 Over the Moon.** For the very young (r). **2.00 You and Me.** For the four and five year olds (r). **2.14 For Schools, Colleges:** French conversation. **2.30** English: An Inspector Calls. **3.00** Closedown. **3.25 O Dro I Dro.** A Welsh quiz.

3.55 Play School: For the under fives (shown earlier on BBC2).
4.20 Cartoon: Mighty Mouse in Feudin' Hillbillies.
4.25 Jackanory: Jane Asher reads the second part of The Railway Children.
4.40 Play Away: Music, fun and games with Brian Cant.
5.05 Newsround: Paul McDowell with world news for young people.
5.10 Screen Test: A film quiz between Bellerive Convent Grammar School and Penwortham Priory High School.
5.40 News: with Richard Baker.
6.00 Regional news magazines.
6.25 Nationwide: including the first in a series recreating a Highland Drove.
6.50 Angels: Drama serial about the staff and patients of a General Hospital.
7.15 *Wildlife on One: The Mysterious Bee narrated* by David Attenborough.
7.40 The Rockford Files. Private detective Jim Rockford is on the tail of a woman, recently released from prison, in the hope that she reveals the whereabouts of a missing million dollars (r).
8.30 Only Fools and Horses: David Jason stars as the *comical failed wheeler dealer.*

9.00 News: read by John Humphrys.
9.25 Fighting On: Harold Williamson reports on the rehabilitation of two soldiers whose lives were saved, but at the cost of terrible injuries, three years ago in Belfast.
10.15 *The 1981 Horse of the Year Show. David* Vine introduces the Philips Electronics Championship from Wembley Arena and also the Hoechst Foxhunter Championship.
11.30 Phil Silvers*: Comic adventures of a sharp sergeant (r).
11.55 News: headlines and weather.

BBC1 VARIATIONS: CYMRU/WALES: 9.10am-9.30 I Ysgolion: Daearyddiaeth Japan. 12.57pm-1.00 News of Wales. 3.25-3.55 Closedown. 5.10-5.40 Bobol Bach (6). 6.00-6.25 Wales Today 6.50-7.15 Heddiw. 7.15-7.40 Angels. 11.55 News and weather. SCOTLAND: 11.17am-11.37 For Schools: Let's See... High and low. 12.55pm-1.00 The Scottish News 3.25-3.55 Closedown. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 11.55 News and weather. NORTHERN IRELAND: 10.35am-10.55 For Schools: Ulster in Focus. 12.57pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.25-3.53 Closedown 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 11.55 News and weather. ENGLAND: 6.00pm-6.25 Regional Magazines. 12.00 Close

BBC 2

6.40am Open University: The semi-detached house. **7.05** Classroom Interaction. **7.30** History of Mathematics. **7.55** Closedown. **11.00 Play School.** For the under fives presented by Carol Leader and Ben Thomas. The story is The Great Big Turnip. **11.25** Closedown.


Steve Race: BBC 2 7.25pm

4.50 Open University: The Location Problem. **5.15** Artists' Films. **5.40** Too Much of a Good Thing. **6.05** The Widowing of Mrs Holyroyd. **6.30** Particle Physics: Hadrons, Quarks and Charm.
6.55 The World Chess Championships Exclusive coverage of the match between Karpov, the holder and Korchnoi the challenger, presented by Jeremy James.
7.20 News with a sub-titled synopsis for the hard-of-hearing.
7.25 My Music. Steve Race chairs the last in the series of light-hearted tests of musical knowledge between Frank Muir, John Amis and Denis Norden with Ian Wallace.
7.50 Six More English Towns. Alec Clifton-Taylor visits Lewes, Sussex.
8.30 Film: The Train* (1964) starring Burt Lancaster, Paul Scofield and Jean Moreau. For details of plot see 9.00.

9.00 The Train continued. Based on fact, the film concerns the one-man battle to save France's greatest art treasures being transferred to Germany by the Nazis. The recue operation entails 'kidnapping' the train carrying the treasures as it travels to Germany.
10.40 Young Musicians. Nicholas Daniel (oboe) and Deborah Shah (piano) play Sonata for oboe and piano by York Bowen (r).
10.45 *Newsnight. Peter Snow and* John Tusa report from the SDP conference and Peter Hobday and Donald MacCormick are in London with other news from home and abroad. Closedown at 11.35.

ITV/LONDON

9.35 for Schools: Falling in Love; **9.53** Ghosts in traditional and modern literature; **10.15** Dialects; **10.33** Poetry; **11.03** Basic Maths; **11.22** Finding faces; **11.39** Hobbies and pets of French children. **12.00 Rod, Jane and Freddy** with a musical story. **12.10 Pipkins.** Puppet adventures with Hartley the Hare. **12.30** The Sullivans. Life with an Australian family during World War Two. **1.00 News; 1.20** Thames News. **1.30** Armchair Thriller: Part five of The Victim. The father of the kidnapped girl tries to kill the perpetrator of the deed (r). **2.00 Film: Geordie** (1955) starring Alastair Sim and Bill Travers. Geordie is a champion hammer thrower and after winning the Highland Games title is chosen to compete in the Australian Olympics but is very reluctant to go. **3.45 Cabbages and Kings.** A literary quiz between a panel of celebrities chaired by Robin Ray.

4.15 Cartoon: Caveman Inki.
4.20 Get it Together. Pop music presented by Roy North and Megg Nicol which this week *includes The Rolling Stones.*
4.45 Vice Versa. The second episode in the story of a boy and his father who swap identities. Starring Iain Cuthbertson and Peter Bowles.
5.15 Emmerdale Farm. A student becomes a nuisance on NY Estates.
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News. 6.25 Help! Viv Taylor Gee with news of Latchkey Schemes.
6.35 Crossroads. Glenda Banks is up to mischief.
7.00 Give Us a Clue. Charades between two teams of celebrities.
7.30 Keep it in the Family. Sitcom series about a man and his two grown-up daughters.
8.00 The Morecambe and Wise Show. Appearing with Eric and Ern are the Churchill and The *Saint actors.*
8.30 The Flame Trees of Thika. Growing up in early colonial Africa. Continuing the dramatization of Elspeth Huxley's autobiographical novel.

9.00 The Flame Trees of Thika continued.
9.30 Frankie Howerd Strikes Again. Art is the subject of this week's musings from the fretful-looking comedian. Aiding and abetting him are Henry McGee and Neil Innes.
10.00 **News.**
10.30 Rich World. Poor World. The first of three documentaries about the plight of 800 million people destined to live a life of poverty and hunger. These documentaries are timed to coincide with a Summit meeting in Mexico on the problem. This meeting is the culmination of a two-year international commission, among *whose members are Edward Heath and Willy* Brandt, who both appear in the series. Tonight we see reports from Bangladesh, Tanzania and Brazil.
11.30 City of Angels: Match Point. Private eye Jake Axminster is hired to help a tennis star charged with murder. During his investigations he uncovers an anti-Nazi plot.
12.25 *Close with Rabbi Julia Neuberger reading an* extract from Jewish literature.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
8.45 Wodehouse: "Bring on the Girls" (2).
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411 — Dressmaking.
10.00 News.
10.02 From Our Own Correspondent.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "It's Tchaikovsky's Fault" by Stanley Roger Green.
11.00 News.
11.05 Play: "Warren" by Martyn Wade.
11.35 Wildlife.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Radio Active.†
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Lost Horizon. Last part.†
4.00 *Places I've Lived, People I've* Known (series).
4.15 The Young Musician in China.†
4.45 Story Time: "The House in Dormer Forest" by Mary Webb (6).
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 The Six o'Clock News.
6.30 *Top of the Form.*
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Medicine Now.
7.50 The Lost City.
8.35 No Minister (2) "The Civil Service is too Big".
9.05 In Touch.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 Joke by Joke ... (4).
11.00 A Book at Bedtime "The Edible Woman" by Margaret Atwood (1).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
11.40 Tchaikovsky.
12.00 News and Weather.

VHF: 6.25am Weather Forecast. 10.00 For Schools. 10.30 Listen with Mother. 11.00 For Schools. 2.00 For Schools. 5.50 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4. 11.30 Open *University: 11.30 Plato and* Aristotle; 11.50 Comparative Politics.

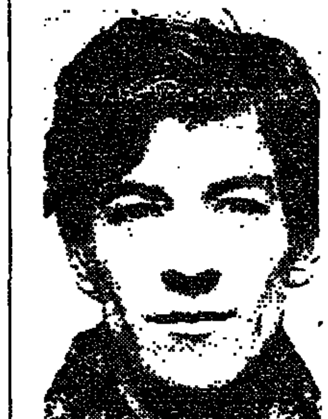
Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert Albinoni, Rubbra, Mendelssohn †
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Copland, Vaughan Williams, Sibelius, Hanson.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Weeks Composer Saint-Saens.†
10.00 Machaut and Landini.†
10.45 Copland.†
11.25 Beethoven.†
12.10 BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra Concert. Part 1: Mozart.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Six Continents.
1.25 Concert Part 2: Tippett.†
2.00 A Celebration of Venice Music from the time of the Gabrielis.†
3.35 Violin Music Violin and Piano recital: Bach, Stravinsky, Szymanowski.†
4.25 *Jazz Today.*†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
7.00 Bach and Ravel Piano recital.†
7.40 Words, Words, Words.†
8.00 Dresden State Orchestra Concert: Part 1: Weber, Mozart.†
8.35 What Books I.
8.55 Concert Part 2: Beethoven.†
9.55 Hush Pussy Short story by Catherine Lucy Czerkawska.†
10.10 Faure recital.†
10.30 Jazz in Britain Brian Godding's G.L.S.†
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Mahler on record.†
VHF 5.55-6.55 am and 11.15 pm-12.55 am Open University.


Libby Purves: one of the presenters of Today (Radio 4, 6.30am)

Radio 2

5.00 Ray Moore† 7.30 Terry Wogan† 10.00 Jimmy Young† 12.00 John Dunn† 2.00 Ed Stewart† 4.00 David Hamilton† 5.45 News. 6.00 David Symonds† 8.00 *Moments Musical*† 9.00 Listen to the Band† 9.30 The Organist Entertains. 10.00 Lena Zavaroni (now series). 11.05 Brian Matthew† from midnight. 1.00 Truckers' Hour† 2.00-5.00 2's Company†


Ian McKellan: Radio 3, 7.40pm

Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 12.45 Top 40 Discs. 2.00 *Paul Burnett.* 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Andy Peebles. 7.00 Talkabout. 8.00 David 'Kid' Jensen. 10.00 John Peel† 12.00 Close. VHF RADIOS 1 and 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00am with Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648 kHz (463m) at the following times GMT: 6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 *Europe 8.30 Musical Yearbook. 9.00 World* News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead 9.45 Discovery. 10.15 Leave it to Psmith. 10.30 That's Big Band Magic. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain 11.15 Letter from London. 11.25 Scotland This Week. 11.30 Sports International. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 The Rewards of Music. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. *1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. News Summary.* 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show. 2.30 Thirty Minute Theatre. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Sarah and Company. 7.45 Before the Rock Set in ... 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. News Summary. 8.30 Divertimento. 8.45 Wuthering Heights. 9.15 Three Centuries of Italian opera. 9.45 How to Write a Short Story. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Scotland this Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Guitar Workshop. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio newsreel. 12.30 A Jolly Good Show. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Report on Religion 2.00 World News 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Operetta. 2.30 Musical Yearbook. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain 3.15 The World Today 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News 5.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94 9MHz World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

CHANNEL

As Thames except: 12.00 Closedown. 12.30 pm Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-3.45 Film: SS Casino. 6.00-6.35 Channel Report. 11.30 Wheels. 12.00 Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As Thames except: Starts 9.30 am-9.35 First Thing. 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-3.45 Film: Easy Money (Dennis Price, Jack Warner, Petula Clark) Four very different people share a fortune on the pools. 6.00-6.35 North Tonight. 11.30 Wheels. 12.00 In Concert: Blues *Band.* 12.30 am News. 12.35 Closedown.

HTV

As Thames except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-3.45 Film: Final Eye (David Huddleston, Susan George, Donald Pleasants). *5.15 Ask Oscar!* 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Report West. 6.30 Diff'rent Strokes. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Wheels. 12.00 Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES

As HTV West except: 9.35 am-9.50 Am Gymru. 10.15-10.30 Y Byd A'i Bethau. 11.39-11.54 About Wales. 12.00-12.10 pm Cwadi Cwac A'i Ffrindiau. 4.15-4.45 Camigam. 5.15-5.20 Porky Pig. 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 10.30-11.00 Cyfathrebwyr. 11.00-11.30 Johnathan Dimbleby in Evidence. 11.30-12.00 Benson.

ATV

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-3.45 Film: Easy Money* (Denis Price, Jack Warner, Petula Clark). Four very different people share a fortune on the pools. 5.15-5.45 Give us a Clue. 6.00 News. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 ATV Today. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Wheels. 12.00 News. 12.05 am Something Different. 12.20 Closedown.

GRANADA

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00 Film: Man from the Diners' Club (Danny Kaye, Telly Savalas). A mobster gets a credit card. 3.45-4.15 Play It Again. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25 This is Your Right. 6.30 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Odd Couple. 12.00 Wheels. 12.30 am Closedown.

ANGLIA

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-3.45 Film: Love Boat (Clons Leachman, Tom Bosley) Four love stories set on board a cruise ship. 6.00-6.35 About Anglia. 11.30 Wheels. 12.00 News. 12.05 am Jazz. 12.35 Your Music at Night.

YORKSHIRE

As Thames except: 12.30pm-1.00 Cabbages and Kings. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Crash of Flight 401 (William Shatner) Investigator tries to find out why. 3.45-4.15 Calendar. 5.15-5.45 How's Your Father. 6.00-6.35 Calendar. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Wheels. 12.00 Closedown.

SOUTHERN

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00-3.45 Film: War of the Planets. (Tony Russell). 5.15 Cartoon. 5.20-5.45 *Crossroads.* 6.00 Day by Day. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 *Rich World, Poor World. 11.30 New* Kind of Family. 12.00 Weather followed by Face Behind the Camera.

WESTWARD

As Thames except: 12.30-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-3.45 Film: SS Casino (Mike Cotton, Gary Burghoff) A casino owner struggles to keep his valuable property. 6.00-6.35 Westward Diary. 11.30 Wheels. 12.00 Faith for Life. 12.06am Closedown.

BORDER

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00-3.45 Film: The Mouse That Roared (Peter Sellers) A tiny kingdom declares war on the United States. 5.15-5.45 Bless Me Father. 6.00-6.35 Lookaround. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 News. 11.33 Closdown.

ULSTER

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.00-3.45 Film. Geordie* (Alastair Sim, Bill Travers) Puny youth takes a bodybuilding course 5.15 Cartoon. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads 6.00 Good Evening Ulster 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Bedtime, Closedown.

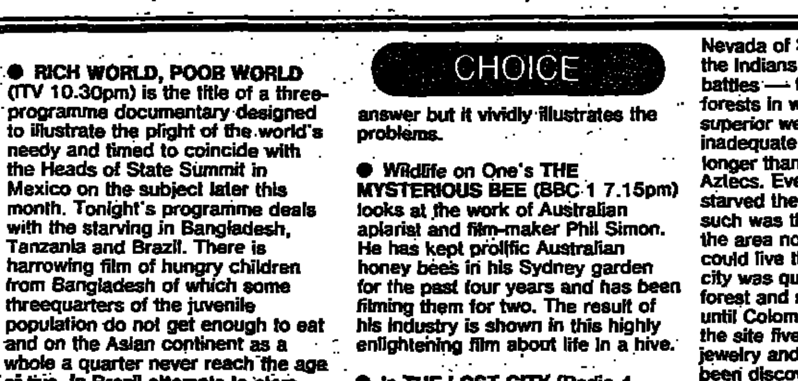
TYNE TEES

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25-9.30 News 1.20 pm-*1.30 Lookaround. 2.00-3.45 Film:* Rattle of a Simple Man (Harry H. Corbett, Diane Cilento) Shy football fan's adventures in London. 5.15-5.45 Bless Me, Father. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm 11.30 Wheels. 12.00 Gelsenkirchen and the Gospel. 12.05 am Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-3.45 Film: This Savage Land (George C. Scott, Barry Sullivan). *Western. 5.15 Traveller's Tales.* 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Job Spot. 6.30 What's Your Problem? 7.00-7.30 Take the High Road. 11.30 Wheels. 12.00 Late Call. 12.05 am Past Masters. 12.35 Closedown.

CHOICE


Phil Simon with some of the 12,000 bees he keeps in his Sydney garden (BBC 1, 7.15pm)

● **RICH WORLD, POOR WORLD** (ITV 10.30pm) is the title of a three-programme documentary designed to illustrate the plight of the world's needy and timed to coincide with the Heads of State Summit in Mexico on the subject later this month. Tonight's programme deals with the starving in Bangladesh, Tanzania and Brazil. There is harrowing film of hungry children from Bangladesh of which some threequarters of the juvenile population do not get enough to eat and on the Asian continent as a whole a quarter never reach the age of five. In Brazil attempts to stem the tide of refugees from the countryside to the city slums come *to violent conclusions while* Tanzania, after twenty years of independence does not have enough money to celebrate the event. What can be done and how can the richer countries help? This programme does not have the answer but it vividly illustrates the problems.

● Wildlife on One's **THE MYSTERIOUS BEE** (BBC 1 7.15pm) looks at the work of Australian apiarist and film-maker Phil Simon. He has kept prolific Australian honey bees in his Sydney garden for the past four years and has been filming them for two. The result of his industry is shown in this highly enlightening film about life in a hive.

● In **THE LOST CITY** (Radio 4 7.50pm) traveller and broadcaster Anthony Smith gives an account of *his visit to a vast city, rediscovered* in 1976, in the Sierra Nevada of Colombia. At the beginning of the 17thC the Spanish Conquistadors invaded the country and defeated the Taironan Indians, a tribe that inhabited what was called the Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta. Because the Indians fought guerrilla-type battles — fighting in tropical rain forests in which the Spaniards' *superior weaponry proved singularly* inadequate — their demise took longer than those of the Incas and Aztecs. Eventually the invaders starved them into submission but such was the climate and terrain of the area nobody but the Indians could live there. Consequently the city was quickly overgrown by lush forest and remained undisturbed until Colombian archaelogists found the site five years ago. Pottery, jewelry and other artefacts have been discovered and in the programme Mr Smith interviews the experts working there cataloguing the finds and clearing the thousand kilometres of stone paths. The soundtrack accompanying the programme is of authentic Colombian jungle sounds and music.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO ★ BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT

Entertainments Guide

Classified Guide

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Heath set to attack 'dogmatic' policies

By George Clark, Political Correspondent

Opening what he intends to be a sustained attack on the Government's "dogmatic" economic policy, Mr Edward Heath, the former Prime Minister, will today urge the Government to re-assess the effects of the policy so far and take urgent measures to reduce interest rates and help industry.

In a speech to the Federation of Conservative Students at Manchester University, Mr Heath's main message will be that Britain and other countries in the European Community should break free from the competitive race in interest rates led by the United States.

With European co-operation, Mr Heath believes that the community could create a system for stabilizing its currencies and isolating them from the big fluctuations of interest rates in the world outside.

By reducing interest rates, the European countries could stimulate industrial and commercial activity, allowing profits and investments to increase.

Such action would involve Britain re-imposing exchange controls as part of the European system of controls, and also the regulation of the Euro currency markets. This course has been advocated by several influential Conservative backbenchers recently.

Mr Heath will expand on his scheme when he speaks at Newcastle upon Tyne on Friday, and he hopes to take part in the Conservative Party conference debate on economic affairs next Wednesday when Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will be the Government's main speaker.

Before he goes to that debate he will address the Conservative Graduates Association on the subject: "The Conservative Party: Tories, not Whigs".

There, it is expected that he will develop the "One Nation" theme and urge Conservative voters who are thinking of shifting their allegiance to the Social Democrats to think again and to put their faith on those in the Tory party who are fighting for a change of policy.

Mr Heath will put his strong views in support of the Brandt Report to members of the Overseas Development Council at Blackpool next Thursday when he speaks on "The Mexico Summit and British interests."

In York on Thursday this week, Mr Heath will give the William Temple Memorial lecture, his title being: "What William Temple would say about British society if he were alive today."





Behind the mask: Army reservists protected agains nuclear attack are revealed (below) as Mr James Shrimpton, Mr David Cooper, Sgt Ian Lister (the instructor), Mr Richard Miles and Mr Simon Milne. (Photographs by Tony Weaver).

Reservists speed up their nuclear reaction

Britain's 45,000 Army reservists will be "called up" for one day over the next two months under a new system which aims to halve the time in which they can be mobilized in the event of war.

The reserves will report to military units in their home areas instead of travelling to regimental depots all over the country. This year they are being fitted for the Army's nuclear, biological and chemical defensive clothing and respirators, which would be essential equipment for reservists reinforcing the British Army of the Rhine in an emergency.

They will receive training in the use of the defensive clothing—nicknamed "Noddy suits"—consisting of special overboots, gloves, charcoal-impregnated trousers and smock and a respirator which, they are told, would enable them to survive for up to 48 hours in a "chemical environment".

Frank Johnson on the 6.05 SDP special from Perth

Not Wagner, but Agatha Christie—by Hitchcock

We are writing from Perth shortly before boarding the now legendary train that is carrying the Social Democratic Party conference from city to city: the Flying Moderate.

The intention is that we should put in for two days at Bradford. Probably no train has ever before travelled directly between Perth and Bradford. What possible reason would it have had for doing so? British Rail could, therefore, be about to pull off the most spectacular feat in even its disgraceful history: the loss of an entire political party. Can our railwaymen do it? Previously BR has confined itself to losing such relatively unobtrusive, or unimportant items as Nato tanks, giraffes, and envelopes containing the life savings of little old ladies. We shall see what happens.

The Gang of Four will be on board. One of them, Mr William Rodgers has all the authority of a former Minister of Transport. That should be enough to end us up in Torquay. Either that or you will never hear from any of us again. We shall become a ghostly political party wandering, for the rest of eternity, the railway system of Britain: wailing away the endless ages with our own splits, leadership struggles, and quite uncalled for personal attack. Perhaps like Wagner's Flying Dutchman we will be allowed under the terms of the original British Rail curse, to step on to land every seven years—returning to our endless voyaging unless we find a majority of voters faithful to us unto a general election.

But no, with the journey about to start, one is simply getting nervous. After two days locked up here with all these moderates, one's old brain is going. It will be all right. We will get to Bradford. Whereupon, further fears and fantasies take over the mind. Perhaps this impending journey is not Wagner at all, but Agatha Christie, filmed by Hitchcock. Four important and ambitious politicians, a dozen unimportant, ambitious politicians, and hundreds of strange grass roots are all thrown together by circumstances on a long train journey.

It is Murder on the Moderate Express or, in deference to Mrs Shirley Williams, The Lady Vanishes. There is a poisoned bottle of claret. Any bottle of British Rail claret will do for that. Suddenly the train is cut off by a dense fog caused by the fact that Mr Rodgers is repeating the somewhat detailed economic speech he made in Perth yesterday. One of the Four disappears. Or perhaps all Four. Each of us has a motive. So does each of them.

No, all will be well. It is often forgotten, each time we lose a few in the occasional disaster, that British Rail transports without mishap thousands of politicians a year. The time for departure is drawing close. Out of the window of the Station Hotel one can see that the fatal train has drawn into Perth's southbound platform. An inner voice is saying: Don't set foot on that train. You have the evidence of the sinister goings-on these last two days in Perth: you'll be bored to death. But one has no choice. In haste, one must recount the final hours in Perth.

They debated industrial policy. Mr Rodgers was the main speaker. Introducing him, Mr Mike Thomas, MP, said: "All of us are proud to be a colleague of his in the SDP., Mr. Rodgers replied: "Mike, thank you for those undeserved remarks." If we lose Mr Rodgers on the train, Mr Thomas will come under immediate suspicion.

Mr Rodgers's economic policy was a veritable compendium of clichés. He called for a "genuine partnership between government and industry". Why did not anyone think of that before, we all mused. He had a four-point plan, or possibly four plans each consisting of various sub-points inside the original one—the Rodgers Cube. He included a gas-gathering pipeline for Scotland, coming presumably from the North Sea, though possibly from Bradford. There was also talk of laser beams and microchips.

He urged the electrification of railways, though one thought he said the electrification of people on railways, for even then one was obsessed by the tone of that train. Any minute now and we will get the Channel tunnel, one suspected. Sure enough. In a passage about Europe, we got the "Channel tunnel could encapsulate what we as a party want".

"Anonymous bureaucratic nationalized industries must go," he said. One has never understood what that means, since they never say that nationalized industries as such must go—just anonymous ones. Does it mean that we would get nationalized industries with comfortable, reassuring names like Phyllis and Beryl?

The party seemed content enough with all this. Various figures describing themselves as managers came to the rostrum and urged still more partnership. A man with a beard suggested that industry should study social science more. He was an "industrial psychologist"—one of the managerial class's ju-ju men.

It is time to set out. Some of us may never see Bradford alive, which raises the whole question of whether Bradford is ever alive. You shall be kept informed.

County councils reject rate referendums

By Christopher Warman, Local Government Correspondent

The Association of County Councils yesterday rejected the main feature of the Government's proposed legislation to curb rate increases, the referendum to be held before a council may spend over agreed limits.

After a long meeting of its policy committee, the Conservative-controlled body agreed a statement with the Labour and Liberal minority in which it expressed its opposition to a system of referendums "as a substitute for a system of electoral responsibility which is more fully responsive to levels of local expenditure".

The final version of the statement represented a concession to the Labour group, some of whose members have been threatening to break from the association over the issue.

An earlier draft suggested that the referendum system should be rejected as a "permanent" substitute but this key word was omitted in order to satisfy Labour.

It is not yet known what form the association's opposition will take, and they are to have a meeting with the other local authority associations to try and work out a united front.

After the meeting, Mr J. W. Toft, leader of the Labour group, said the committee's statement did not go as far as they wished, but he did not believe any of the Labour councils would take action now. "But I would have difficulty in taking my members with me if we did not oppose this legislation. We regard the proposals as offensive to local government", he said.

The association in its statement said that while recognizing the general responsibility of central government, it reasserted the essential importance of local democracy and of avoiding any further encroachment on local government autonomy. It also said that the controls sought by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, were technically impractical. They were no substitute for the necessary complete overhaul of local government finance.

The Association called for continuing discussions with the Government on this issue.

Mr John Lovill, chairman of the policy committee, said after the meeting that they did not acknowledge that the system of referendums was an appropriate means of providing electoral responsibility.

Referendum attacked, page 3

Denial by De Lorean

Continued from page 1

ever a loan of $10.5m due to the Northern Ireland Department of Commerce at the end of the year has not yet been rolled over and the company has yet to renegotiate debts of over $19m due at the end of this month.

A share offering of the company was supposed to occur in the United States in midsummer, but was postponed "because negotiations with the British government that should have taken a couple of weeks took two and a half months".

□ Scotland Yard was asked to investigate the allegations last Friday after the Prime Minister's office contacted the Director of Public Prosecutions. Detective Chief Superintendent John George, the officer in charge of the investigation is a member of Scotland Yard's C.I. department which covers a group of serious crime squads

Northern Ireland statement, page 17

Four die in car crash

Four young men from north London died yesterday in a crash on the A40 near Cheltenham, Gloucestershire. Their car was in collision with another car, then with a milk tanker.

Three of the men were believed to have died instantly. A fourth was dead on arrival at Cheltenham General Hospital. No one else was hurt.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The Duke of Gloucester attends concert in Worcester Cathedral and a dinner at the Guildhall, Worcester, given by Mr Peter Walker, MP, President of the Council of Agriculture, Minister for the European Communities, 7.25.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester visits St Paul's Preparatory School (Colet Court) to open centenary building, Barnes, 11.30.

Flower show

Alpine Garden Society, National Carnation Society and Bonsai competitions, plus fruit and vegetable show, Royal Horticultural Society's Hall, Vincent Square, 11-6.

Exhibitions

Nathaniel Tileston: dance photographs from New York, ICA, The Mall, 12-8. Andrew Hemingway: first London show, Piccadilly Gallery, 16 Cork Street, 10-5.30. Takae Fukuda: alternative Japanese art, Theatrespace Gallery, 48 William IVth Street, 10-7.30. Sean Scully: Paintings 1971-1981, Ceolfrith Gallery, Sunderland Arts Centre, 17 Grange Terrace, Sunderland, 10-6. David Jones Exhibition, Graves Art Gallery, Surrey Street, Sheffield, 10-8.

Talks, lectures

"Bernini in France", Cecil Gould, National Gallery, 1. "Picasso", Sarah O'Brien Twohig, Tate Gallery, 1. "Architects" approach to architecture, RIBA, Portman Square, 6.15. "Health in developing countries", Professor E. de Kadt, Africa Centre, 38 King Street, 6.30. "Asante, Kingdom of Gold—Culture, Art and Myth", Malcolm McLeod, Museum of Mankind, Burlington Gardens, 1. Bath in the 1920s and '30s, Pump Room, Bath, 1.10.

Lunchtime music

Plaegan Piano Quartet, St Peter-upon-Cornhill, 12.30. Margaret Phillips, organ recital, St Lawrence Jewry, 1. Margaret Gibson Smith (soprano), Garry Humphreys (baritone), Richare Lyne (organ), St Anne and St Agnes, 1.10.

Asian Festival, Dreamtiger, 12.45; followed by workshop with Rohan de Saram (Kandyan drum and cello) and John Mayer (tanpura) from 2-4, Commonwealth Institute.

Walks

On the waterfront: docklands, meet Tower Hill Underground Station, 2. The churches of Sir Christopher Wren, meet St Paul's Station, 2.

Memorial service

Mr Donald Tyerman, St James's, Piccadilly, 11.30.

Anniversaries

William Tyndale was executed at Vilvorde, Belgium, 1536. Charles Stewart Parnell died at Brighton, 1891, and Alfred Tennyson at Aldworth near Haslemere, Surrey.

Auctions today

Christie's, South Kensington: jewelry 2; costume and furs, 2. Christie's, King Street: English and Continental glass, 10.30; Scottish and other banknotes, 10.30; decorative, sporting and topographical prints and maps, 2.30.

Viewing today

Christie's, King Street: English blue and white porcelain formed by Gilbert Bradley; clocks and watches, fine English pictures, fine and rare wines. Bonhams, Montpelier Street: selected silver and plate, 9-10.45; European oil paintings, 9-7; English and Continental furniture, 9-7; general porcelain, 5.30-7; selected furs, 10-4.

Sporting fixtures

Football: League Cup second round, first leg (see page 16).

Equestrianism: Horse of the Year Show, Wembley.

Racing: Flat meetings at Brighton (1.45) and Newcastle (2.15). National hunt meeting at Devon and Exeter (2.0).

Sport on TV

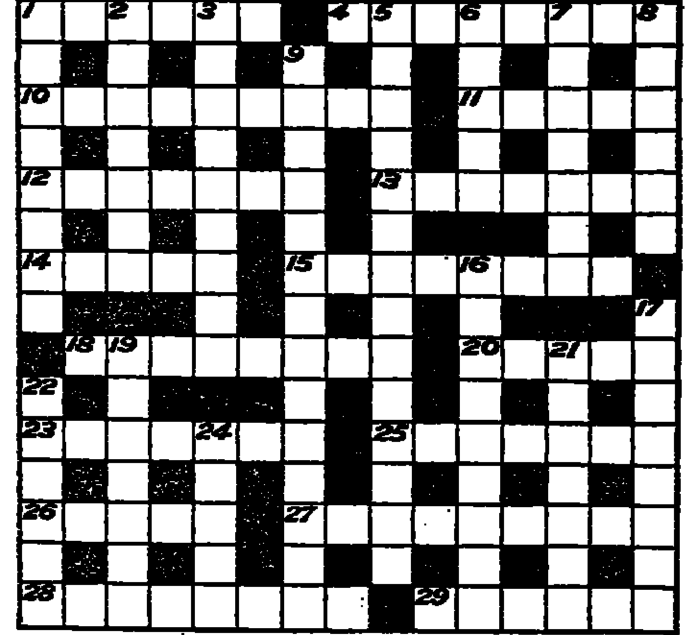
BBC 1: 9.25, Horse of the Year Show.

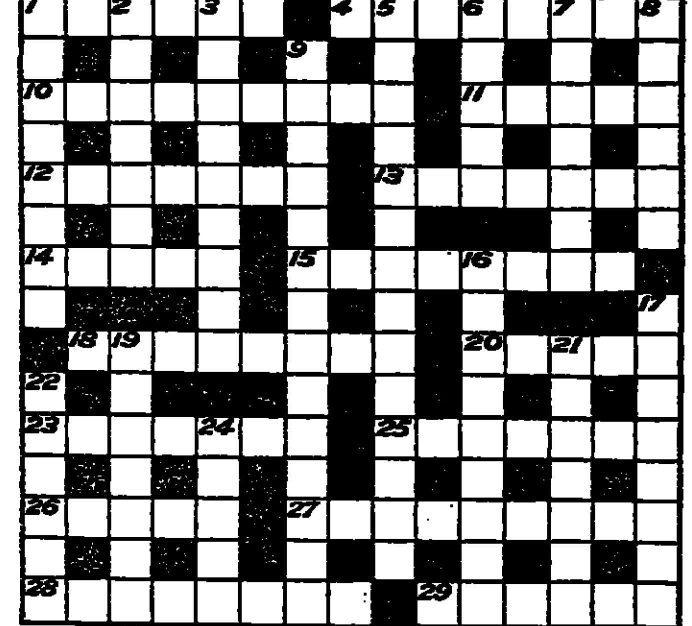
Bond winner

The £250,000 Premium Bond prize in the October draw was won by number 5BL 361321. The holder lives in the West Midlands.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No. 15,646

This puzzle, used at the National Final of the LANGS SUPREME Times National Crossword Championship, was solved within 30 minutes by 16 of the 18 finalists.





ACROSS

1 In touch with a tribal conference (6).
4 Putting out no end of Oxford blues (8).
10 She encourages Paddy and Don to go back south (9).
11 Alphabet has one letter different in 24 (5).
12 "And much as Wine has play'd the ——" (Fitzgerald) (7).
13 Be round, ragged and raw (7).
14 Add to list hospital bed made ready (5).
15 Gene's content, in this instance, with a heartless song (8).
18 Plant about a hundred (8).
20 Round out after this (5).
23 Beg a bit of bread and cheese spread (7).
25 Complex rex (7).
26 Once held by some to be a Haitian ritual (5).
27 Decree one in arms . . . (9).
28 . . . got from him, stung him, possibly (8).
29 Ecstatic railway guard (6).

DOWN

1 Stamps one "125 gallons" — about right (8).
2 Pirate's apprentice so slavishly obedient (7).
3 Red macaroni's stolen (9).
5 First half of prayer for a great painter (6,8).
6 Endless task around one part of church (5).
7 Occupy in monastic style (7).
8 Agrees to take in scholar gypsies (6).
9 Carefully devised plan for water-supply (4-7-3).
16 Decline several years as soon as love goes (9).
17 Hirsute spirit without beard — not bad! (8).
19 Earnest, if devious, oriental (7).
21 Capital decoration for highest speed on water (7).
22 Figure task's not started — yearn to finish it (6).
24 For instance, one who survived the flood near Runnymede (5).

Solution of Puzzle No. 15,645

The Times list of best-selling books

Hardback

Voices in the Garden	Dirk Bogarde	Chatto	£8.50
Diana Cooper	Philip Ziegler	Hamish Hamilton	£9.95
Champion's Story	Bob Champion	Gollancz	£5.95
Robert Morley's Second Book of Bricks	Robert Morley	Weidenfeld	£4.95
Most Beautiful Women	Patrick Lichfield	Elm Tree	£10
Lord God Made Them All	James Herriot	Michael Joseph	£6.95
Intelligent and Loyal	Jilly Cooper	Methuen	£7.50
Debrett's Etiquette and Modern Manners		Debrett	£8.95
Cosmos	Carl Sagan	MacDonald	£12.50
In The Fast Lane	Geoffrey Boycott	Arthur Barker	£6.95

Paperback

101 Uses of a Dead Cat	Simon Bond	Methuen	£2.25
Unreliable Memoirs	Clive James	Picador	£1.50
Mastering the Rubik Cube	D. Taylor	Penguin	95p
Gardeners' World Vegetable Book		BBC	£1.50
Duncton Wood	William Harwood	Hamlyn Paperbacks	£1.95
Flame Trees of Thika	Elspeth Huxley	Penguin	£1.50
Further Letters of Henry Root		Futura	£1.50
A Gentle Occupation	Dirk Bogarde	Panther	£1.95
Eavesdropping	Nigel Rees	Allen and Unwin	£1.25
Day of the Triffids	John Wyndham	Penguin	£2

The Times list is based on trade sales through Hammick's to 400 bookshops and verified retail sales through eight Hammick's bookshops and 20 others.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.65	1.59
Austria Sch	30.60	28.50
Belgium Fr	78.00	74.00
Canada $	2.27	2.18
Denmark Kr	13.85	13.15
Finland Mkk	8.50	8.05
France Fr	10.64	10.14
Germany DM	4.29	4.05
Greece Dr	109.00	103.00
Hongkong $	11.40	10.80
Ireland Pd	1.22	1.16
Italy Lir	2225.00	2125.00
Japan Yn	443.00	417.00
Netherlands Gld	4.74	4.50
Norway Kr	11.18	10.58
Portugal Esc	122.00	115.00
S Africa Rd	1.93	1.76
Spain Pta	179.00	170.00
Sweden Kr	10.50	10.00
Switzerland Fr	3.64	3.42
US $	1.89	1.82
Yugoslavia Dnr	84.00	79.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: The *FT* index closed 490.4, up 14.4.

Royal wedding awards

In honour of the royal wedding and with the approval of the Prince of Wales the British Council is to offer 10 travel awards of £1,000 each to people between the ages of 18 and 25 to further mutual understanding between Britain and another country. They will enable the successful applicants to visit another country, preferably in the developing world, to study an aspect of its culture and civilization.

Application forms may be obtained from the British Council (Royal Wedding Awards), 10 Spring Gardens, London SW1A 2BN, and must be returned by November 13. Successful applicants will be required to complete their visits before October 1, 1982, and to submit a written report.

Tube closure

Because of engineering work there will be no District Line Underground trains between Turnham Green and Richmond until about 10pm next Sunday and on October 18. A substitute bus service will be provided, but passengers will need to allow an extra 15 minutes for their journeys.

The papers

President Reagan's proposed arms sale of 40 F16 fighter bombers to Pakistan could be in trouble, Washington Post columnists Rowland Evans and Robert Novak say: They believe the powerful pro-Israeli lobby will oppose the deal in Congress, for fear that Pakistan is constructing an "Islamic nuclear bomb".

The Frankfurter Allgemeine, commenting on the end of the hunger strike in the Maze prison, says the IRA does not admit that it was defeated by the stubbornness of the Thatcher Government. The IRA's success—if one could speak of that at the price of 10 dead—is limited to an influx of arms and money from America.

The Morning Telegraph, Sheffield, says that unless the SDP can acquire a specific political image it is unlikely to sustain its impetus over the long term.

Roads

Wales and the West

A40: On trunk road near Monmouth (Gwent) two-way traffic on one carriageway through tunnel, great care needed. M4: between junctions 20 (M5 Bristol SW) and 21 (Aust services) westbound carriageway closed, two-way traffic on eastbound carriageway. Tor Point ferry, west of Plymouth: new 16-ton weight limit imposed at ferry bridges. A358: between Taunton and Ilminster, roadworks causing delays.

The North

M61: between junction 6 (A6027 Horwich) and a point south of Anderton service area, resurfacing of the southbound carriageway, two-way traffic on northbound.

A56: Hoole roundabout, Chester, roadworks. A49: bridge over Manchester Ship Canal closed at Stockton Heath, near Warrington, delays. A65(T): Gargrave Road, Skipton, North Yorkshire, roadworks, diversion at roundabout.

Scotland

A9, Invernesshire: from regional boundary northwards for 2 miles, diversions on to temporary surfaces, speed restriction. A956, Aberdeen: restrictions and construction traffic on Wallington Road near Redmoss Road. A92, Fife region: at A987 junction west of Aberdour, restrictions, construction traffic.

Information supplied by the Automobile Association.

Weather

General situation: Pressure will remain low over the British Isles.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

East Anglia, Midlands, E, Central N England: Rain spreading N, some drier intervals later; wind SE, light, increasing moderate, becoming variable, light, later; max temp 12 or 13C (54 or 55F).

Channel Islands, SW England, S Wales: Rather cloudy, rain, heavy in places at first, becoming showery with some brighter intervals; wind variable, light, becoming W, increasing fresh; max temp 13 or 14C (55 to 57F).

N Wales, NW, NE England, Lake District, Isle of Man: Rather cloudy, a little rain in places at first, becoming more widespread later; wind SE, light, backing N or NW, moderate; max temp 12 or 13C (54 or 55F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen: Rather cloudy, occasional rain; wind SE, light or moderate, backing N; max temp 10 or 11C (50 to 52F).

SW Scotland, Glasgow, N Ireland: Showers, rather cloudy, some sunny intervals developing; wind SE, light, backing NW, moderate or fresh; max temp 10 or 11C (50 to 52F).

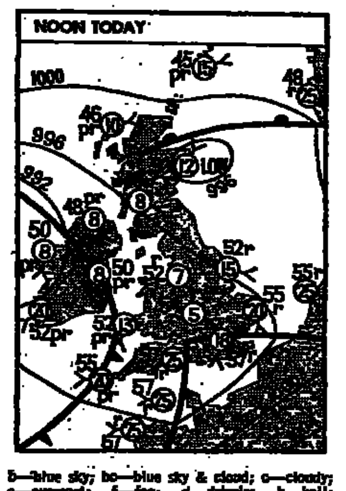
Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Showers, wintry on hills, some sunny intervals; wind E, light, backing N, increasing fresh; max temp 6 to 8C (43 to 46F).

NW Scotland, Argyll: Showers, wintry on hills, some sunny intervals; wind N, light, backing NW, fresh; max temp 7 or 8C (45 or 46F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Continuing unsettled and cold but becoming warmer in S.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind SE, moderate, veering SW, fresh or strong; sea slight, becoming moderate or rough. Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind SW, veering W, fresh or strong; sea moderate or rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind variable, light, becoming W, fresh, later; sea smooth, becoming moderate later.

Sun rises: 7.9 am. Sun sets: 6.27 pm. Moon rises: 3.9 pm. Moon sets: 11.29 pm. First quarter: 8.45 am.



b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

Lighting up time

London 6.57 pm to 6.41 am
Bristol 7.7 pm to 6.50 am
Edinburgh 7.6 pm to 6.57 am
Manchester 7.4 pm to 6.51 am
Penzance 7.20 pm to 7.1 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	9	48	Inverness	f	9	48
Birmingham	c	13	55	Jersey	f	16	61
Blackpool	r	9	48	London	c	15	59
Bristol	c	15	59	Manchester	c	11	52
Cardiff	c	14	57	Newcastle	r	8	46
Edinburgh	c	8	46	Perth			
Glasgow	d	8	46	Ronaldsway	s	11	52
Guernsey	f	15	59				

London

Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 17C (63F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 11C (52F). Humidity: 7 pm, 76 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, 0.19in. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 2.8hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,006.9 millibars, rising.

1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

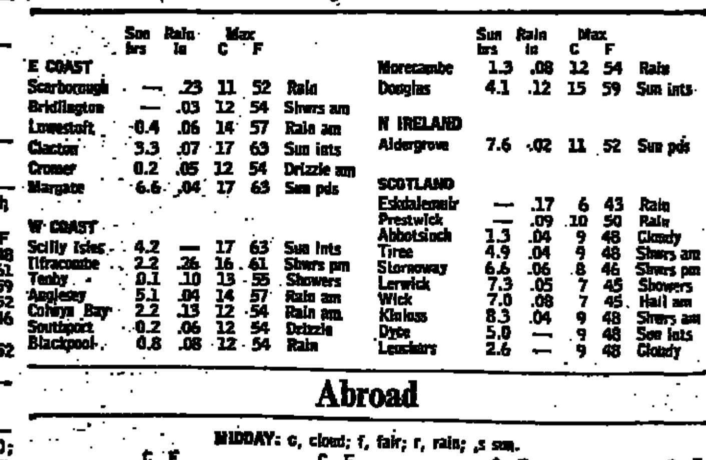
Highest and lowest

Highest day temp: London, Isles of Scilly, Clacton, 17C (63F). Lowest day max: Eskdalemuir, 6C (43F). Highest rainfall: Hastings, 0.31in. Most sunshine: Shanklin, 8.8hr.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	7.17	6.1	7.48	5.8
Aberdeen	7.15	3.3	7.38	3.3
Avonmouth			12.23	9.9
Belfast	5.07	2.8	5.26	2.9
Cardiff			12.06	9.3
Devonport	11.05	4.5	11.37	4.2
Dover	4.14	5.4	4.35	5.2
Falmouth	10.35	4.3	11.07	4.0
Glasgow	6.11	4.2	6.27	4.2
Ilfracombe	11.24	6.8	11.54	6.6
Harwich	5.07	3.6	5.35	3.5
Holyhead	3.51	4.3	4.24	4.4
Hull	11.54	5.6		
Leith	8.34	4.4	9.00	4.3
Liverpool	4.41	7.2	5.16	7.3
Lowestoft	2.51	2.2	3.33	2.0
Margate	5.28	4.1	6.02	4.0
Milford Haven	11.42	5.3		
Newquay	10.39	5.4	11.07	5.1
Oban	11.37	3.0	11.35	2.8
Penzance	10.19	4.5	10.54	4.2
Portland	11.30	1.6	11.43	1.4
Portsmouth	5.03	3.8	5.25	3.7
Shoreham	4.23	4.7	4.58	4.6
Southampton	4.34	3.7	5.00	3.7
Swansea	11.57	7.4		
Tees	9.49	4.2	10.11	4.3
Wltn-on-the Naze	5.03	3.6	5.37	3.4

Tide measurement in metres: 1m = 3.2808ft.



Yesterday at the resorts

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
E COAST					
Scarborough	—	.23	11	52	Rain
Bridlington	—	.03	12	54	Shwrs am
Lowestoft	0.4	.06	14	57	Rain am
Clacton	3.3	.07	17	63	Sun ints
Cromer	0.2	.05	12	54	Drizzle am
Margate	6.6	.04	17	63	Sun pds
W COAST					
Scilly Isles	4.2	—	17	63	Sun ints
Ilfracombe	2.2	.26	16	61	Shwrs pm
Tenby	0.1	.10	13	55	Showers
Anglesey	5.1	.04	14	57	Rain am
Colwyn Bay	2.2	.13	12	54	Rain am
Southport	0.2	.06	12	54	Drizzle
Blackpool	0.8	.08	12	54	Rain
Morecambe	1.3	.08	12	54	Rain
Douglas	4.1	.12	15	59	Sun ints
N IRELAND					
Aldergrove	7.6	.02	11	52	Sun pds
SCOTLAND					
Eskdalemuir	—	.17	6	43	Rain
Prestwick	—	.09	10	50	Rain
Abbotsinch	1.3	.04	9	48	Cloudy
Tiree	4.9	.04	9	48	Shwrs am
Stornoway	6.6	.06	8	46	Shwrs pm
Lerwick	7.3	.05	7	45	Showers
Wick	7.0	.08	7	45	Hail am
Kinloss	8.3	.04	9	48	Shwrs am
Dyce	5.0	—	9	48	Sun ints
Leuchars	2.6	—	9	48	Cloudy

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	f	24	75	Cologne	c	15	59	Madrid	s	22	72	Rome	f	25	77
Akrotiri	s	27	81	Copenhagen	c	13	55	Majorca	f	29	84	Salzburg	f	20	68
Alexandria	f	29	84	Corfu	s	26	79	Malaga	s	20	68	San Francisco			
Algiers	f	39	102	Dallas				Malta	s	25	77	Santiago			
Amsterdam	c	15	59	Dublin	f	11	52	Melbourne	f	20	68	Seoul	s	36	70
Athens	s	29	84	Dubrovnik	s	24	75	Mexico City				Singapore			
Bahrain				Faro	r	22	72	Miami				Stockholm	c	13	55
Barbados				Florence	c	24	75	Milan	c	18	64	Strasbourg	r	13	55
Barcelona	c	24	75	Frankfurt	c	13	55	Montreal				Sydney	s	22	72
Beirut	s	27	81	Funchal	f	23	73	Moscow	f	18	64	Tangier	s	23	73
Belgrade	s	27	81	Geneva	c	23	73	Munich	f	21	70	Tehran			
Berlin	c	15	59	Gibraltar	s	24	75	Nairobi	f	29	84	Tel Aviv	s	28	82
Bermuda				Helsinki	c	12	54	Naples	f	24	75	Tenerife	c	25	77
Biarritz	s	27	81	Hongkong	r	26	79	New York				Tokyo			
Boulogne	f	15	59	Innsbruck	c	22	72	Nice	c	23	73	Toronto			
Bordeaux	c	20	68	Istanbul	s	26	79	Oslo	c	13	55	Tunis	s	33	91
Boston				Jeddah	s	33	91	Paris	c	15	59	Valencia	f	24	75
Brussels	c	14	57	Johannesburg	s	18	64	Perth	c	19	66	Vancouver			
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]